DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,563. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1899.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
WITH
24-PAGE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks generally strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cash cotton, 7¾c.

FOREIGN.—Later reports of the battle between the Boers and British at Belmont show that the losses on both sides were about equal. The captured burghers say they are tired of the war. Gen. White reported all well at Ladysmith Nov. 22. Cecil Rhodes is said to have a big balloon in Kimberley, by means of which to escape if Cronje won't let it. A British reconnoitering force of 5,000 near Estcourt was forced to retire. Lieut. Churchill, at Pretoria, predicts that the war will be long and bloody. Yesterday the Emperor of Germany, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught went from Windsor to Blenheim, the palace of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. The party remained for luncheon. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, in answer to inquiries in the Chamber of Deputies, outlined the foreign policy of the Government. He defined the position in China and Africa and referred to the recent commercial agreement with the United States. Lord Salisbury is recovering. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has suggested the revision of the existing commercial treaty with the United States. Peru has protested against the protocol signed by Bolivia and Brazil fixing the boundary lines. Brazil has rejected the plan of tariffs proposed by France and Italy. The Chilean Ministry has resigned. Michael Davitt was yesterday hurt in a carriage accident at Dublin. —Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

Bishop Ninde of the Methodist Episcopal Church said that the President did not drink wine at a banquet or anywhere else.

Congressman Roberts of Utah, in an interview at Washington yesterday, stated that he was positive of retaining his seat in Congress.

The Russian Government is endeavoring to enlist American capital in a scheme for the establishment of locomotive and steel works in Siberia.

The recent attack on Admiral Dewey is believed to have had its origin in religious feeling. Rumor is still rife in the streets of Washington.

Page 2.

Ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn is seriously ill.

Page 3.

An epidemic of smallpox has broken out in Kentucky. There are 500 cases in one town.

Thousands of persons yesterday viewed the body of Garret A. Hobart, late Vice President of the United States, as it lay in state in his home in Paterson, N. J. The funeral services will be held to-day.

John Coates of Camden, N. J., alleged to be a miser, was robbed of thousands of dollars in money and as much more in negotiable securities yesterday. He was bound and gagged by the burglars.

Page 4.

The new battleship Kentucky, on her trial yesterday, developed a speed of 16.877 knots an hour over a sixty-six-mile course.

While Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon and his assistant, Dr Joseph O'Reilly, were driving on Columbus Avenue their carriage was struck by a trolley car.

Page 6.

A split has occurred in the Spanish War Veterans. The new organization has Admiral Dewey for Commander in Chief, Gov. Roosevelt for Vice Commander, and Miss Helen Gould for sponsor.

Page 7.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bitterly of Brooklyn was perhaps fatally burned in lighting her clay pipe.

The fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of St. Vincent's Hospital will be celebrated to-morrow evening.

Page 8.

President William L. Mohler emphatically denies that he is to leave the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Alderman John S. Roddy of the Twenty-first Assembly District was held in $2,500 bail for trial on the charge of attempting to extort money from James Vlachos, a dealer in fruits and flowers.

School Commissioner Livingston yesterday denied that Superintendent Maxwell's report had been suppressed and called him "an ingrate to the people who made him what he is."

The Appellate Division affirmed the decision of Justice Beekman against Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment on his application for a writ to prohibit a board appointed by the Governor from inquiring as to his character, capacity, and fitness for military service.

At the meeting of the Public Education Association yesterday, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler sharply criticised the Education Board, accused the Brooklyn Commissioners of having deliberately nullified the law, and said borough boards should be abolished. Dr. Felix Adler also addressed the meeting.

Father Mendel of Montclair, N. J., will resist all attempts of the local Health Board to close the parochial school on account of diphtheria cases There is no danger of an epidemic at present.

Page 9.

The Marine Hospital Service clashed with the State health authorities in regard to the steamer J. W. Taylor, which recently arrived here with cases of supposed bubonic plague on board.

Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the application of The Sun Printing and Publishing Association, granted an injunction against John H. Delaney and others restraining them from interference with rights of the plaintiff association pending its suit for redress. The Kings County Grand Jury has found indictments for criminal libel against J. H. Delaney and William Perkins as President and Vice President of New York Typographical Union No. 6.

Page 11.

At the Sub-Treasury, yesterday, $775,166.94 was disbursed in payment for bonds.

It was announced yesterday that the American Thread Company will erect a mill at Fall River to cost nearly $2,000,000.

Page 14.

One more juror was accepted in the Molineux trial, making seven now in the box.

In proceedings for reinstatement as employes of the city, the Appellate Division decided against Deputy Warden Edward J. O'Shea of the City Prison, and in favor of Inspector James D. Coveney of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies.

The other gas companies did not follow the action of the New Amsterdam in restoring the rate to $1.10, and the Consolidated gave public notice of its intention to continue the fight. There was a renewal of talk about legislation to provide for a municipal gas plant.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
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High Art in Railway Equipment.

The "Pennsylvania Limited" represents the highest art in palace car construction and decoration. It leaves New York every morning for Pittsburg, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. See time table in another column.—Adv.

Unequalled Service.

The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago, six to Cleveland; three to St. Louis; two to Cincinnati; two to Toronto; four to Montreal; five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express; sixteen between New York and Albany and Troy.—Adv.

FRANKLIN SYNDICATE GONE

Miller Makes an Assignment and Cannot Be Found.

POLICE SEARCHING FOR HIM

He and Press Agent Leslie Under Indictment, and His Brother Under Arrest for Grand Larceny.

William F. Miller, manager of the Franklin Syndicate, and Cecil Leslie, who has acted as Miller's press agent, were indicted yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury on a charge of conspiracy, and bench warrants for their arrest were issued by County Judge Hurd and placed in the hands of Capt. Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau.

Miller was last seen at his place of business, 144 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, at noon yesterday. He was seen later at the office of his counsel, Robert Adams Ammon, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, where he remained until after 4 o'clock.

In the course of the afternoon Miller made an assignment to John L. Daly, ex-Sheriff of Richmond County, who was one of his employes. Mr. Daly was notified to go to the law offices of Friend, House & Grossman at 6 o'clock, where he found the assignment form already drawn up and signed by Miller. Miller's signature was acknowledged by Notary Peter C. De Wolf, and Daly's by John A. E. Ward. Mr. Daly returned to Floyd Street and with Capt. Reynolds closed up the place at 7:45 o'clock.

MILLER'S BROTHER ARRESTED.

Louis H. Miller, brother of William F. Miller, was arrested by Capt. Reynolds at 9:45 o'clock last night on a charge of grand larceny, preferred after the discovery of $8,500 which had been secreted by young Miller during the afternoon under a sofa in the next house, 142 Floyd Street, where Miss Anna Gorley, one of the employes, lived. He was taken to the Vernon Avenue Station, where he said he was twenty years of age and lived with his parents at Park and Marcy Avenues. Miss Gorley was also questioned, but was not held. Young Miller was afterward taken to the Brooklyn Police Headquarters.

Mr. Daly, the assignee, said last night that he would take steps to wind up the affairs of the Franklin Syndicate at once. In regard to his connection with Miller he said:

"I entered Miller's employ about ten days ago. There had been some trouble over balancing the accounts, and when I came I was placed in charge of the cash. Whenever the cashier ran short, I handed some money over, receiving a voucher. Each night my accounts balanced, and then I was through. I suppose the money was put in the safe, but I don't know what was done with it or to what use it was put.

"I know that Miller generally had a satchel when he left. I shall open the safe in the morning in order to find what money is on hand. Before doing so, however, I shall file the assignment at the County Clerk's office.

FIRST "RUN" YESTERDAY.

"Between $14,000 and $15,000 in cash was received on deposit to-day. There was, however, quite a demand for the return of deposits. To-day was the first day that there was any 'run' or any indication of any uneasiness. The people yesterday were almost tumbling over one another to put in their money. They seemed to have supreme confidence in Miller.

"My accounts balanced to-night, but there was trouble at the other desk, about which I do not wish to say anything."

"The other desk" was the one usually occupied by Miller, and young Miller sat there yesterday afternoon. Capt. Reynolds said that forty slips, representing deposits of $8,500, were found, which could not be checked up. Young Miller, when questioned, said that he put the money in the safe, and later, when told that it was not there, admitted that he had secreted it in the next house, where it was found with his assistance.

Fully 2,000 people were standing in the street in front of the house last evening. There was no excitement, and the police had little difficulty in handling the crowd, which seemed disposed to talk matters over quietly. There were evidences in the conversation on every side of confidence in Miller. One patron of the Franklin Syndicate went to the place after 6 o'clock last night to deposit $150, and succeeded in getting in one sum of $50 before the "bank" was closed for good.

WATCHING MILLER'S HOUSE.

Miller has been living on the ground floor of the flat building at 132 Vernon Avenue, a stone's throw from the Vernon Avenue station. The flat, while not pretentious, is well furnished, but Miller evidently did not divert much of his enormous profits to embellishment.

Two detectives were stationed at the corner near by all last night awaiting his return. Early in the evening his wife said that she did not expect him home during the night.

"I do not know where he is," she said in answer to a question. "He was here this morning. He usually goes out of town Friday night and stays until Monday. No, I do not know where he goes. I know nothing of his movements." Mrs. Miller did not seem at all nervous. She answered all questions smilingly and with apparent unconcern.

Miller never transacted business on Saturday. He gave out some time ago to his customers, some of whom had asked him why he did not accept money that day, that he was compelled to make many of his trades in Wall Street on Saturday and consult his "brokers." This was always implicitly believed.

The crowds around the Floyd Street house were larger yesterday morning than at any time since the publication of the stories that Miller's business was "shaky." From the opening of the office at 10 o'clock people gathered from all parts of Brooklyn, together with some from Manhattan.

Strange as it may seem, the majority of these desired to deposit money, lured by the dazzling picture of 10 per cent. weekly profits, and undismayed by the rumors then in circulation that the "bubble" might burst at any time and leave those who deposited every cent they could rake or scrape to mourn misplaced confidence and charge it all to experience.

NEIGHBORS TRUSTED HIM.

Miller could not have selected a better neighborhood in which to work his wonderful scheme. Floyd Street is in the heart of the German district of Brooklyn. The people, as a rule, are frugal, and it is safe to assert that nearly every man has money saved.

Thousands of dollars of these savings have gone into the capacious pockets of the Franklin Syndicate, and the most remarkable thing of all is that Miller, during his two years' residence in the neighborhood, had gained the confidence of all his depositors.

Nothing could shake it. Though the syndicate was regarded by some as in the nature of a "gamble," they had received their original investment back, or something near it, and most of these were content even up to last evening to leave the money on deposit and prove to the skeptical ones that Miller was the man they always thought him—honest, upright, and one who knew how to make money for all.

The main office of the syndicate is on the parlor floor of the modest frame house. At two roll-top desks and a table, shut off a third of the way down the room by a wooden railing, the business of taking in the cash, exchanging certificates, and giving checks for dividends was transacted.

To the right is a wooden inclosure with a small glass window, through which the dividends were paid. The alluring sight to the intending depositors of piles of crisp bills, gold and silver, as they passed the little window, served in hundreds of instances to make the profit-crazed patrons all the more anxious to get their wealth in the syndicate's hands.

All day yesterday a crowd of curious people stood across the street and gazed at the hundreds who went inside and waited for hours to get their dividends or deposit money. Many of the visitors showed uneasiness and dozens demanded their money, at the same time that others with serene minds were handing it in.

Those who wanted their money were told to surrender their original certificates and received others in return calling for a certain number of shares of stock in the "Franklin Syndicate, (incorporated.)"

REFUSED TO RETURN MONEY.

The first demand for return was made to Miller about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. It seems that Miller had issued two styles of receipts, one calling for payment on demand and the other requiring a week's notice. The certificate or receipt presented called for payment of the original investment on demand.

Miller positively refused to pay it then, but told the man to come back in a week and get his money. So far as could be learned yesterday about 100 persons wanted their money back, and in each case got a slip calling for shares of stock instead of cash.

It was after the first demand that the crowd of men and women began to get uneasy. Then several men, supposed to have been connected with the game, at brief intervals appeared before Miller and loudly demanded their money. They received it promptly, and then, slowly edging their way back through the waiting throng, seemed to hesitate and then suddenly proclaimed that they were mistaken and were sorry they had drawn their money.

The next thing was to get back to the railing and ask if they would be allowed to redeposit it. They were invariably accommodated. Many who had gone with the firm intention of withdrawing their deposits were reassured by the talk of these confident individuals and changed their minds, some even putting in more money. Miller left the office at noon. He was away during the entire afternoon and no money was paid out to those who wanted their deposits. Slips were issued in every case.

During the afternoon women formed a large part of the throng. For the most part they were the wives of German shopkeepers in Williamsburg or of laborers and clerks, and not one yesterday had less than $50 to deposit. One woman dressed in a sealskin sack deposited $200. She was followed by a group of four well-dressed women, each of whom took away a fifty-dollar certificate.

WOMEN CONFIDED IN HIM.

The confidence of the women was remarkable. "Why," said one, "Mr. Miller has never failed us. He's always paid dividends. I put in $100 six weeks ago and have taken $60 out. It is these newspapers and bankers that are causing this trouble. Nobody believes the papers. It's envy. They'd like to make the money themselves."

H. M. Uhlig, a druggist at Floyd Street and Tompkins Avenue, a stone's throw from the house, was up to last night a firm believer in Miller's business ability, and told everybody that the investment was the best one "that ever happened." He invested last March. Since then he has doubled his original investment, it was said, in dividends.

Around the corner from Miller's office six men in a livery stable, from the employer down to the water boy, have profited by their investments. The acme of confidence was reached about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when an old German, reassuring two or three strangers in the neighborhood, who had stopped before the stable, said: "Miller's all right. He can have anything he wants in this section. We'd send him to the Legislature, if he wanted to go."

Adolph Breman, a tailor across the street from the house, was up to the time of the assignment one of the happiest men in the neighborhood. Three months ago, he deposited $750. A few weeks of $75 dividends caused Mr Breman to sell his business and live on his income. Last night Mr. Breman bewailed his foolishness and now wants very much to see Mr. Miller. He is only one of hundreds, however, but strange as it may seem, Mr. Breman, like the bulk of small investors in the neighborhood, has faith that his benefactor will yet pull through all right.

TWO DAYS OF BIG RECEIPTS.

Clarissa Meyer, who refused to give her address, was one of the confident ones when she appeared at the office at 3 o'clock yesterday. She had enjoyed the dividends from $50 for several weeks and had persuaded three young friends to go in with her for more profits. They made a pool of $200. While she awaited her turn in the crowd, some one told her that she was foolish to put in more money. "No, never," was the reply. "Mr. Miller will always do as he says."

And so it ran up to nightfall. Although there came near being a "run" on the institution, the receipts from 10 o'clock to 6 were said by some of Miller's friends to be in the neighborhood of $30,000, and it was said by a woman depositor that Miller had told her that his receipts on Thursday were fully $50,000. During the afternoon an Adams Express wagon drove up. The driver said afterward that he left cash and money orders, amounting to $4,000, for stock. The money had nearly all come from Western points.

"This chap is doing a great business," volunteered the driver. "Why, in the past four months I have left at least $100,000 here, and I guess the driver of the National Express has left as much more in that period."

Among the early beneficiaries of Miller's scheme are hundreds of policemen, firemen, detectives, and letter carriers. For months, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings of each week fully 125 letter carriers presented themselves in uniform for dividends, and policemen to the number of 150 are down on Miller's books.

Several policemen and firemen drew dividends as late as 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Their presence about the place seemed to give courage to the doubtful ones, and there is not the slightest question but that hundreds of dollars were taken in on the strength of uniformed officers walking off with comfortable-looking rolls culled from the great piles of money on the cashier's desk. "If the officers are not afraid," was frequently heard, "why should we be?"

Assignee Daly received two batches of registered mail for Miller last evening.

PROMISED MILLER'S RETURN.

Robert Adams Ammon, Miller's counsel, said late yesterday afternoon that Miller had not left the jurisdiction of the Kings County officials, and would be at his place of business during the evening. Mr. Ammon declared that there had been no intention of completing the incorporation of the concern before Jan. 1.

"The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey," he said, "has nothing more to do with it, its connection with the work of incorporation having been ended. The report that Howard K. Wood was to be the President of the Franklin Syndicate was a newspaper yarn and is without foundation.

"As to when I intend to get the charter, that is, as Dick Croker says, my private business. The business conducted by Mr. Miller in Floyd Street is a private enterprise and distinct from the company under process of organization."

Mr. Ammon absolutely declined to say anything in regard to what disposition had been made of the money taken in at 144 Floyd Street. He refused to say who, if any one, was back of William F. Miller, saying, "I cannot tell you, and would not, if I could."

State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, who came to this city from Albany last night, said that he was powerless to act in regard to the Franklin Syndicate, as the concern did not come under the provisions of the State Banking Law. He said, however, that he would lend any assistance in his power to the New York or Kings County authorities in their investigation of the enterprise. As Miller was but an individual carrying on a banking business, he was not compelled to file papers with the Banking Department, nor was he subject to the rules of an incorporated savings institution.

Secretary Branch of the American Bankers' Association said yesterday in reference to the report that the association had been asked to proceed against the syndicate, that the matter had been brought to the attention of the Protective Commitee. That committee, after a thorough investigation, found that no member of the association had been defrauded, and the matter, being outside the province of the association, was dropped.

LAWYER AMMON'S RECORD.

Mr. Ammon, the counsel for the syndicate, was counsel for the E. S. Dean Company, which failed in the Spring of 1897. One Nov. 22, 1897, he with five others was indicted by the Grand Jury of New York County on a charge connected with the maintenance of a bucket shop at 40 Exchange Place, under the name of MacMillan & Co.

On July 12, 1898, Assistant District Attorney Blake, in a report to District Attorney Gardiner, recommended as the result of an examination of the facts in the case, that the defendants be discharged. Justice McMahon, on motion of the District Attorney, dismissed the indictment against Ammon July 19, 1898, and discharged the other defendants. Ammon was also indicted by the New York County Grand Jury Nov. 10, 1897, on a charge of extortion on complaint of Samuel Keller. Upon the recommendation of the District Attorney's office, Dec. 13, 1898, Justice McMahon also dismissed this indictment.

The statement was made late last night by the police at the Vernon Avenue Station that Miller and the others in the syndicate had collected during the two years the scheme has been in operation nearly $1,000,000. Miller, it was said, did not branch out in his big operations until March of this year.

It was then that he began his extensive advertising, which brought depositors from Maine to California. The express companies, it is believed, have handled not more than $200,000 to $250,000 of this sum, thousands of dollars having come in New York drafts from interior towns.

IN THE POORHOUSE HE BUILT.

Cincinnati Man Is Taken Into the Institution He Erected.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—The stonemason who laid the corner stone of the City Poor House in 1868 applied to-day for admission to that institution and was received. His name is William Brinkschroder, and he is seventy-six years old. For several years he has lived with a daughter in a suburb of the city, but he finally decided to relieve her of the burden of supporting him.

Mr. Brinkschroder, who is still in good health, spoke to-day of his work on the infirmary over a quarter of a century ago, and said that he lost $500 on the contract.

DANIEL FOR PRESIDENT.

Richmond Paper Says Senator Would Reunite Democrats, While Bryan Would Provoke a Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24.—The Richmond Times, in a leading editorial, will to-morrow nominate Senator John W. Daniel for President of the United States. It will say:

"If John W. Daniel were nominated for the Presidency upon such a conservative Democratic platform as he would approve, it is our deliberate opinion that, barring Fitzhugh Lee, who is just now out of politics, he would do more to reunite the Democratic factions and poll more Democratic votes than any other man whom the party could select. The entire South would rally round him with enthusiasm. Daniel is also popular in the West. While not opposed to progress, he is in favor of making the corporations serve the people.

"Major Daniel also has the confidence of the Democrats of the North. It is our opinion that if any Democratic candidate can carry New York State in 1900, John W. Daniel can do it.

"A few years ago William J. Bryan leaped into prominence. He is popular to-day. But William J. Bryan has many political enemies, and if he should be nominated he would provoke a fight against him more desperate than any public man whom the Democrats might put up."

THE ATTACK ON DEWEY.

Believed to Have Had Its Origin in Religious Feeling—Slander and Rumor Rife in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Now that the Dewey incident is closed, there is naturally a good deal of speculation as to the origin and cause of the sudden storm of wrath which came up, apparently from a clear sky, and began to beat on the Admiral's head within an hour after the first report of the transfer was known. It came principally from Washington, and reached its worst degree of vituperation and virulence here.

Some people have tried to find a political motive for it, and have asserted that the attack was concerted by politicians who, not satisfied with Dewey's refusal of the Presidency, were anxious to make his nomination an impossibility. But no one can have listened in the most casual way to the street talk of Washington without knowing that the sentiment here was too widespread to be the result of political dictation, and that, though it has been silenced by the emphatic disapproval of the rest of the country, it still exists.

The fact is, that in the tide of abuse that set so strongly toward Dewey in the beginning of the week there was an undercurrent of which every one was aware, but the existence of which was so discreditable to American intelligence that nobody like to make it public. The edge of the wrath against Dewey was sharpened and poisoned by an incredible story which sprang up from nowhere and spread like wildfire, and was eagerly accepted and implicitly believed. It bore no marks of authorship; it was accompanied by no proofs, yet presumably intelligent Americans drank it in eagerly and loaded the Admiral's name with epithets.

No one could run it down or trace it to anybody, and yet it was impossible to talk to half a dozen persons without having to combat it. Its anonymity kept it out of the newspapers, but now that it has been gravely repeated as a fact in a Southern newspaper, facts about it should be made known.

It was religious bigotry which poisoned the shafts against the Admiral. The story which spread everywhere in Washington on Monday and is still alive was that the house which American people had given to Dewey was to become the property of the Roman Catholic Church.

This story, repeated with the utmost circumstantiality, accounts for the Admiral's haste in marrying and for all the subsequent events by ascribing them to the greed of the church and its desire to obtain the Dewey house for a parsonage, and to get hold of the property as soon as possible. The influence of this religious bigotry was felt as soon as the Admiral's engagement became known, and especially after the marriage. There was a distinct cooling off in the enthusiasm for Dewey. People who had been shouting for him became lukewarm and suspicious.

It only needed the transfer of the house to give edge and point to this latent animosity. The Protestant sentiment in this city has not been liberalized to the extent that it has in others, and old prejudices hold sway. The fact that Mrs. Dewey was not a born Catholic, but a convert, inspired additional hostility.

The newspaper which printed the abuse of Dewey did not let this underlying sentiment get into type, and it had no publicity outside of Washington until its appearance in the Southern journal referred to. Its widespread and general acceptance indicates the extent to which public opinion can still be formed by word of mouth, even in these days of newspapers. The only hint of its existence that got into print was the significant remark in one of the abusive letters already quoted in THE TIMES:

"It doesn't require much of a prophet now to tell where the Nation's gift will finally land."

The general outburst of wrath from the rest of the country has silenced this city, so far as public expression is concerned, but in street, shop, and private house, slander and rumor are still busy.

The Fastest Time to St. Louis.

"Pennsylvania Limited," via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves New York (Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.) 10:00 A. M. daily, arrives at St. Louis 1:48 P. M. next day. No extra fare.—Adv.

Southern Ry. for Florida, Aiken, Augusta, New Orleans, Memphis, commercial and resort centres South and Southwest. Schedule page 13.—Adv.

Two Ways for Cost of One.

November 29th the Lackawanna Railroad will sell tickets from New York to Niagara Falls and return for one fare, good to return to and including December 4th.—Adv.

HUSBAND SUES COL. SAVAGE

Author and Soldier Accused of Alienating a Wife's Affections.

DAMAGES PLACED AT $10,000

Plaintiff, Abraham Lewis, Employe at Montauk Point—Colonel's Wife and a Friend Defend Him.

Col. Richard Henry Savage, famous alike as an author and as a soldier, is named as defendant in an action which is now on the calendar of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, and which may be reached early next month. Abraham Lewis, now a resident of Newark, but who at the time the papers were filed, in October of last year, lived at 129 Sands Street, Brooklyn, demands $10,000 damages from Col. Savage, charging him with having alienated the affections of his wife, from whom he is now separated.

The Colonel's answer is a general denial of all of Lewis's charges. Col. Savage lives at the Hotel Gerard, in West Forty-fourth Street. He refused to discuss the matter in any way yesterday, but referred reporters to a friend who is prominent in business circles in this city, and who dictated the following statement in Col. Savage's behalf:

"I have been thoroughly conversant with the matter for the past year. Neither Lewis nor his wife have the slightest just claim of any kind upon Col. Savage. In my opinion the entire case is a bold attempt at blackmail. Instead of being a member of Col. Savage's regiment as has been stated, Lewis arrived at the camp at Montauk Point at the time the camp was occupied by Gen. Shafter's returning corps, and through the kindness and courtesy and on the recommendation of Capt. Kimball, the Chaplain of Col. Savage's regiment, Lewis was permitted to dispose of articles of food and small delicacies to the troops until he was requested to leave camp because he was suspected of selling liquor to the soldiers, which is against the regulations of the United States Army."

R. N. Waite of 51 Chambers Street, attorney for Lewis, admits that his client is in poor circumstances and out of employment, and says he is seeking to obtain a small clerkship in Newark. He says he does not know the present whereabouts of Mrs. Lewis, but insists that he has ample evidence to support the husband's claim, one item of which is a telegram, as alleged, from Col. Savage to the woman, which Lewis intercepted. This paper was destroyed in a recent fire in Mr. Waite's office, he says, but he has obtained a duplicate from the telegraph company, which retains the original copy.

Col. Savage has not been mustered out of the Government service, but is now on the sick list recovering from the effects of an attack of yellow fever contracted during his service in Cuba. Mrs. Savage spoke freely about the matter yesterday. She said that Mrs. Lewis had telegraphed to Col. Savage, asking to meet him, and he had sent the message in Mr. Waite's hands in reply telling her to come to the Gerard. She did so, and he saw her, when she requested him to interest himself in Lewis's affairs.

Mrs. Savage is certain that Col. Savage has nothing to fear from the outcome of the suit, and she will urge him to prosecute Mrs. Lewis, at least criminally, as the woman, she alleges, has written several letters making demands upon him and couched, she says, in threatening language. These she says she has preserved.

Mrs. Savage insisted on being present when Mr. Waite called at the Gerard more than a year ago and told Col. Savage of Lewis's claims, and she urged him then to institute criminal proceedings, but he refused. "I am more bitter than Col. Savage is in times of peace," she said. Mrs. Savage describes Mrs. Lewis as being of middle age, of extremely dark complexion, and of very portly build.

Col. Savage during the war was the Major commanding the First Battalion, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, and his troops were among the first to reach Havana, arriving there on Nov. 26, 1898, and the following day occupying a position on Marianao Hill, which position Major Savage held for weeks until the Seventh Corps came to reinforce him. His answer to Lewis's complaint was made while he was in Havana and he swore to it before Lucien J. Jerome, the Acting British Consul, who was at that time looking after American interests in the Cuban city.

Col. Savage was born in Utica, N. Y., June 12, 1846, but his childhood was spent in California. He was graduated with high honors from the West Point Military Academy in 1868 and served on the frontier for three years. He served afterward with Gen. Stone in Egypt. Upon his return to this country he became Chief Engineer of a Texas railroad, and commanded a National Guard regiment in the Kearney riots in San Francisco.

He was appointed to the diplomatic service by President Grant, and while so engaged met and married his wife, who is a Russian lady, twenty-seven years ago. Mrs. Savage is said to have helped him much in his writings with her knowledge of Russian manners and customs, with which, however, he is almost as familiar as she is herself, having made many visits to the Czar's domain.

Perhaps Col. Savage's most successful literary work is "My Official Wife," which was dramatized and proved as popular as a play as it had as a novel. Some of his other works are "A Modern Corsair," "Lost Countess Falka," and "In the Shadow of the Pyramids." He is at present engaged in writing works based upon his experience in the war with Spain.

PEACE CONFERENCE JOVIALITY.

Frederick W. Holls Says Spaniards and Americans Fraternized.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 24.—Frederick William Holls, member of the American delegation to the Czar's convention, delivered a lecture here to-night before the Outlook Club on "The Peace Conference at The Hague and Its Results."

The speaker told how the Spanish and American delegations were lodged in the same hotel in adjoining rooms, and actually set an example of real sociability and friendship to the other members of the conference, especially at the musical receptions they gave. "While the treaty was not floated through on champagne," said Mr. Holls, "many misunderstandings were adjusted at the dinner table."

This anecdote of the Chinese representative was told: "The conference was nearly over and nothing definite had been accomplished, when the Chinaman observed to the American delegation: "Too much talkee and too little doee."

The Germans were somewhat displeased because seats of honor were given to the Americans. When the latter replied that this was due to alphabetic ranking, and that they were innocent of pushing themselves forward, a German Count observed that "American innocence was a great drawing card in diplomacy."

CHICAGO'S STRIKE IS ENDED.

Northwestern Elevated Road Workers Ordered Back to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The strike on the new Northwestern Elevated ended at 10 o'clock to-day. At that time Frank Buchanan, President and business agent of the union, who called the men off the job two days ago because there were fifteen non-union men employed at the power house, told the structural ironworkers that the trouble had been satisfactorily adjusted, and immediately twoscore of men began toiling at the big iron girders.

The early adjustment of the trouble was a cause for joy among the officers of the road, who feared the work would be tied up indefinitely. A conference with the officers of the Merchants' Transfer Company, which was employing the non-union men, and Mr. Buchanan was the means of bringing about the adjustment. Unusually rapid progress is expected to be made from now on.

BENSOLYPTUS ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER removes all traces of tobacco. Cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath. At all druggists.—Adv.

RUSSIA CALLS ON AMERICA.

Plans Under Way for the Building of Locomotive and Steel Works in Siberia.

The Russian Government has made indirect overtures to Mr Duluth-Smith of Duluth-Smith, McMillan & Co. of Philadelphia, with a view to the erection of large locomotive works at a convenient point on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Suggestions have also been made in relation to the construction of a steel plant for the manufacture of rails.

American capital is now being privately solicited for the furtherance of the enterprise. It is understood that at least $5,000,000 will be required.

RUSSIAN TROOPS TO MOVE.

It Is Said 10,000 Soldiers Will Go Into the Far East.

ODESSA, Nov. 24.—It is reported that 10,000 troops will soon leave to reinforce Russian garrisons in the Far East.

ROBERTS DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Says Also that He Is Confident of Retaining His Seat in the House of Representatives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Congressman Brigham H. Roberts of Utah to-day declared that he was sure of retaining his seat, and that the amnesty proclamations of ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland covered his case. After outlining his side of the case in much the same language as that employed in his article in last Sunday's TIMES, Mr. Roberts said:

"This settlement of the question, it will be observed, did not require the disruption of those relations which had grown out of the Mormon system of plural marriages in the past. It was merely demanded that the fountain of the alleged evil should be dried up, and that settlement of the question was accepted by the people of Utah by voting for the Constitution, and was accepted by the United States by the admission of the State into the Union.

"And, indeed, was it not a statemanlike settlement of the question?

"Here was a system of social life which had obtained for half a century in Utah, and however wrong it may have been esteemed by the people of the United States, there is no question but that its relations were regarded as sacred by the Mormon people. They found themselves involved in moral obligations of which they certainly could not divest themselves, and remain at peace with their consciences.

"The State of Utah has adhered to the settlement of this question. In other words, that there have been no plural marriages since the admission of Utah, or, indeed, since 1890, when the Church officially announced the discontinuance of the plural marriage system. There is no disposition or desire to be unfaithful to the compact with the Government. The representative from Utah has not violated that compact, but as he took a somewhat prominent part in framing it, so everywhere and at all times he has held that it would be strictly observed."

THE PRESIDENT DID NOT DRINK.

Methodist Bishop in Cincinnati Disposes of the Charge that He Took Wine at a Banquet.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 24.—Bishop W. X. Ninde of the Methodist Episcopal Church was asked to-day for an expression of opinion on the report that President McKinley had drunk wine at a recent banquet. The Bishop evinced considerable doubt as to the authenticity of the report and indicated a belief that the President was a total abstainer. In the course of his interview Bishop Ninde said:

"I am a teetotaler, and I believe that any Methodist holding an exalted public position should be particularly careful that his conduct should be in every way exemplary. I include the President, but, as I understand it, President McKinley was not guilty of the offense charged.

"I am informed that he told Bishop Wilden that the statement was untrue; that he did not drink wine at a banquet or anywhere else. I also have it from a Bishop in Washington, who purposely had a personal conversation with the President, that Mr. McKinley told him that he had at all times been very observant of the laws of the Methodist Church and had obeyed them.

"President McKinley's statement settles the matter. His word is not and cannot be doubted."

ATTEMPT TO STEAL DIAMONDS.

Gang in Pittsburg Tries to Rob a Jewelry Store—Police Capture One Thief and Recover Jewels.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—A diamond thief, claiming to be John Robinson, a Cincinnati clerk, was caught while trying to carry away a tray containing $6,000 worth of diamonds from Siedler's jewelry store, in Market Street, at 5:40 o'clock this evening.

His two pals escaped.

While one of the gang called the clerk into another part of the store, Robinson stepped behind the counter, grabbed a tray of diamonds, slipped the tray into a sack sewed under his vest, and ran out.

A crowd gave chase, but Robinson drew a revolver and kept the crowd back. Detective McGovern, on his way home on a car, slipped off and headed Robinson off at the end of Cherry Alley. Robinson had a handkerchief wrapped around his pistol, and as McGovern caught him he pointed the revolver at the detective's stomach.

The trigger failed to work on account of the handkerchief. The gems were recovered, one having been lost in the scrimmage, but a citizen found and returned it.

Four detectives were within one square of the robbery, it being the jewelry centre. It is believed that the gang is the same which, on Nov. 13, store $5,000 worth of diamonds from Sigle's store in Cleveland.

LOST DIAMONDS ON A TRAIN.

$2,000 Worth of Gems Disappeared Between New York and Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Emanuel De Roy, wife of a leading jeweler here, lost $2,000 worth of diamonds on a Pennsylvania Railroad train yesterday between New York and Newark, N. J.

She had purchased them for the holiday trade, and was carrying the gems in a belt which she had around her waist outside her skirt. She lost belt and all, but cannot account for it unless it was cut from her waist while seated with a passenger in the coach.

UNIVERSITY ASKS FOR MONEY.

Northwestern Wants to Raise $2,000,000 by Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University a few days ago it was decided to appeal to the Methodists of Illinois and the surrounding country for at least $2,000,000.

A committee was appointed and instructed to formulate plans and begin canvassing for donations at once. A sub-committee of each department of the university will be appointed, and through them the needs of the different departments will be turned over to the Trustees, who in turn will publish the exact needs of the university.

Plans for a new gymnasium have already been submitted to the Trustees. Dr. Robert D. Sheppard, Treasurer of the

munition. Enemy's casualties not stated."

SPANISH GUNBOATS FOR WATSON.

Three Captured at Manila Will Be in the Admiral's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Admiral Watson's fleet in Philippine waters is about to be augmented by the three gunboats, Isla De Luzon, Isla De Cuba, and Don Juan De Austria, captured from Spain at the battle of Manila Bay. Commanding officers have therefore been assigned to the vessels, and Admiral Watson has been empowered to complete the list of officers from those with the Asiatic Squadron.

The acquisitions to the navy are about the size of the gunboat Marietta and they will arrive about the time of the Brooklyn, New Orleans, Nashville, and Marietta, making in all quite a large increase in the Asiatic Squadron.

Y. M. C. A. SECRETARIES IN ARMY.

Department Asks for 12 Men—Helen Gould Gives Money for Expenses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 24.—The War Department has requested that twelve more Army Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association be sent with the troops to Manila. On Monday last W. Frank Gloeckner sailed on the transport Hancock and will be connected with the Forty-fourth United States Volunteer Infantry.

James Hunter has been selected to sail on the transport Warren next week as Secretary of the regimental Young Men's Christian Association. When the twelve men under the new order have sailed, there will be fifteen army Young Men's Christian Association Secretaries in the Philippines.

Miss Helen Gould of New York has contributed the larger portion of the money for the maintenance of this work.

MR. AND MRS. SAGE'S WEDDING.

Reminiscences Recounted by Mrs. Sage on the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Happy Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage have been married just thirty years. The anniversary, which occurred yesterday, was not celebrated, but it was remembered by a friend of Mrs. Sage, a member of the Emma Willard Association, who sent her a tribute of American Beauty roses.

"I was saying just now," said Mrs. Sage last night as she touched the big red roses gently, "that it was a pleasanter day today than we had thirty years ago. It snowed then alternately all day, and the sun came out between times."

"The snow was a sign of riches," said the woman to whom Mrs. Sage was speaking, "and the sun always should shine for a bride."

"Well, it was shining beautifully when we were married, at 12 o'clock," said Mrs. Sage, smiling.

"We had a quiet wedding. It was at the house of a cousin, and his father, my mother's brother, had died a short time before, and there were only a few persons present. If it had been otherwise we would have had a great many guests, for Mr. Sage and I had many friends who lived within a short distance.

"Not many of those who were our guests are alive after thirty years. I have never made a point of celebrating the anniversaries, and there are few people who know when the day comes. I had a celebration on the fifth anniversary—a wooden wedding—and had a reception, which was largely attended. There are many things around the house now that were given me then—chairs, some beautiful wood carvings, &c.

"Then on the tenth anniversary I gave a dinner to ten people who were present at the wedding. That was the tin wedding and there was a great tin cornucopia for me full of flowers. I had thought of doing something this time, but the Mayflower dinner came just before, and hospital and other meetings, so I didn't feel equal to it. Besides, Mr. Sage was busy."

LUMBER RECORDS BROKEN.

Unprecedented Demand for Stuff Suitable for Packing Boxes.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 24.—Minneapolis mills during the present season have broken all records in the amount of lumber sawed. For the past seven months every mill in the city has been working almost continually, with the result that their total product will be slightly in excess of 600,000,000 feet. Shipments for the present year up to last Tuesday were 453,285,000 feet, or about 65,000,000 in excess of any full year previously.

Notwithstanding the immense quantity of lumber manufactured, stocks of all kinds are considerably less than they were at the beginning of the year, and the prospects are that prices will be steadily maintained during the coming Winter. One reason that is given for the extraordinary demand for lumber is increased use for boxes, which has been necessitated by the increase in foreign trade.

A large percentage of all exports is carried in boxes or crates, and there has been an immense demand for any kind of lumber that would make these. Up to the present time there has been no diminution in this trade, and box manufacturers are now in the market for all they can get. Some local dealers estimate that fully 50 per cent. of all white pine lumber manufactured this season has gone into boxes. Large purchasers of this kind of material are already in the market for next year and are buying up everything in sight.

Three mills in this city are now running and will continue at least one week more unless bad weather prevents.

DRAMATIC MANAGER KILLED.

His Murderer, Who Escaped, Said to be a Jealous Husband.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—Prof. Ray Simpson, manager of a dramatic agency at 1,520 Olive Street, was shot and killed in his office this afternoon.

His murderer, who escaped, is said to be a jealous husband, whose name is not known to the police.

TROUBLES OF KNIGHTS OF HONOR

Cincinnati Lodges May Secede from the National Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 24.—A movement is on foot between the local lodges of the Knights and Ladies of Honor to secede from the National organization. There are 900 members in Cincinnati.

The members complain of the manner in which the National officers are conducting the order, claiming that they are insuring outsiders who are classed as members at large. They say the assessments have been raised nearly 600 per cent. within a few years.

It is the expressed intention of the local lodges to incorporate under Ohio laws and to conduct their business along the original lines.

FREDERICK A. SCHROEDER ILL.

Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn's Condition Declared Last Night to be Serious.

Ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn is lying dangerously ill at the Hotel Margaret, on Columbia Heights, that borough, where he has made his home with his family for several years. Mr. Schroeder's daughter, Mrs. W. T. Anderson, died recently. He caught a cold at the funeral which developed into pneumonia. Dr. Janeway of Manhattan has been in consultation with the family physician, Dr. John W. Richardson, and much concern is felt over Mr. Schroeder's condition, which at the hotel last night was said to be serious.

BOA HAS SIXTY-TWO YOUNG.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Zoological Park here was enriched last night by sixty-two young boa constrictors, the progeny of the great Brazilian boa which is the queen of the Zoo's snake exhibit.

The young boas average sixteen inches long and an inch in diameter. They have already killed and eaten a number of mice and promise soon to be ready for guinea pigs.

The old boa was presented to the Zoo by Dr. Paes de Cavalho, Governor of Para, Brazil, as the result of the Governor's meeting Commander Todd on the latter's recent trip up the Amazon on the Wilmington.

Protest Against Seating Quay.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—The Democratic State Executive Committee, at a meeting in this city to-day, prepared and adopted a vigorous protest against the seating of Mr. Quay, who was recently appointed by Gov. Stone to succeed himself as United States Senator after the Legislature had adjourned without selecting a Senator.

SIGSBEE'S MARINE IS DEAD

Man Who Reported the Maine Disaster a Suicide.

KILLS HIMSELF IN THE PARK

Anthony's Famous Words Were Said at the Door of Sigsbee's Cabin with Death at Hand.

On that awful February night in Havana Harbor when the Maine was blown up, carrying the great majority of her gallant crew to the bottom in her shattered wreck, William Anthony, a marine on duty near Capt. Sigsbee's cabin, gained renown second only to that which came to his commander as a result of the tragedy.

As the great fabric reeled beneath them and the air was filled with the crash of falling metal, the roaring of the flames, and the cries of their dying shipmates, Anthony approached Capt. Sigsbee, and saluting as calmly as though the vessel had been floating safe and sound in New York Bay, said: "Sir, I have the honor to report that the ship has been blown up and is sinking."

Anthony's body lay unclaimed last night in the Presbyterian Hospital, under circumstances which leave no room for doubt that he had deliberately committed suicide. Many persons enjoying the fine weather in Central Park yesterday afternoon noticed Anthony standing at the Seventy-ninth Street entrance, in Fifth Avenue. He was in civilian's clothes, and their attention was drawn to him by his soldierly bearing.

The man looked, many said, as though he was perfectly happy and care free, and seemed to be watching with great interest the driving in the avenue as he stood just outside the Park gateway.

Among those who had noticed him were Park Policemen Stephens and Walker, while near them was a Park ambulance in charge of Attendant Goldsmith. Suddenly Anthony stepped into the Park a few paces, drew a half ounce phial of a cocaine solution from his pocket and quickly drained it.

Then he staggered a few steps, but the policemen were at his side in a moment and caught him before he fell. He was hurriedly placed in the ambulance, which started at full speed for the hospital, only a few blocks away. He still retained consciousness, and said he lived in Albany, but he would not or could not further identify himself.

Dr. Cole worked hard over him in the hospital, but he died at a few minutes before 5 o'clock, thirty-five minutes after he had been brought in.

In one of his pockets was found the following pencilled note to Mrs. Edward Krietsch of 109 East Seventy-fifth Street, an aunt of the young woman whom Anthony's act makes a widow:

"New York, Nov. 24, 1899.

"My Dear Aunt Nott: Please do as I requested in my note to-day of this P. M. I am discouraged and disconsolate. It is better to end it all. Don't encourage Dell to come down unless she wishes to come. She is the best and noblest woman on earth and deserves better than I can give her. In case she could come, love our little boy as you would your own. Your unhappy

"WILL."

There was also in the dead man's clothing a Mauser cartridge, fashioned into a penknife, the service medal given to all the survivors of the lost battleship, a nickel watch with a brass chain, a small locket studded with small diamonds, and the empty bottle which bore the label "hydrochlorate of cocaine, muriate of cocaine—crystals." It bore the name of Schieffelin & Co. There were also two cents, and a photograph of a good-looking woman was in a breast pocket. Upon the picture was written, "Bury this with me."

Mrs. Krietsch refused herself to callers last evening, and a young woman who came to the door said she had gone out, she did not know where. The police learned, however, from Mrs. Krietsch that she had offered Anthony a furnished room for his home, but he had refused. Anthony, she said, would have finished thirty years' service in the navy had he lived three months longer.

When after the destruction of the warship Anthony came to this country on a furlough, he at once became a popular hero. He was invited to various cities of the country and showered with presents and honors. Then he received an offer to go on the stage, and appeared for a season at the Grand Opera House in this city in a play based upon the war with Spain, entitled "The Red, White and Blue." He also was promoted to the rank of Sergeant of Marines.

Through a letter written to Anthony on the subject of his bravery and coolness he met Adella Maude Blancet, who was twenty years his junior and who was employed in a Broadway department store. After a brief courtship they were married secretly on Oct. 15, 1898, eight months to a day from the destruction of the Maine.

It was the bride's second marriage, and this may account for the mystery observed. It was two weeks before any inkling of the marriage became public. They have a month-old baby. Mrs. Anthony went to the country for the Summer, and is said now to be at Guyanoga, Yates County, N. Y. Anthony's mother lives at 707 First Street, Hoboken.

Anthony made his last appearance on the stage at Miner's Theatre a few weeks ago. In the interim between engagements he had been an agent for a photographer, but had not found it profitable, and his friends said last night that he had suffered greatly from want during the last few months, being too proud to let his condition be known. William C. Bridgewater, bartender in Hanley's saloon, at Third Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, said he gave Anthony money to buy food when he visited the place Thursday morning.

He did not appear there yesterday, though he generally came in daily. He had many friends in the neighborhood, and it was said last night that even should his relatives not claim his body, they will see to it that he is properly buried.

TEMPERANCE AMONG SOLDIERS.

It Diminishes Their Sickness and Punishments Most Remarkably.

From The London Standard.

Lord Roberts presided at a Council meeting of the Army Temperance Association. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed satisfaction with its contents, and observed that during the manoeuvres in Ireland the association made admirable arrangements for giving the men ample opportunity of getting non-alcoholic drinks. Most of them had seen the report from India for the years 1898 and 1899, which, like other reports from that country, showed a remarkable comparison between the convictions among abstainers and non-abstainers; and also, if they could judge from the figures, between the health of the one class and that of the other. He noticed that the convictions per 1,000 among abstainers were 4.12 and among non-abstainers 36.38—very nearly nine times as many. The numbers per 1,000 for the previous year were pretty much the same. The admissions per 1,000 into the hospital were 208.48 abstainers and 301.52 non-abstainers. These were two points which it was impossible for anybody to gainsay. During the Tirah campaign close upon 2,000 of the men remained abstainers all through. Considering the difficulties the men had to encounter, that was most satisfactory. When they marched through London people offered them drink. The authorities tried to stop it, and he would suggest that one way to do so was to arrange so that the men should leave at night or very early in the morning. He did not know how they could arrange with the Militia, for large numbers of them were coming out now. He earnestly hoped that the public would understand that it was not a friendly thing to give drink to young soldiers who were going out on service. It not only got them into trouble, but it injured their health.

NEW SUMMER RESORT IN MAINE.

Philadelphia Men Make Large Purchases Near Oakland.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 24.—Charles W. Henry and a number of prominent Philadelphia men have made extensive purchases of shore property from Oakland to Ballard Point. It is the intention of the purchasers to build a large Summer hotel and a number of cottages on the property.

The shore property from Beauchamp Point to Ogler's Hill is now in the hands of Summer residents. It comprises about 350 acres and occupies a stretch of shore line about five miles in length. The scenery is almost unrivaled in this section, and a year or so will see it dotted with Summer cottages for a wealthy and exclusive class of visitors.

Jungle Studies
OF ANIMALS
BY
Arthur Wardle.
AT
Arthur Tooth & Sons,
299 Fifth Ave., Cor. 31st St.

MRS. CAMPBELL'S CASE UP.

Testimony Being Taken Against the Paper Manufacturer's Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 24.—The testimony of several witnesses was taken to-day before United States Commissioner George E. Johnson for use in the trial of the case of Mrs. Malvina Prunier of this city against Mrs. Lillian Campbell, sometimes known as Mrs. Lillian Ash of Fishkill, N. Y. The suit is brought for the alienation of the affections of Mrs. Prunier's husband, and is for $50,000.

The case is to be tried in New York City on Dec. 5. The testimony of Mrs. Prunier and of Prunier's brother indicated that Prunier cared for Mrs. Campbell in the capacity of trained nurse, and later acted as her private secretary. Mrs. Prunier lived in this city the greater part of the time, while her husband was at Fishkill.

Prunier's friendship for Mrs. Campbell, as related in the New York papers, caused Mrs. Prunier so much anxiety that she became ill and was confined to her bed. She recovered, but later received a letter from her husband indicating that he was not keeping his promises to her, and this brought on another attack of illness. Prunier was recently arrested in New York for attempting to kidnap one of his children, the children being in the custody of his wife. Extradition papers have been asked for but have not yet been issued.

Prunier is under bail in New York State. Mrs. Prunier has instituted divorce proceedings. Mrs. Campbell achieved notoriety in the will case of Campbell, the wall paper manufacturer, which attracted considerable attention in the New York courts.

PHILADELPHIA BANKERS CLOSE.

Demand for Call Loan Forces Stahl & Straub to Suspend.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Stahl & Straub, brokers and bankers at 507 Chestnut Street, to-day suspended business temporarily, pending settlement. It had been rumored for several days that the house had become involved, but it was hoped that the difficulties would be tided over.

Mr. Straub announced this afternoon that no assignment had been made, and that it was hoped the firm would be on its feet again in a few days. He said he had received offers of assistance from several sources, but had refused the tenders, because their acceptance was not considered necessary, as the firm expected to straighten out its affairs independent of outside aid.

The cause of the difficulties, it is said, was primarily the inability of the firm to obtain loans upon a part of the collateral which they were carrying. Within the past two weeks the banks have been extensively calling in loans, especially directing the curtailing process on accounts upon which unmarketable securities had been deposited. Messrs. Stahl & Straub were among those who suffered from this action, and as the loan market continued stiff, the firm was hard pinched for immediate funds with which to negotiate their business. A member of the firm stated this afternoon that the sum involved did not far exceed $100,000.

HUGE CANNON FOR NEW YORK.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Nov. 24.—Lieut. Lang, United States Navy, to-day inspected the big segmental wire gun which has been in course of construction at the Scott Iron Works for over two years.

This gun, which is now completed, is of ten-inch bore, weighs twenty-nine and one-half tons, and is thirty seven and one-half feet long. It will throw a projectile weighing 550 pounds a distance of twelve miles, and at a distance of six miles it is expected it will pierce the heaviest armor plate. It will require 130 pounds of smokeless powder for each charge, and every time the gun is fired it will be at a cost of $220. It was built at a cost of $33,000. The gun will be shipped to Sandy Hook for testing in a few days, and is intended for the defense of New York Harbor.

BOSTON MAN'S QUEER ERROR.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—In the midst of the excitement of the metropolis first city caucus last night a mild-mannered man walked into the police room in the Town Hall and took a seat on the bench outside the railing. He was joined in a moment by two tramps. The officer in charge of the station, who happened to be out, returned shortly. The tramps at once stood up to the rail, and with them the earlier comer, and one after another had their names, birthplaces, occupations, &c., put down in the book in which the town keeps a list of its guests.

As it happened, the mild-mannered man came last. He answered all the questions satisfactorily until the officer asked him where he spent Wednesday night, to which he replied "Melrose," giving the street and number. This reply moved the questioner to inquire why he did not go there then, to which he answered that such was his intention, as it was his home.

Still more mystified, the officer demanded what he wanted, and much to his astonishment was told that the applicant wanted to be registered as a voter, and until he was informed to the contrary he thought he was undergoing the process by which the franchise is obtained.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—A fire which started in the top floor of A. Krolik & Co.'s six-story wholesale dry goods establishment, 158 and 160 Jefferson Avenue, has burned from end to end in the two upper floors and is still spreading. Their stock is worth about $400,000, and is insured for $250,000.

At present the roof of Strong, Lee & Co.'s dry goods store, which adjoins, is also ablaze, and the store is in grave danger of being gutted. The latter's stock is valued at between $300,000 and $400,000, and is fully insured.

The only cause for the fire that can be ascribed is defective wiring, as there was no fire in the Krolik Building. There are a number of commission houses on Woodbridge Street, on which the rear of these buildings front, that will be seriously damaged by smoke and water.

Perth Amboy Oysters Are Poor.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 24.—Perth Amboy oyster planters are bitterly disappointed at the failure of the local oyster growth. The yield this year has been more plentiful than the average, but the oysters are of an inferior quality Few of the planters are able to market their oysters and most of them have abandoned all attempts to do so. The condition of the oysters, it is said, is caused by the presence of mussels in abnormal numbers. These require the same food as oysters, and the latter are consequently starving. Oystermen whose beds are in the Shrewsbury River make similar complaints.

Suit Over Oyster Beds.

The heirs of Robert R. Smith have brought suit against the town of Brookhaven for a division of that part of the Great South Bay lying between the Rangers, or Fire Island, on the west, and a line on the east running from Long Point, opposite the village of Brookhaven, to the beach. It is valued at $100,000, and the annual income from oyster rentals is about $5,500.

REPUBLICANS TO CONFER

General Caucus of the Organization May Be Held on Monday.

A CHAIRMANSHIP FOR FALLOWS

Presidency of Cities Committee Likely to be Offered to Him—Constabulary Bill Thought to be a Dead Issue.

Republican leaders are beginning to hold the usual conferences and caucuses in this city for the purpose of mapping out the work of the next Legislature. The first of these conferences was, naturally, that held on Wednesday by Senator Platt, Gov. Roosevelt, and Chairman Odell of the State Committee. That conference was not conclusive, according to the participants, and will be resumed next week.

Before this next meeting of the more important leaders is held, however, there will be a general caucus of the organization. It is now expected that this will take place at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on next Monday and that it will bring together fifty or more of the prominent men in the party. It is also probable that both Senator Platt and Gov. Roosevelt will be in the hotel during a part of the day of the caucus, ready to give advice or suggestions. Speaker Nixon will also, it is said, attend the conference.

The principal work before the leaders will be the selection of Chairmen of the various committees and the agreement upon certain legislation to be considered as party measures, and certain other legislation that must not be passed at any hazard.

The selection of Chairman of the various committees will not be a very difficult task, as it is supposed that they have all been chosen already, and need only the formality of having their names perfunctorily discussed by the party caucus. The most important Chairmanship, in the opinion of the organization, is that of the Cities Committee, and it has been promised, it is said, to Edward H. Fallowes, Assemblyman from the Twenty-first District.

This post is regarded as due him because of his work on the Assembly Investigating Committee, and especially because of the defeat of Robert Mazet. Mr. Fallows, it is said, has learned a great deal that will be of service to the committee in its work during the coming session, when so many amendments to the charter of the Greater New York may be introduced.

If Mr. Fallows does not want the Chairmanship, it is thought that it will be offered to Assemblyman Lewis of Rochester. This is the only Committee Chairmanship that has been practically announced by the organization.

The caucus will have on its hands a great deal of work in connection with proposed legislation. Many of the most cherished measures of the organization were defeated last year by the opposition of certain Republican Senators unfriendly to the leaders of the party.

Some of them will never be introduced again, it is confidently asserted by many of the leaders, who frankly admit that to have passed some of the bills would have ruined the party's chances in the recent election. One of these bills is the State constabulary measure, a favorite bill of Gov. Roosevelt and of Senator Platt, though both of them are a little wary of it at this time.

One of the lessons of the recent election in this city, it is said by these leaders, is that the people resent outside interference with municipal affairs. The mere threat of such interference, according to Mr. Croker, gave to the Democrats thousands of votes. This is also the opinion of some of the most astute politicians on the Republican side; and the Constabulary bill is considered by many as a dead issue.

Even those who still favor such a measure admit that it will not be decided upon until a very thorough canvass of the Legislature is made, and it is known absolutely that it can be put through with a good margin of votes, and without any risk of a fiasco that would discredit the party management. This will necessitate a very painstaking poll of the Senators-elect. It is known that some of them are strongly opposed to the measure, and a few would be sufficient to defeat it again in the Senate.

Of course the proposed charter amendments will also be discussed. This is one of the principal reasons for having the caucus here at this time. This line of legislation is considered as of a very delicate nature, and the leaders feel that they are confronted by the grave peril of creating the impression that they are trying to share with the triumphant party some of the spoils of its victory in this city. If such an impression were created, it is said, it would react against the Republicans in this city as well as in the entire State.

In spite of the perilous ground, the party leaders feel that they are committed to some charter legislation, and there is little doubt, it is thought, that a number of amendments will be suggested at the caucus and agreed upon as party measures, to receive the full and unanimous vote of the organization.

The principal changes discussed up to this time have to do with the borough governments, which the leaders think should either be strengthened, if they are to be retained, or abolished, and with the shortening of the term of the Mayor and the abolishing of one of the chambers of the Municipal Assembly.

All these subjects for legislation will be discussed, and it is likely that the general provisions of proposed measures will be agreed upon.

SILVER REPUBLICANS TO MEET.

Mysterious Conference Will Be Held at Chicago Next Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The meeting of silver Republican leaders in Chicago next Monday is believed to be for the purpose of preventing the Democratic managers from sidetracking the silver question in 1900 and substituting anti-imperialism and anti-trust issues. Ex-Senator Dubois of Idaho, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Silver Republicans; Senator Teller of Colorado, Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, ex-Congressman Towne of Minnesota, and other prominent 16 to 1 advocates known as silver Republicans are expected to arrive here Sunday or Monday to hold a conference.

There is considerable mystery surrounding the meeting, and the Democrats profess ignorance of its object. The silver Republicans are still regarded as supporters of Bryan, however, and the prediction is hazarded that they will discuss fusion plans.

It has been well known by the Democrats for some time that the talk of making imperialism and anti-trusts the main issues of the next Presidential campaign has caused the silver Republicans genuine uneasiness. Ex-Gov. Altgeld may help the silverites in their efforts to maintain the supremacy of 16 to 1.

BRYAN ON PENDING PROBLEMS.

Lectures at Fayetteville for $250—Presents the Money to University.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 24.—Col. W. J. Bryan lectured before the students of the university at Fayetteville last night on "Pending Problems."

He exacted a fee of $250 for the lecture and gave the sum to the university for investment, the interest to be expended in purchasing a medal to be awarded annually as the prize in an oratorical contest.

Mr. Bryan will rejoin his family at Van Buren to-day and will go to Texas next week.

GOEBEL IN THE COURTS.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 24.—The Court of Appeals will render a decision to-morrow in the Nelson County contested election case, in which 1,198 votes, erroneously certified for W. P., instead of W. S. Taylor, are involved.

The lower court entered a mandatory order upon the county election officers to certify the voters in the name of W. S. Taylor, and the case was appealed and argued before the whole court to-day. Goebel's attorneys moved to dissolve the injunction on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. The decision will have an important bearing on the final settlement of the Gubernatorial muddle, as it is likely to embrace a full review, not only of the scope of jurisdiction of the courts, but also as to the powers of the State Election Commission.

The latter body has set no time for its meeting to officially canvass the returns, but it is understood that a meeting will be held for that purpose either Tuesday or Wednesday.

GERMEA

(FOR BREAKFAST)

is economical. One cup of Germea with four cups of boiling water cooked in single boiler three minutes makes a breakfast for six persons costing only three cents.

Tiffany & Co.

Holiday Announcement

Owing to the unusual number of orders for jewelry and silverware, Tiffany & Co. advise their patrons desiring special products for the holidays, that to avoid disappointment, it is absolutely necessary to place their orders without delay.

Tiffany & Co.,

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK.

SENATORS DISCUSS POLITICS.

Tillman on His State's Prosperity and Next Year's Issues—Hanna and Foraker on Ohio.

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, said that business was unusually prosperous in his State. "While there has been a great shortage in the cotton crop," he said, "excellent prices have ruled for the product, and we are making lots of money in the spinning of it. Mills are springing up in all parts of the State, and South Carolina is, next to Massachusetts, the largest cotton manufacturing State in the Union. Business in other lines is good and the agriculturists are finding no fault."

Senator Tillman predicted the renomination of McKinley and Bryan by the Republicans and Democrats respectively next year. "In my opinion," he added, "imperialism will be the main issue in the Presidential compaign. If the Republicans continue to pour money into the Philippine rat hole as they have been doing in the past, the Democrats will sweep the country. But next to imperialism will be the silver question. The next Democratic National Convention will surely reaffirm the principles of the Chicago platform of 1896.

"Much has been said about the result in Ohio, but as a matter of fact the nominee for Lieutenant Governor received a plurality of only about 12,000. That is a pretty small margin in a total vote of more than 900,000. That does not show that the State is safe for McKinley."

Senator Berry of Arkansas, who was near by, fully concurred in the political views expressed by Senator Tillman.

A few minutes later Senator Foraker of Ohio appeared on the scene. When questioned regarding the small plurality for the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor he said:

"John A. Caldwell is a good lawyer and was formerly attorney for the Brewers' Association. We have a strong temperance element in our State, known as the Anti-Saloon League, and to show their strength they voted almost solidly against Caldwell. That accounts for his small plurality. I wish Nash had received 1,000 more, as I predicted his election by 50,000."

United States Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio, who, with his wife, arrived yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, declared that he was well satisfied with the result of the election in his State. "You see," he added, "we beat them just enough, and not too much.

"About the election next year? There is no more doubt of the renomination and reelection of President McKinley than there is that the sun rises in the East and sets in the West."

MR. SULZER TALKS HOPEFULLY.

Thinks He Has a Good Chance for Democratic Leadership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Representative William Sulzer, who arrived in town to-day, said that his friends thought his chances of election to the Democratic leadership of the House were very good. Incidentally, Mr. Sulzer mentioned that New York and New Jersey would be "doubtful States" in the next Presidential campaign. This, he said, was the reason he was a candidate.

"I would not be a candidate," said Mr. Sulzer, "if my friends did not believe my selection would strengthen our party in the East and help us to carry these two doubtful States in the election of next year."

Indictments Under the Election Law.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury convened by order of Gov. Roosevelt reported yesterday to Justice Werner, in Part VIII., Supreme Court, two indictments for violation of the election law against George T. Sullivan and Frank Hart, who are charged with illegal registration in the Second Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District. The Special Grand Jury convened at the request of District Attorney Gardiner for the consideration of election cases probably will be discharged by Justice Fursman on Monday. This jury has indicted eleven persons for violation of the election law. Justice Fursman decided yesterday to transfer all these cases to Justice Werner's court.

Assembly Contest in Brooklyn.

John Maguire, as counsel for Herman Torburg, the Democratic candidate, who was defeated for the Assembly in the Twenty-first District, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon obtained from Justice W. M. Smith, in the Supreme Court, an order requiring the Kings County Board of Canvassers to show cause why they should not open the ballot boxes in the Twenty-first Assembly District and recount certain alleged defective and void ballots cast for Torburg. Torburg was beaten by Joseph P. Adams, Republican, by only four votes.

New Home for the Cherokee Club.

The Cherokee Club of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District filed plans yesterday for a new clubhouse to be erected at 334 and 336 East Seventy-ninth Street, at a cost of $20,000. The new structure will cover a plot 34.10 by 100, and will have a brownstone front, with terra-cotta and bluestone copings. The club's present house, No. 334, together with the adjoining dwelling, will be torn down to make room for the new building.

Must File Election Expenses.

One of the representatives of the District Attorney's office yesterday appeared before Magistrate Pool, in the Centre Street Court, and requested that summonses be issued for candidates who had failed to file a statement of the expenses incurred by them in the recent election. The summonses issued by the Magistrate cited the candidates to appear on the charge of violating Section 41 of the Penal Code.

Bishop Doane on Divorce and Remarriage.

Special article in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Sunday, Nov. 26. Daily, one cent; Sunday, three cents. "All the news that's fit to print." Order in advance from your newsdealer to-day to insure getting a copy of to-morrow's TIMES.—Adv.

ANOTHER STRIKE AT CRAMPS'.

Leaders Say the Shipbuilding Yards Will Be Effectually Tied Up Early Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—A member of the Cramp strikers' Executive Committee stated to-day that the plans had been laid looking to a general strike at the Cramp shipyards on Monday next. The committeeman in question further stated that sufficient assurances had been received from non-union workmen in the several departments to insure the success of the movement.

"Many of the offers of assistance," he said, "were given without solicitation on our part, and we have no doubt that we will be able to tie up the yard completely during the fore part of next week."

Several strike leaders when asked to confirm or deny this statement, made evasive answers and did not attempt to conceal the displeasure they felt over the publicity given their plans.

While the leaders of the strike were, with the one exception noted, non-committal as to the date of the big effort to be made to bring the Cramp Company to terms, all admitted that another strike was but a question of a few days and that a great deal of work had been done for weeks past by way of insuring the success of the movement.

The proposed strike would have occurred early this week if some of the more aggressive spirits had not been urged to postpone action until after the mass meeting in Beale's Hall, which was held last night, and which, it was thought, would further strengthen the cause of the strikers, a belief which has been warranted by the results, it is claimed.

One machinist, who has been especially effective as an organizer, stated that he was rather inclined to believe that the strike would occur on Tuesday or Wednesday morning, the first-named day being the end of the working week at the yard.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Justice S. A. Kellogg, Plattsburg, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Dudley, United States Marine Hospital Service; J. B. Calve, Costa Rican Minister, Washington; United States Senators Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana; Benjamin R. Tillman, South Carolina; J. L. McLaurin, South Carolina; A. G. Foster, State of Washington; N. B. Scott, West Virginia; A. O. Bacon, Georgia; James H. Kyle, South Dakota; Eugene Hale, Maine; W. J. Sewell and John Kean, New Jersey; Orville H. Platt, Connecticut; James H. Berry, Arkansas; Redfield Procter, Vermont; G. L. Wellington, Maryland; T. H. Carter, Montana; A. S. Clay, Georgia; William Lindsay, Kentucky; J. C. Pritchard, North Carolina; W. A. Harris, Kansas; J. R. Hawley, Connecticut; S. M. Cockerill, Missouri; Henry Heitfeld, Idaho; Marion Butler, North Carolina; C. D. Clark, Wyoming; also William R. Cox, Secretary of the Senate, and B. W. Layton, Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate.

GRAND—Lieut. N. M. Averill, United States Army; J. K. Brady, United States Navy.

HERALD SQUARE—Prince David Kawanankoa and Col Samuel Parker, Honolulu.

HOLLAND—Henry E. Davis, Washington; Wakefield Baker, San Francisco; E. D. Morgan, Columbus, Ohio; ex-Congressman T. C. Coykendall, Rondout; Dr. N. A. Coe, Bangor, Me.; Ira A. Roebling, Trenton.

MANHATTAN—Charles R. Skinner, Albany; E. C. Sessions, Binghamton; Robert C. Ingalls, Lynn, Mass.; Josiah Stiles, Chicago.

WALDORF—Gen. J. G. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.; Louis Spitzel, London; E. H. Inman, Atlanta; Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Maryland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. N. Tucker, black goods; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Partridge & Richardson, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss A. Wood, underwear; Grand Hotel.

Legler, Barlow & Co., Dayton, Ohio; L. Roehm, notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Coyne, notions; 450 Broome Street.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. H. Hurd, gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stein, Bloch & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; 718 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Barker, house furnishing goods; 480 Broome Street; Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Commercial Knitting Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. M. Barnett, wool; W. Barnett, wool; F. M. Aufsesser, wool; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Garson, M. H., Troy, N. Y.; furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Plaut, J. D., & Co., Danbury, Conn.; H. D. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. M. Kaufman, dry goods; 699 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Prugh, Flesch & Co., Piqua, Ohio; H. Flesch, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Filene & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Rosenheim, L., Co., The, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Abrahams, notions; G. Rosenheim, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Wood & Ewer, Bangor, Me.; F. P. Ewer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

McFarland & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. McFarland, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh northerly winds.

The disturbance which appeared off the Texas Coast Thursday has moved north to east, and was central last evening off the mouth of the Mississippi River, the lowest barometric pressure, 29.68 inches, reported at New Orleans.

Heavy rain has followed along the Middle and West Gulf Coast, and high northeasterly winds have shifted to north and northwest on the Texas coast. The rain area has extended northward in the Mississippi Valley to Arkansas and Tennessee, and the temperature has fallen 10 to 20 degrees over the Southwest States.

The present Gulf disturbance will follow a more southerly path than the storm which moved northeastward from the Gulf States during the middle part of the week. The storm referred to caused rain generally from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, and rain will fall during the next two days in the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley, over the Ohio Valley, the southern lake region, and the Atlantic Coast and East Gulf States.

During to-day rain will be followed by clearing and colder weather in the Middle and West Gulf States. In the Missouri Valley and thence to the Pacific Coast districts fair weather will prevail to-day. To-morrow the weather will be fair from the Mississippi River over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

Along the New England Coast light variable northeast winds will prevail to-day, and shift to fresh northeasterly to-morrow. On the Middle Atlantic Coast light northerly winds will shift to northeasterly and increase in force to-night. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will increase and probably become high from the northeast during to-day, except over the Florida peninsula, where brisk to high easterly winds are indicated.

Storm signals are displayed on the Middle Gulf Coast. Advisory messages have been sent to the East Gulf Coast, and information signals are displayed on the South

BRITISH MEET A DEFEAT

Strong Reconnoitring Force Said to Have Been Driven Back.

SEVERE LOSS IS SUSTAINED

Later Reports from the Battle at Belmont Say Gen. Methuen Was Unable to Follow Up His Victory.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Durban says that The Natal Advertiser confirms the report of fighting near Willow Grange. That paper says:

"Five thousand British left Estcourt Wednesday afternoon for a reconnoissance. They surprised the Boers at 3 o'clock Thursday morning and occupied the Boer position, bayonetting eighty of the enemy.

"At daybreak the Boers opened with quick-firers. The British artillery was unable to reach the Boers, and the British position, therefore, became untenable and was evacuated. Subsequently the artillery was brought into action, and the Boers fell back. Their object having been attained, the British returned to Estcourt."

A dispatch from Mool River gives the British casualties in the Willow Grange affair as three killed and forty-four wounded. This is the first news of such a heavy loss, and, if correct, suggests a repetition of Gen. White's unfortunate action of Oct. 30.

A Pietermaritzburg correspondent describing the same sortie says:

"The British surprised the Boers, carried their position, captured all their equipment, and returned to Estcourt in safety. Gen. Hildyard was very well satisfied with their work."

METHUEN'S COSTLY VICTORY.

Thus far the special dispatches describing the battle at Belmort bear a stereotyped character, proving that the hand of the censor has been at work upon them. They are too incoherent to enable the reader to form an accurate idea of the event or to place a proper estimate upon the value of the victory.

All the accounts agree respecting the splendid fighting qualities exhibited on both sides. Nothing could have exceeded the steady courage and pluck of the British infantry in the face of terrific fire, while the Boer guns were splendidly served, the gunners standing to them with dogged determination, exposing themselves until the very last moment, and only becoming wild and inaccurate in their aim during the final, deadly charge of the British infantry.

All admit, however, that the victory could not be properly followed up and utilized, owing to the want of sufficient cavalry. The pursuit of the defeated enemy by the Fifth Lancers was evidently not very effective; and, curiously enough, while all the correspondents report the capture of Boer guns, Lord Methuen's own report omits any mention of such an achievement.

One statement says:

"The remnant of the Boer army sought to escape toward the Orange Free State Territory."

As all the evidence tends to show that the enemy's retirement was orderly, he will doubtless soon be heard of elsewhere.

PURSUIT OF THE BOERS.

The correspondent of The Times at Belmont says:

"After the battle the laager was burned and the ammunition destroyed. Cavalry and mounted infantry on both flanks pursued the enemy, but were unable to overtake the retreating Boers, who got away with their transport. The Boer rout was complete, and their losses are believed to equal ours. They used some dumdum bullets. Everything was in their favor. It is rumored that there have been some threats to assassinate recalcitrant burghers who are tired of war and are deserting."

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Belmont, describing the battle:

"The Boers held a position which British troops would hold against almost any force. The British victory is complete. My estimate of the Boer losses is 50 killed and 150 wounded. Mr. Knight, correspondent of The London Morning Post, was wounded. The Boer prisoners are ignorant, dirty, and wretched. They say that half their commando, tired of the war, will refuse further service.

"The whole force of the fearful fight was borne by the infantry, who were obliged to climb 500 feet, straight into a terrific stream of missiles. The Ninth Lancers pursued the enemy with great vigor, but the Boers, well-mounted and familiar with the hills, melted before them. Possibly, however, our victory would have been even more decisive had we possessed more cavalry."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"After the battle of Belmont, Lord Methuen, addressing his troops, said:

"'Comrades: I congratulate you on the complete success achieved by you this morning. The ground over which we had to fight presents exceptional difficulties, and we had as an enemy one who is a past master in the tactics of mountain infantry. With troops such as you, commander can have no fear of the result.

"'There is a sad side to all this, and you and I are thinking as much of those who have died for the honor of their country and of those who are suffering as we are thinking of our victory.'"

BRITISH FORCES SUPERIOR.

A special dispatch received here from Belmont says that Gen. Methuen's force numbered 7,000 men and that the Boers had 5,000 men. The latter, it is added, held an exceedingly strong position on a series of hills, extending a dozen miles. They were strongly intrenched and their cannon were posted strongly and were excellently served. The battle began at 7 o'clock and raged for several hours. The Boers held their positions with great stubbornness and splendid courage. The British riflemen forced the attack under a raking fire, and carried position after position with superb dash, arriving out at the Boers with great slaughter. The engagement was really a series of battles, during which the Boers were constantly carrying off their dead and wounded.

Another dispatch from the same point adds that the entire western division moved on the Orange River Tuesday and bivouacked at Whitepuns. Two companies of mounted infantry and a detachment of lancers were sent to hold Thomas's Farm. Their pickets prevented the Boers from advancing. The Boers fired cannon, and the British artillery arrived on the scene and silenced the Boers' fire. At 2 in the morning the Guards brigade moved steadily forward to a hill a few miles east of Belmont Station. The Scots and Grenadiers advanced to within fifty yards of the base, when the Boers poured in a scathing fire, staggering the Guards momentarily. But, quickly recovering, they returned a deadly hail into the Boers. The duel was continued for half an hour. When the artillery commenced the Boers evacuated their front position and the Scots Guards rushed the hill with the bayonet and amid lusty cheers.

The Ninth Brigade then moved forward in extended order, and the Boers started a terrible cross-fire from the surrounding hills. The Coldstreams, supported by the Scots, Grenadiers, Northumberlands, and Northamptons, stormed the second position in the face of a constant and effective Boer fire. The Ninth Brigade then advanced, the artillery in the meantime maintaining excellent practice. The British infantry never wavered and when a tremendous cheer notified them of the charge, the Boers fled, and succeeded in gaining a range of hills in the rear, in spite of the Lancers' flanking movement. The infantry again gallantly faced the fire and the naval brigade came into action for the first time at a range of 1,800 yards. The infantry was well supported by the artillery, and the Boers, unable to withstand the death-dealing volleys, retired, and were again forced to abandon some minor positions. The British cavalry charged the Boers and pursued them for five miles. Possession was taken of the Boer laager and the Boer stores were destroyed.

FLAG OF TRUCE VIOLATED.

The Boers hoisted a white flag over their second position, whereupon Lieut. Willoughby of the Coldstream Guards stood up and was immediately shot down. The Boers twice repeated the same tactics.

A correspondent at Cape Town cables that from the few details which have reached there of Gen. Methuen's fight with the Boers yesterday, it appears that Boers from Fincham's farm shelled an advance body of the British Wednesday, Nov. 22, and the British artillery was pushed forward and shelled a hill, which the British subsequently occupied, capturing two guns. The Boer casualties here were thirty men killed and wounded.

The Boer main column left Fincham's Farm during the afternoon and camped five miles ahead. At daybreak Thursday the Boers fired from the hills, 1,000 yards distant, on the British advance force. Other troops were then pushed up and the engagement became general. The British artillery made excellent practice and silenced the Boer guns. Then two battalions of the Grenadier Guards and the Northumberland Regiment stormed the heights at the point of the bayonet. Crossing the fire zone amid a storm of lead, the Guards and Northumberlands pushed up the incline and reached the summit, doing great execution with their bayonets and capturing the laager, with guns, equipment, prisoners, cattle, and sheep. The entire position was carried by 8 o'clock, the cavalry, consisting of the Ninth Lancers and mounted infantry, pursuing the flying Boers.

The Boers, it is estimated, numbered 3,500 men. Their loss is unknown.

Lieut. Blundell of the Grenadier Guards, who was dangerously wounded at the battle of Belmont yesterday, has since died of his wounds.

The War Office to-day issued the following advices:

"CAPE TOWN, Nov. 24.—Gen. Methuen further reports this morning that the wounded are doing well. There are over fifty prisoners, including a German commandant and six Field Cornets. Nineteen of these prisoners are wounded. We are unable to estimate the Boer losses. The prisoners say that yesterday's attack was a surprise, and that it is the only beating they have had. A large amount of correspondence has been secured. The Reservists are doing well. Col. Pole-Carew replaces Featherstonhaugh in command of the Ninth Brigade."

BOER GUNS NOT CAPTURED.

On the whole, it almost seems safe to assume that the Boer guns were not captured. The striking proof afforded of the excellent material Gen. Methuen has in his brigades is, however, a matter of great satisfaction in London. There is an unconfirmed rumor that the correspondence seized in the Boer camp contains evidence of treasonable communications between the Boers and the Dutch colonists.

Gen. White's dispatch of Wednesday effectually disposes of all rumors of another sortie from Ladysmith and of the defeat of the Boers. The situation in Natal remains unchanged, the sortie from Estcourt to Willow Grange having effected little.

The position of Mafeking is beginning to be regarded with anxiety. In view of the impossibility of Lord Methuen being able to relieve the town for some time to come.

Throngs of people were waiting at the War Office last evening until a late hour for the list of those killed, wounded, or missing in the battle of Belmont, but nothing was published in addition to Gen. Methuen's first dispatch.

Gen. Buller's destination is kept a strict secret at Cape Town, some reports saying that he has gone north, and others that he has gone to Durban, as already cabled.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Naauw Poort says:

"An open, unsigned letter, smuggled through from Colesberg, says Commandant Grobbler has arrested ten prominent Englishmen and threatens to shoot them if any harm is done to Van Rensburg, ringleader of the Colesberg rebels, who was captured by the British and is to be tried for treason.

WAR WILL BE A BLOODY ONE.

Lieut. Winston Churchill, Now a Prisoner at Pretoria, Gives His Opinion of the Struggle.

PRETORIA, Nov. 24.—Through the courtesy of the Transvaal authorities, a visit was paid to Lieut. Winston Churchill today at the Model School, where he is confined with the captured British officers. Beyond a slight bullet wound in the right hand, he seemed well and looked hearty, although naturally chafing under enforced idleness. In the course of the interview Mr. Churchill said:

"The Boers have treated us with much kindness. This was the case from the outset. They praised our defense of the armored train and expressed surprise that the locomotive was saved from becoming a hopeless wreck, as they had expected, from their artillery fire. We were then marched through a pouring rain to Colenso, proceeding the next morning to the Boer camp near Ladysmith, and then going by rail to Modder Spruit, finally arriving here on Nov. 18.

"On the journey great numbers of burghers crowded to see us, but there was only one who made insulting remarks, the others courteously offering us cigarettes or showing such marks of attention."

Mr. Churchill said the confinement in the Model School was close and severe, but, under all the conditions, he had no grounds to complain. When asked regarding his general impressions, he said he had had many discussions with the Boers as to the rights of war, and had been much impressed by the number who could speak English. He had found that most of them regretted the conflict, asserting that it had arisen as the result of misrepresentations. So far as he could learn, however, the spirit of the burghers in the field, despite their privations, was most determined, and there was no chance of an early peace.

"I fear," said Mr. Churchill, "that the struggle will be bloody and protracted."

It is believed that the Government will shortly release Winston Churchill as a noncombatant. The prisoners from Mafeking and Lobatsi are mostly railroad men. After they had taken the oath not to fight against the Transvaal they were sent to Delagoa Bay.

MAFEKING IS HARD PRESSED.

Boer Lines Drawing Closer and Troops Suffering.

MAGALAPIE, Cape Colony, Nov. 10.—A dispatch received here from Mafeking, dated Nov. 15, says:

"The garrison is cheerful, but the position is daily growing more difficult. The Boers are always drawing their intrenchments closer and are incessantly plying the British with artillery and musketry fire. The garrison is living almost entirely in underground shelters, and the health of the troops is suffering."

BOERS ATTACK TUGELA DRIFT.

Forced to Retire After Fighting for Two Hours.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Governor of Natal has forwarded the following dispatch to the Colonial Office:

"Tugela Drift was attacked during the morning of Thursday, Nov. 23, by 250 to 300 Boers, who are believed to have advanced from Helpmakaar and Umvoti. The Mounted Rifles, under Major Leuchars, and a small body of Natal police, totaling 140 men, posted south of the river bank, forced the Boers to retire after two hours' fighting. Our loss was a Sergeant Major wounded.

"The Tugela rose during the day and is now reported to be impassable except by boats."

LADYSMITH STILL HOLDING OUT.

Gen. White Telegraphs that All Was Well Nov. 22.

DURBAN, Nov. 24.—An official message from Gen. White at Ladysmith, dated Nov. 22, says:

"Situation unchanged. Troops well and cheerful."

RHODES HAS A BIG BALLOON.

Hopes by This Means to Escape from Kimberley—Is Driven to that Extremity.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Cape Town cables his paper as follows:

"Nothing is known here concerning the report that United States Consul Macrum has been refused permission to leave Transvaal territory. I am told that Mr. Cecil Rhodes keeps a big balloon ready at Kimberley to escape if driven to that extremity."

PRETORIA PREPARES FOR SIEGE.

The Race Course Is Being Fitted Up for a Laager.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 24.—Three squadrons of African Light Horse have gone northward. Late arrivals from Pretoria estimate the Boer casualties at 1,000 men, half of whom were killed. They also say the racecourse there is being prepared for a laager in the event of a siege, and the guns of the fort are trained on it in case the prisoners attempt to escape. A Maxim is placed at the gate of the race course.

From President Krüger down, every one is in favor of fighting. They believe they will succeed in annexing all the beleaguered towns, and the flag of the united republic, now ready, bears the Orange cross. The Boers expect the war to last from four to six months, when they will possess South Africa.

Commandant Albrecht and Lieut. Eloff have started with 1,000 followers to capture Bulawayo.

Queen Congratulates Gen. Methuen.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Queen has sent Gen. Methuen her congratulations on "the brilliant action of my Guards, the Naval Brigade, and the other brave soldiers."

Milner's Proclamation Well Received.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 24.—Sir Alfred Milner's proclamation to the people of Cape Colony, which draws attention to the innumerable proofs given by the Queen that she does not favor one race at the expense of another, and kladly recognized that the majority of the Dutch have remained loyal and proved worthy of her Majesty's confidence, will, it is believed, have a good effect. Premier Schreiner heartily indorses it, and has directed the Magistrates to give it the widest publicity. He has also invited the clergymen to disseminate it to their congregations.

Guards Cheer for Their Comrades.

WINDSOR, Nov. 24.—The news of Gen. Methuen's victory was enthusiastically received by the Grenadier Guards stationed at Windsor. The commanding officer addressed the men on parade, and round after round of cheers was given.

KIPLING FOR A GREAT NAVY.

Author Makes a Speech Favoring More Taxes for Warships.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Rudyard Kipling, addressing a branch of the Navy League this evening at Rottingdean, near Brighton, said the object of the league was to create a certain public opinion, which should announce its willingness to pay taxes in order that the British Navy might be efficient and strong and might not fail the British people in the hour of need.

"We did not realize what our navy meant," said the speaker, "until we saw it taking away a small police detachment of 66,000 men, with mules, horses, and hundreds of tons of stores, to get at some people who have interfered with our ideas of right and wrong at a distance of six thousand miles."

BRITISH MUST BE PROTECTED.

Transvaal Notified that This Country Must Be Allowed to Act.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Mr. Macrum, the United States Consul at Pretoria, has been instructed by cable to impress upon President Krüger that in the view of this Government the usages of all civilized nations sanction the ministration of a neutral representative in the interest of the citizens and captives of one of the parties to a war, and he must further insist upon performing the sacred duties imposed by all considerations of humanity.

This is practically an announcement of the insistence of our Government upon the execution of the trust it assumed to look after the interests of British citizens in the South African Republics.

CAREER OF GEN. LORD METHUEN.

Has Been a Fighting Soldier for Many Years.

Those who know the history of the British Army in recent years will remember the fame of the body of cavalry called "Methuen's Horse," which performed extraordinary deeds of daring in the Bechuanaland campaign of 1884-5. This little body of irregulars was raised and commanded by Lord Methuen, who, as a "fighting General," has few to compare with him in the British Army.

Sir Paul Sanford Methuen, third Baron Methuen, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order and Commander of the Bath, was born in 1845, and comes of a family famous as soldiers and diplomatists. Although he was the heir to the peerage, he insisted on an army career, and entered the Scots Guards as a Lieutenant in 1864. For some years he saw no service. The Scots Guards are only sent out of England when the Household Cavalry are considered necessary—that is to say, when a campaign of great importance is on hand. But Lord Methuen was anxious to see some fighting, and secured permission to go on special service to the gold coast in 1873.

The following year, so distinguished had his service been, he was appointed Brigade Major at Ashanti. In 1877 he became Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief in Ireland, and, after being a Military Attaché in Berlin, Assistant Adjutant General, and Assistant Quartermaster General for the Home District, he was in 1882 appointed to the important post of commandant at headquarters in Egypt. Shortly after the Bechuanaland campaign Lord Methuen was appointed Deputy Adjutant General in South Africa, and in 1890 he became a Major General. He succeeded to the peerage in 1891, and from 1892 to 1897 he was in command of the Home District. He did not leave the Scots Guards until he had become Colonel of that famous regiment.

ROBBED ALLEGED MISER.

Thieves Got Big Sums in Coates's Home—Second Burglary Inspired by Newspaper Reports.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 24.—Burglars last night or early this morning entered the house of John Coates here, and after gagging and binding him, robbed him of several thousand dollars in money and as much more in negotiable securities.

Coates, who is an old man, does not believe in banks, and has kept all his wealth about him. He lives alone and is alleged to be a miser. Two weeks ago burglars entered the house while he slept and took about $300. The robbery was reported to the police, and the newspapers told how the thieves had missed many thousand dollars in their hurried search of the rooms occupied by Coates.

The burglars, it is believed by the police, read these accounts, and after allowing sufficient time to elapse to quiet the fears of the old man, they entered the house again last night. About 4 o'clock Mr. Coates says he was awakened by some one entering the room where he lay. He started up, but was pressed back upon the bed, and then, while one man muffled his cries, another bound his legs and hands. This done, the robbers placed a gag in his mouth. There was a consultation between the men, and then they proceeded to search a large closet in the room. When this had been thoroughly explored they lifted the helpless man from the bed, laid him in the closet, and closed the door.

Then for an hour and a half, Mr. Coates says, he heard the men ransacking the house and telling each other what each found. About 5:30 o'clock they departed. About 7 o'clock Coates, after many attempts, managed to free his hands and released his legs. He summoned aid.

The police made an investigation. They caused Coates to search his house to see if anything had been overlooked, and he brought to light a tin box containing $10,000 in bank and National notes which the thieves had missed. He says this is all that is left him, except some securities which were not readily negotiable and which the robbers left behind as worthless to them.

Besides the trunk the police found in the same room a number of bonds amounting in all to about $5,000. Coates claims the burglars got $3,000.

Thieves Threw Aside a Large Sum.

Thieves found an envelope in the bureau of Joseph Delaney's house, in College Point, while ransacking the premises Thursday night. Although it was bulky they tossed it on the floor without examining its contents. It contained $127. The visit was made to the Delaney house while Delaney and his sister were absent. Three watches, a pair of gold bracelets, and Miss Delaney's purse, containing $1.85 in change, were taken.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

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"The achievements of Albert Weber, Senior, in the realm of tone production, like the violin masterpieces of Cremona, still stand unrivaled."

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WAREROOMS:

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SMALLPOX IN KENTUCKY.

There Are Five Hundred Cases in One Town—Several Counties Are Infected—Danger Is Great.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Nov. 24.—A most serious epidemic of smallpox has broken out in several near-by counties. Dr. J. H. McCormack, Secretary of the State Board of Health, who has just made a tour of the infected district, to-day gave out the following statement:

"In a population of 1,800 there are fully 500 cases in various stages of smallpox at Uniontown. There are many cases in the adjacent county. The disease has been conveyed from Uniontown to Crittenden, Hopkins, Muhlenberg, and Henderson Counties. Up to my visit the authorities had concealed the facts and denied the extent of the disease. The danger to that section of the State is great.

"The State Board of Health has placed the town in absolute quarantine, and the authorities have promised co-operation. The entire State is urged to enforce general vaccination. Our limited appropriation, the smallest in the Union, is exhausted long since, and our work is being conducted on personal credit."

HIGHER RANK FOR SHAFTER.

The President Wants to Retire Him as a Major General.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The President will ask the incoming Congress to pass an act retiring Gen. Shafter with the rank of Major General in the regular army. He has already been retired with the rank of Brigadier General.

This purpose of the President is the explanation of the retention of Gen. Shafter in the volunteer service up to this time, it being felt that his chances would be brightened by his retention in the active army until Congress has an opportunity to act.

PROBABLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Two Brothers Found Shot—One Dead and the Other Dying.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mich., Nov. 24.—Frank and George Bailey, business men of this place, were found in the rear of their bicycle and jewelry store, both shot through the head. George is dead and Frank is dying.

It is thought that Frank, who had been under a doctor's care for several days with mental trouble, shot his brother and then himself. Frank left a letter, which gives little explanation of the deed, other than saying that he believed some tragedy was about to befall him and his brother and giving directions for the disposal of their property and remains.

AGED COUPLE TORTURED.

Masked Men Beat and Burn Them—Robbed of $500.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 24.—Joseph Earle, aged eighty-five years, and his wife, over eighty years old, were tortured and robbed at Glencoe, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, eighteen miles west of Cumberland, early yesterday morning by a band of masked men.

The old people were cruelly beaten, and the soles of their feet were burned with torches before they would make known the hiding place of their money—a secret recess in a bureau. The culprits obtained over $500. Both Earle and his wife are in a precarious condition, their advanced age making recovery doubtful.

Three years ago they were robbed, and the thieves, who were never detected, are believed to have been the same persons who committed the crime yesterday.

YAQUIS HAVE RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

They Will Fight the Mexicans, It Is Said, for Two Years or More.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Julius Randall, a mine operator from the State of Sonora, Mexico, says the war between the Mexican Government and the Yaquis will last for some years. Owing to the Mexican censorship, he says, the true state of affairs has not been revealed. The desire of the Mexicans for the Yaqui lands is the principal cause of the war, in his opinion. He added:

"There are probably between 15,000 and 30,000 Yaquis fit to fight, all well armed and with plenty of ammunition. They have rapid-fire guns, Mausers, Winchesters, and Springfields. They are fighting for the homes and lands of their ancestors.

"The Yaquis are thrifty and peaceful, but like the Boers, will fight to the death when they go to war. They are better prepared for war than the Mexicans. They know intimately the territory in which they are operating. They can fight the Mexicans for years without feeling a pinch of hunger. In the meantime the business interests of Sonora are prostrated. The Yaquis are the workers of the State and when they take to their guns all industries suffer.

"It is my opinion that the war will last for a couple of years and then be ended by the Mexicans claiming concessions and the Yaquis holding on firmly to every right they ever claimed. This has been the experience in the past."

LEPER ALLOWED TO REMAIN.

San Francisco to Take Charge of Woman Who Escaped from Molokai.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—After much correspondence and international discussion it has been practically decided that Mrs. Sarah M. Todd will remain in the local pest house, a permanent charge on the City and County of San Francisco.

Mrs. Todd came to this city nearly a year ago from Victoria, B. C., and it was learned that she was a leper who had escaped from Molokai, in the Hawaiian Islands. The woman protested against her restraint on the ground that she was a British subject, and an effort was made to have her native country take charge of her, but without success. The Hawaiian Government declined to allow her to be returned to the islands.

STABBED WITH AN UMBRELLA.

Chicago Waiter Fatally Injured by a Customer in a Quarrel.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—John Tates, a waiter in a restaurant on West Madison Street, was stabbed fatally with an umbrella. A customer got into a dispute with Tates over the price of a meal and they came to blows. The customer raised his umbrella to protect himself.

Tates rushed forward and the customer jabbed it into his breast, the sharp pointed steel penetrating the waiter's lung.

The man was arrested and gave his name as Arthur Blessing. He said he acted in self-defense.

Shot His Divorced Wife and Himself.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 24.—George W. Brooks this afternoon shot his divorced wife three times at her home, 221 Sherman Street. He then rushed out upon the Grand Trunk Railroad tracks adjacent and shot himself dead. The woman will recover, although wounded in the neck, shoulder, and body. The shooting was done after a short, stormy interview between the couple.

15,000 Finns Will Go to Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 24.—The Department of the Interior has received advices from Konin Zilliacus, stating that at the smallest computation 15,000 Finlanders will arrive in Canada next Spring. The majority of the immigrants will be from South Finland.

The King of Hearts

on the new, fancy playing cards is Admiral Dewey; other face cards represented by other American heroes. These elegant cards are obtainable only by sending ten 2-cent stamps to Malt-Nutrine Dept., Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A. The finest ever produced. Send for pack at once.—Adv.

CRUSH AT HOBART HOME

Thousands Struggle to View the Late Vice President's Face.

LONG ORDEAL FOR THE WIDOW

She Desired that All Should See Him in His Own House—The Funeral Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 24.—The people of this city had their chance to-day to take a last look at the face of the dead Vice President. For four hours his body lay in a satin-lined coffin in the library of his home, Carroll Hall, amid wreaths of beautiful flowers, and thousands of citizens passed by his side and glanced at the wasted visage of the distinguished man, whom they had been proud to claim as their fellow-townsman. To-morrow they will throng the streets once more to see the funeral cortège move on the way to the church, and then to watch the hearse depart as he is carried to his rest.

The occasion to-day was of absorbing moment to the town, and the schools and many of the factories were closed to enable school children or working people to view the body. It was in many respects a most remarkable occasion—one that those who witnessed it will not soon forget, and it must have been a severe ordeal for the widow. But it was her wish that those who were to see Mr. Hobart's body as it lay in state should see it in his home, instead of in a public building, and with that desire she patiently endured the tumult, the noise, and the scampering of eager children, to whom the affair was a holiday.

The fact that those who saw the body would also pass through the beautiful interior of the late Vice President's house undoubtedly exercised a peculiar fascination for the visitors, hundreds of whom might not have taken the trouble to go to the City Hall if the body had been lying there. As it was, they swarmed about the place by the thousands, pushing and struggling to gain entrance, and the laughter and shouts of youngsters mingled with the screams of frightened women, some of whom collapsed or fainted on the lawns. The police on duty were Chief Graul, Sergt. Draper, and ten patrolmen, and they worked as they seldom work.

The body was on view between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Long before 2 o'clock the streets were astir with men, women, and children of all ages and classes, bound for Carroll Hall. A stranger might have thought a notable public festival to be afoot, till a glance at the half-masted flags and shops and houses draped in mourning warned him that the time was not one of mirth. The children, of course, and very many of the adults, were quite free from any appearance of grief, but were obviously excited over the prospect of what they were to see, and also duly mindful of the important funeral ceremonies to-morrow.

"To-morrow," said one child, talking to her child companions, "will be the greatest day there ever was in Paterson—the greatest there ever was."

GATHERING OF THE CROWD.

The people began to congregate about the corner of Carroll and Ellison Streets, where Carroll Hall stands, before 10 o'clock. The grounds are inclosed on the sides facing both streets by a wooden fence, with three gates, and just inside this fence the lawn rises in a moderate embankment. The main entrance of Carroll Hall fronts on Carroll Street, and the gate in this street was the one designated for the crowd to enter by. Chief Graul kept the fast-gathering throng on the other side of the thoroughfare for some time, but about 1:30 o'clock P. M. they were allowed to cross and form a line beside the fence. They covered the breadth of the sidewalk in Carroll Street in a tightly packed mass, and hundreds of them crowded along the Ellison Street side. The Chief stood on the lawn, in citizen's clothes, and put a Sergeant and two men at the entrance gate; another patrolman was assigned to the exit gate, in Ellison Street, and the rest were mostly scattered through the main floor of the house to keep the visitors moving with due celerity.

A few moments after 2 o'clock the Chief gave the signal and the entrance gate was thrown open. A batch of women struggled through and made promptly for the piazza, where the undertaker stood guard at the door, and passed into the house. Then began a remarkable scene, lasting four trying hours. The dense crowd in Carroll Street grew till it blocked the thoroughfare, and pressed with feverish zeal against the frail wooden fence. It pushed and fought and squirmed in a frantic effort to get through as quickly as possible, and beneath its attacks the fence swayed and tottered as if it would fall in any moment with its load of closely packed humanity. The policemen, seeing the danger, wrenched off the portals of the gate, and, placing them against the lawn embankment on either side, propped up the fence. Then they renewed their task of standing in the aperture, keeping back the eager crowd without the aid of clubs, and literally tearing out at intervals from the rest of the crowd (when there was room for more people to enter the house) those who stood just next the gate.

The persistent pushing of men, women, and children presented a force which was too great for the few men the Chief had assigned to this post, and often the people pushed their way in, small cohorts at a time. Then the policemen would manage to block all passage through the gate for a while. Some moments later, when they announced that "a few more of ye can git in now," they were temporarily swamped by the onslaught of sightseers.

THE PRANKS OF CHILDREN.

The hundreds packed along the fence who were too far from the gate to hope for speedy access were meanwhile not inactive, and furnished fresh trials for the guardians of the peace. For a time they bided in patience, the rosy-cheeked youngsters hanging on the pickets and chattering volubly while they scrutinized the fortunate few who passed up the path to the entrance door of the house. Then the children began to slip over the fence whenever the policemen could not see them. Some hid temporarily between the lawn embankment and the fence. Others, more bold, dashed straight for the piazza, their ventures often meeting with success.

The adults laughed mischievously at the youngsters' pranks, and urged them on. "Now, little feller," exclaimed one middle-aged bespectacled woman, addressing a timid youngster who had just scaled the fence, "now's your chance! Scoot, little feller, scoot! Oh, now, you're too late! He's lookin' this way now. What did ye want to wait fer?"

One might have thought that some rare spectacle was the object for which the crowd stormed the house—not the body of a distinguished public man which lay waiting their gaze in his coffin. An air of levity took the place of the hushed and reverent mien that might have been looked for at the threshold of the chamber of death.

Meanwhile, those who entered the house and sobered to respectful quiet as they passed the threshold were formed in single line by the servants stationed in the corridor, and thus passed through the library, where the coffin lay, and out to Ellison Street by a side door. The Vice President's body was clothed in the black coat and light trousers he wore when inaugurated, and his right hand, lying over his frock coat, clasped lightly a cluster of violets sent by Mrs. McKinley to her stricken friend, the widow. His face, framed in its gray hair, was so wasted by suffering and disease that those who knew him in life could hardly recognize him in death. His features were placid.

The coffin was partially covered with a wealth of beautiful white chrysanthemums and pinks, and two of the carnations had been placed gracefully beside the nameplate. About the room were scattered exquisite wreaths and clusters of white roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, lilies, and other flowers, while a vacant chair of floral architecture stood near the coffin. Behind it stood at times Attorney General Griggs, Col. William Barbour, Edward T. Bell, and E. A. Walton, while members of the Citizens' General Committee stood in other parts of the room watching the line of old and young, black and white, richly dressed and ragged, file swiftly by, with time for but one brief glance at the thin, white face.

The people wore garments of all sorts, dingy shawls, frock coats, and sometimes gaudy sweaters. Some of the children passing through were too small to see the coffin from above, and they were seldom lifted up, as time was pressing. They stopped occasionally after passing the library to glance at the handsome reception room beyond where life-size portraits of the President and Vice President were shown beneath electric lights, but they had quickly to pass on.

MANY WOMEN OVERCOME.

One young woman, richly dressed, fainted after gazing at the dead Vice President, and had to be carried out. She was the only person who collapsed in the house, though numbers of the women had to be supported as they emerged, and on the front lawn several fainted from excitement and the effects of struggling through the crowd. They were promptly revived, however, with the use of water and brandy, and as a rule insisted on going on through the house.

The steady stream of people kept up in force till 6 o'clock, often crowding the front part of the piazza. The gates were closed at 6 o'clock and those who had not obtained entrance then had to abandon their purpose. There was a considerable number thus barred out, but many of them had probably been in once. One boy said he had gone through eight times and those who did repeat their visits were usually children. On the basis of a count of the people leaving the house in five minutes' time, it is estimated that from 11,000 to 12,000 persons went through.

Attorney General Griggs staid throughout the afternoon. When he first looked at the wasted face of the late Vice President he turned away, shaking his head sadly, and murmured:

"He suffered much; more than any one will ever know."

Mrs. Hobart was able to see her friends this morning, and many women called. She received them in one of the upper rooms of the house.

The funeral services to-morrow will begin at 2 o'clock, when Dr. Magie, Mr. Hobart's pastor, will officiate at Carroll Hall, in the presence of the family and intimate friends, and the President and Cabinet. A quartet of men, selected by A. Hobart Smock, the Vice President's cousin, will sing, without instrumental accompaniment, the hymn, "Peace, Perfect Peace, in This Dark World of Sin," and Dr. Magie will read Psalm 23, and offer a prayer. Then the entire party will proceed to the church, where there will be fourteen ushers, with John R. Beam at their head. Mrs. Hobart and her son, Garret, will occupy the front pew on the left of the middle aisle, while right across the aisle will sit the President. The Cabinet will sit back of him, and behind them the Senators and then the Representatives. The church will be profusely decorated with palms, Southern smilax, roses, and lilies.

ROLL OF PALL BEARERS.

The coffin will be carried by eight members of the Senate police, in uniform, commanded by Capt. A. P. Garden. The twenty-four honorary pall bearers will be these: Attorney General John W. Griggs, Edward T. Bell, Franklin Murphy, Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, J. Franklin Fort, George F. Baker, E. A. Walton, and Col. William Barbour, from the Senate: Messrs. Frye of Maine, Hanna of Ohio, Sewell and Kean of New Jersey, Fairbanks of Indiana, McMillan of Michigan, Daniel of Virginia, and Cockrell of Missouri; from the House: Messrs. Henderson and Hepburn of Iowa, Gardner and Parker of New Jersey, Joy of Missouri, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, McClellan of New New York, and Rixey of Virginia.

The Rev. Dr. Milburn, Chaplain of the Senate, telegraphed yesterday that he could not be present, as his physician forbade his traveling. The order of services at the church will be:

Organ prelude.

Reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. Charles D. Shaw, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Paterson.

Hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," by the Orpheus Club.

Address and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Magie.

Anthem, "Weary Hands," by the Orpheus Club.

Benediction by the Rev. Dr. Magie.

The interment at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, following the services, will be attended only by the family and intimate friends.

MR. HOBART'S MEMORY HONORED.

Navy Yard Closed and Officers to Wear Mourning.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard will be closed to-day out of respect to the memory of Vice President Hobart. All flags will be flown at half-mast, and at noon nineteen minute guns will be fired. Officers of the navy and the Marine Corps at the yard will wear the usual badge of mourning, consisting of a narrow band of crape about the left arm, for thirty days. All the employes of the yard will be granted a holiday.

Orders to the above effect were received yesterday from the Navy Department.

Sympathy of Confederate Veterans.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 24.—The Georgia Division of United Confederate Veterans, in reunion this afternoon, adopted resolutions of condolence respecting the death of Vice President Hobart. Copies, signed by Gen. Clement A. Evans, Commander of the division, were sent to Mr. Hobart's family and to President McKinley.

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MADISON SQUARE

Wm Vogel & Son

Big Business Bringers.

Whoever is looking for the Overcoat bargain of the season should see these gentlemen's

Winter Overcoats at $12.50

The new, soft, rough-faced Velours, as well as Kerseys, Meltons, and Friezes, in Grays, Blacks, and Blues, are represented, cut and made in the latest style long and short box shapes.

Fastidious men and careful dressers will do well to see these Overcoats, which compare favorably with the very best $16.00 Overcoat ever produced.

Broadway and Houston St.

DO YOU KNOW Uneeda Biscuit

B. Altman & Co.

Are closing out the remainder of their

Misses' and Children's Dancing and Street Frocks,

AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICES.

Dresses, $25, originally $45.
" 35, " 65.
" 48. " 78.

—also—

Misses' Skirts of Homespun Cheviot, originally $7.00, at . . . $3.50

Misses' Flannel Waists, originally $4.25, at 2.50

Couldn't Begin To Tell

The Wanamaker Store

Our Insured Shoes Make Trouble

SOME two months ago we first advertised Men's black and russet calfskin Shoes at $3.50, under this guarantee—

"We guarantee the upper leather of these shoes for twelve months from the time of purchase. If any break in the leather appears caused by actual wear, we will exchange the shoes for another pair without charge."

And we put our name to it.

Now, we believe that those who read that announcement, and the subsequent statements about these shoes, believed us in a broad, easy, non-contradictory way—we know that our advertisements are believed. But, if the general public appreciated our newspaper statements as fully as do manufacturers, our present stores would not begin to accommodate those who would come to us for supplies.

These statements are sober and candid.

We have no patents on methods—we have no secrets. This business grows because of the work and study given to it. Its possibilities have warranted our sending buyers entirely around the globe and in maintaining organizations here and in Europe that make best service possible.

We have before us whole pages of excited trade discussion about our insuring of shoes. The gist of it is, as stated in words in one interview, "The advertisement means what it says"—we, as leather merchants and shoemakers, can only wait to see how it comes out. They fear the day is coming when shoemakers will have to guarantee what they make. Serious. There is a risk in promising that even the most carefully selected leather will not break through within a year. We take the risk—so far as it concerns you: no matter who stands by us. The shoe producers of the land join in a symposium of discussion over a simple forward step by this shoe store. And progress in other lines is watched as closely by the trades concerned. Is there a moral?

WE HAVE DUPLICATED THE BOOK STORE

To make holiday buying easy in this busiest of book stores, we have opened an Annex at 74 E. Ninth street—just across the street from the regular store. Every book obtainable in the main store (and that means all books fit to buy) may be had in the holiday branch. Come to whichever seems roomiest at the time you want to shop or browse.

Men's Business Suits at $15

Broadly stated, in general effect the ready-made suit at $15 is to be judged by the $22 suit made to order. We say this as tailors who furnish both kinds. The reason is plain—whatever is said to the contrary, normal figures lend themselves to a certain possibility of fit from regularly graduated sizes of garments. The curve and slope is intelligently taken—and as a rule, the cutter of clothing to come into our class of ready-made is a higher salaried man than the custom tailor—because he must be most certain; because the blunders of blunderers would be most costly.

The custom tailor is a man of work and worry—his time and your convenience seldom dovetail, and his charges, though highest, are seldom more profitable than those of the seller of ready-made.

But the suits to-day are better than $15 suits—they are the round-up of certain good lots of this season, suits whose fellows have sold until to-day at $18, $20 and $22.50. They're the suits that a hundred and seventy-four men may share to-day.

Overcoats, $8.50 to $55.

Here's one lot: Of cheviot—Oxford gray or black; wool lined, satin shoulder lining, and the price is $15. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Shirts and Ties
TWO BARGAINS

We have twenty-five hundred fine Shirts—of madras and percale—to sell to-day at 50c instead of $1 and $1.50. The greater half are of the finer quality. Good colorings, fine shirt making—but just at the moment the rage is for up-and-down stripes. These have cross-wise stripes. The fashion changes every whip-stitch.

Batswing Ties, 50c. Of the same silks used in the wider ties at $1 and $1.50. We find that it takes so much less silk to make the quite popular batswing style, that we shall sell them cheaper. It's only fair. Wonder nobody ever thought of it—or, if they did, how they hoped to keep the wrongly-high price in force.

Men's Store, Ninth street.

Oriental Goods We bring wonderful teakwood pieces from China—and have to rebuild them before we can safely sell to you. The change of climate is too much for the pegged-together furniture. But it is worth all we do for it—isn't it?

Once in a while we make a clearance of certain lines, and then these fine Oriental things are cheaper than ever—

Stools, $8.50 from $12.
Tabourettes, $12, $15 and $22.50—finest were $27.50.

We've a few pieces not even rebuilt—cheaper still—at least, show greater reductions.

Egyptian Stools, $15 from $22.00.

We gather hundreds of quaint and wonderful Ivory Carvings. Just now a lot at half usual prices. Basement.

Children's Colored Dresses Here are some quite pretty little dresses for the tots of 2 to 4—some really quite handsome. Thank commercial progress for bringing you children's clothes ready made. Think of the mother strength it saves.

Pretty little plaid dresses with yoke in plain color; trimmed with ruffle of satin ribbon. $1.85.
Cashmere dresses, Mother Hubbard style; round yoke of feather-stitching and white braid. $3.75.
Finer cashmere dresses, round yoke, trimmed with white ribbon, accordion plaited. $4.50.
Guimpe Dresses of cashmere; waists made up of fine plaits; trimmed with lace edging and insertion. $7.75.

Second floor.

Children's Hats Some quite rich hats for little girls are to be sold to-day at Five Dollars—few of them from Paris (finest was $20), the rest from our own workrooms ($7.50 and along there). We make such clearances at intervals to keep the store very new. The loss we take for granted. Maybe we'd better repeat the price—all hats in this group reduced to $5.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Shoes Women's Shoes at $3. More than a dozen styles—from the same maker, and produced under the same foreman who watches the making of our more costly shoes. Fine kidskin, black; kid or patent leather tipped. All welted and soled on the almost-human Goodyear machine. Enough styles of heel to suit almost everybody.

Men's Shoes at $3—two popular finishes of calfskin—Box-Calf and Wax Calf. Box calf is a calfskin finished wrong-side out, for the better effect of the grain. Fine toe shapes, and in every way shoes for good winter service.

These in the regular shoe store—first floor.

In the Bargain Store—Fifth floor.

904 pairs of Men's Shoes, Box-Calf and kidskin (black) and heavy tan oil-grain Storm Shoes—$2.30 instead of $3.50 and $4.

Boys' Shoes — winter weight, strong and durable—

Sizes 11 to 2 at $1.25 instead of $1.75.
Sizes 2½ to 5½ at $1.50 instead of $2.

Women's Shoes, well worth $3.50, are $2.35. Black; kidskin and calfskin; winter weight; good styles—brand new.

LITTLE GIRLS' SHOES—kidskin, button, in real smart shapes—sizes 8½ to 2 at 75c instead of $1.25.

Fifth floor—any elevator.

Hosiery for Yourself and Others Our hosiery chief brings over more sorts of fine hosiery than any other buyer for a retail store—we have been drawn on by neighboring retailers to fill exacting orders (and "neighbors" means more than just the dwellers next door.)

Yet, after all, the great demand is for the plainer, every-day sorts—and how carefully we gather the stocks! Most of the goods are made to our order—all have our very liberal warranty of excellence.

FOR MEN—
Medium heavy merino Half Hose—black, gray, tan-mixed; comfortable sort. 25c.
Fine black Cashmere Half Hose, 38c.
English merino Half Hose, medium weight, 50c. Tans and grays.

FOR WOMEN—
Two weights of fast-black cotton Stockings, 25c—though fairly worth 38c.
Finer at 38c—by chance we give you usual 50c. stockings.

Outer Garments for Girls It hasn't been an easy task to arrive at to-day's satisfactoriness—as one may judge from an examination of usual collections of children's wraps in comparison with the garments here.

Please read us aright. We do not pretend to say that we own every maker of correct wear for children. We believe any one of fifty concerns could dress little folks as well as we are doing—that a very few *are* dressing them as well.

But those who do it as well charge too high prices. Now, don't you think so?

Quite pretty little reefers of pebble cheviot, navy blue or black; double-breasted; high neck; storm collar; plain back; lined with red Roman satin, $6.75. For ages 4 to 14.
Jackets for misses, at $6.75 to $16.50.
Box Coats for misses, at $13.50 to $37.50.
There are Gretchens, for ages 6 to 14, at $10 to $22.50. Second floor.

The Fifth Floor Bargains
AND THE CANDY STORE ANNEX

Simply obliged to establish a branch of the permanent candy store—present quarters are too small. We don't want you unnecessarily crowded. All the good things sold regularly in the basement, and all the new sweetmeats and holiday novelties will be found in this upstairs,—Fifth floor—store. The same very moderate prices rule there. Several kinds of pure candies at 20c a pound. 5-lb. boxes of glace fruits at $1.50. Mixed chocolates and bon-bons—none better sold anywhere at any price—60c lb.

Some Fifth Floor Bargain Features—

Women's Silk Shirt Waists
These are fair $6 waists, every one. The price is only $4.75. Shown in all the new shades and black. Entire front and back and tops of sleeves covered with fine cording; stitched flare cuffs. Very pretty.

Cotton Petticoats
Mercerized. That converts cotton into silk—in appearance. Red, cerise, blue, violet, green. Deep umbrella ruffle and two small ruffles. Should be $1. Instead, they're 50c.

Valenciennes Laces
There's a thought of bureau sets and other fancy work for gifts in this offer. Numerous pretty patterns, various widths. They are 10c to 18c a yard. They are fully worth 20c to 35c.

Men's White Shirts
Only two sizes, extremes—14 and 17½. Good values at 35c and 50c—plenty of the latter. Price 25c.

Handkerchiefs
Plain linen,—pure, of course—handkerchiefs for men and women at low prices. Women's, 10c to 25c; men's, 12½c to 25c. Good offerings, too, in children's handkerchiefs, put up in fancy boxes.

Other Bargain Corners
There are also money-saving offerings in silks and dress goods, women's hosiery and underwear, table silverware and reception and banquet lamps, holiday ribbons, Japanese metal ornaments, Austrian China, Calendars.

Handkerchiefs for Gifts

Why prefer Wanamaker's as a handkerchief store? Because it has become the best through a score of years of study. The linen man is among the looms of Europe half his time. Too bad, but he'll be abroad for his Christmas dinner.

And we cannot be coaxed, cajoled or driven into letting trashy handkerchiefs into the store. Every one, at all times, is of pure linen, unless it is silk. We are generally considered over particular by manufacturers. But think of the charm of having the best store.

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs close to half price—a lot that the maker sorted out for flaws, too little to hurt. A stitch or a dozen stitches will make the worst one perfect. Values up to $2.50. Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.

Pretty gift boxes free with purchases of several handkerchiefs from the special and regular stocks—our Christmas compliment.

Main floor, near Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

KENTUCKY IS A FAST SHIP

New War Vessel Shows a Speed of 16.877 Knots an Hour.

TESTED ON A 66-MILE COURSE

Showing Slightly Superior to That of the Kearsarge, but the Latter Was Not So Well Tested.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Against tide, wind, and heavy head seas for at least half her course, the new battleship Kentucky made a record of 16.877 knots an hour to-day on her official speed trial over the Government course, from Cape Ann to Boone Island, and by her work showed that she is a little faster than her sister ship, the Kearsarge, which recently was sent over the same course. The trial satisfied her builders, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, that she can justly be rated as a seventeen-knot vessel, although her contract calls for only sixteen knots, as it expects that when the figures of to-day's trial are revised and tidal allowances made it will be found that she actually averaged seventeen knots on her run.

The trial was in charge of the United States Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, of which Rear Admiral Frederick E. Rodgers is President and the members of which include Capt. Robley D. Evans and Chief Engineer Charles R. Roelker, Commander Seaton Schroeder, and Lieut. Commander A. V. Zane.

The testing of the battleship was accomplished without mishap of any sort, and at its conclusion was declared to be satisfactory by the members of the naval board, C. B. Orcutt of the Newport News Company, and by Capt. C. M. Chester, who is to command the vessel.

The wind to-day was strong from the northeast, and it threw up a rather heavy sea, into which the vessel repeatedly plunged. This head wind and sea, Mr. Orcutt said, doubtless had some retarding influence on the battleship on her outward run; and on the way back, striking her heavily at the stern, had a tendency to throw her off the direct course.

The battleship took an hour and a half to run down to the starting point of her course. During this time she had been increasing her speed steadily. She was not ready to cross the line when she reached the United States tugboat Piscataqua, which was the first mark boat. Consequently she made a wide sweep seaward, swerving first to starboard and then to port, to give time for the steam to reach the desired point and the revolutions of the propellers to increase their force.

By this proceeding more than an hour was taken up, and it was 10:27:37½ when the Kentucky crossed the line, at first leaping over the waves which raised themselves before her, then diving into them at top speed. The course was 66 miles, and as usual it was divided into five sections of 6.6 knots each, the vessel covering the 33 knots outward and, turning, making the same distance back. The stakeboats which marked the divisions of the course were: Start, United States tug Piscataqua; No. 2, United States battleship Texas; No. 3, lighthouse tender Mayflower; No. 4, lighthouse tender Lilac; No. 5, United States tug Potomac; No. 6, United States tug Leyden.

The Kentucky covered the first leg of the course in 23 minutes 46 seconds, showing a speed of 16.658 knots. On the second leg she made the slowest time during the trial, covering the distance in 23 minutes 55½ seconds, or at a speed of 16.551 knots. On the next three legs she increased steadily until she reached 17.018 knots on the fifth leg, which she made in 23 minutes 13½ seconds.

She took 20 minutes 17½ seconds for the turn at the end of the outward run. On the return she averaged 16.932 knots, exceeding 17 knots on the first and last legs. The final division of the course was covered in the fastest time made during the day, 22 minutes 57 seconds, or at a speed of 17.254 knots.

After passing the Piscataqua on her return, the Kentucky was thrown around in a circle. She completed the turn in about three times her length, and her list in performing the manoeuvre was about three degrees. When she had completed the circle she laid her course for Boston. She dropped anchor in President Roads just after 5 o'clock, and waiting tugs took those who had witnessed the trial to the city.

Following is a summary of the trial:

Outward Run.	Elapsed Time.	Knots.
First leg	23:46	16.568
Second leg	23:55½	16.551
Third leg	23:26½	16.916
Fourth leg	23:20	16.969
Fifth leg	23:13½	17.018
Average	23:32½	16.822
Return.	Elapsed Time.	Knots.
First leg	23:14½	17.038
Second leg	23:33½	16.79
Third leg	23:32	16.942
Fourth leg	23:40½	16.639
Fifth leg	22:57	17.254
Average	23:15½	16.932
Total averages	23:23 4-5	16.877

Start, 10:27:37½; finish first leg, 12:24:39; time of turn, 20:17½.

Return start, 12:44:56½; finish, 2:41:13.

Elapsed time outward, 1:57:01½; elapsed time return, 1:56:16½.

Average revolutions of engines, 112.65; steam pressure, 163 to 172 pounds; horse power developed, approximately, 11,500.

The Kentucky will immediately return to Newport News, where the finishing touches will be given her.

One feature of interest in to-day's trial is in the question of how the Kentucky compares with the Kearsarge, her sister ship, which was given her trial in September. The Kearsarge averaged 16.84 knots for the run of sixty-six miles. This is .03 of a knot less than the Kentucky's speed to-day. An accident to a feed pipe on the Kearsarge during the run, it is said, prevented her from making a better showing. The fastest leg made by the Kearsarge on her trial was at a speed of 17.52 knots; that of the Kentucky was 17.254 knots. The average number of revolutions on the Kearsarge trial was 114.3, of the Kentucky 112.65. Highest steam pressure of Kearsarge, 175; of Kentucky, 172.

Rear Admiral Rodgers of the Board of Inspection and Survey said that the trial of the Kentucky showed her to be practically the same as the Kearsarge. The same elements were present, namely, speed and stability. What he had said of the Kearsarge was equally true of the Kentucky.

When asked as to which he thought the better boat, he said he saw no difference, and the conditions were as favorable to one as to the other.

Capt. C. M. Chester, who will command the Kentucky when she goes into commission, said that the boat is a magnificent one. He was on the Kearsarge at her trial, but could not see that the Kentucky was much different. Of course, the latter had shown a little more speed, he said, but either boat was equal to 17 knots. On the matter of driving strength, Capt. Chester added that the engines had shown all that was required of them, and that the Kentucky would prove her worth.

PHYSICIAN'S CARRIAGE STRUCK.

Dr. O'Hanlon and His Assistant Run Down on Columbus Avenue.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon and his assistant, Dr. Joseph O'Reilly, a brother of Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, were run down at about 8 o'clock last evening while driving in the former's carriage on Columbus Avenue, near Ninety-third Street, by a Columbus Avenue trolley car. Dr. O'Reilly was thrown out of the vehicle and bruised. The carriage was knocked across the tracks and nearly upset. Dr. O'Hanlon, by holding on to the carriage side, saved himself from being thrown out, and at the same time prevented a runaway by clinging to the reins.

There was a good deal of excitement among the passengers on the car, one of whom, Eugene A. Philbin, a lawyer of 759 West End Avenue, upbraided the motorman and said he was going too fast for safety, and that he had made no signal with his gong. No arrests were made, but the doctors said they would attend to the case to-day.

Explosion Damaged Gashouse.

An explosion occurred yesterday morning about 7 o'clock in the plant of the Consolidated Gas Company, at the foot of West Forty-fifth Street. A building 65 feet high and 50 feet deep was partially destroyed. The damage was estimated at $1,500. The combustion is thought to have been caused by refined hydrogen. The explosion was followed by flames, which threatened to destroy a naphtha plant, but the firemen kept it from spreading to the tank. The officials of the gas company refused to discuss the affair.

Mrs. Jeffries Acquitted of Murder.

Mrs. Nora Jeffries was acquitted yesterday afternoon of the charge of killing her father, Thomas Hannan, upon which she was tried before Justice Jenks in Part II. of the Supreme Court.

"Especially the

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

of Virginia."

FOR ALBUMINURIA AND CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

SAMUEL O. L. POTTER, A.M., M.D., M.R.C.P.,

London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco:

A recognized authority wherever medical science is known, in his Handbook of Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, under head of ALBUMINURIA, page 600, 7th edition, in the citation of remedies, says:— "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER" of Virginia, is highly recommended."

Under head of CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE, page 601, same edition, in the citation of remedies, he says:—Mineral Waters, ESPECIALLY THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia, which has many advocates."

Dr. WILLIAM H. DRUMMOND,

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Bishop's University, Montreal, Canada:

"In the Acute and Chronic Nephritis (BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS), of Gouty and Rheumatic Origin, as well as in graver Albuminuria of Pregnancy, I have found BUFFALO LITHIA WATER to act as a VERITABLE ANTIDOTE, and I know of NO OTHER NATURAL AGENT POSSESSING THIS IMPORTANT QUALITY."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Testimonials which defy all imputation or questions sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

TENEMENT IMPROVERS' REPORT

Charity Organization Society's Committee Characterizes City Building Code as Bad.

A Tenement House Committee was appointed on Dec. 19, 1898, at a conference which had been called together by Robert W. De Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society, for the purpose of considering the necessity of improving the tenements of the city. This committee has issued a detailed report on the subject they were delegated to investigate, giving a full account of the attempts made by them to obtain the amendment of the building code recently signed by the Mayor and announcing the plans formulated for the forthcoming tenement-house exhibition.

A list of the committee's members includes Frederick W. Holls, Chairman; Robert W. De Forest, George B. Post, Richard Watson Gilder, Felix Adler, E. R. L. Gould, I. N. Phelps Stokes, Andrew Carnegie, Jacob A. Riis, Edward T. Devine, Constant A. Andrews, Ernest Flagg, and Lawrence Veiller, Secretary. Mr. Carnegie takes the place originally filled by the late John Vinton Dahlgren.

The committee, in October, 1898, assisted by Alderman Homer Folks and others, was instrumental in causing the Board of Aldermen to appoint a commission, on which were several expert engineers and architects, to work on plans for revising the building laws. As the members placed on this commission were not satisfactory to the Tenement House Committee, owing to a preponderance of builders and city officials, an effort was made to have the Board of Aldermen add to the commission at least one architect from the American Institute of Architects, one engineer from the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a representative of the Tenement House Commission of 1894.

This attempt, however, was fruitless, and the committee transferred its field of action to Albany, where it caused to be introduced two bills designed to remedy the existing evils in the construction of the city's tenement houses.

The first of these bills proposed such amending of the charter as to take away from the Municipal Assembly the power of revising the building laws, and the restoring of such power to the State; the second provided that the Governor be authorized to appoint a commission of eleven members to revise the building laws. Both measures were defeated.

According to the committee's report, its next efforts were directed at the commission, which it tried to impress with the inadequacy of existing laws and the need of incorporating in the code certain tenement house regulations. Among these was the provision of ample air space and fireproof construction. Several appeals, says the report, were submitted, but when the new building code made its appearance not long ago the committee was surprised to find that practically none of its suggestions had been adopted. Nor did the new code make any mention of the committee's numerous recommendations, such as those regarding the size of light and air shafts, bathing facilities, height of buildings, and the limitation of all living rooms to a minimum area of 600 cubic feet of air space.

All the commission did, continues the report, was to insert in the new code four provisions from the old one which the committee had suggested should be re-enacted.

These statements are followed by a charge that an attempt was made to railroad the new code through the Board of Aldermen early in September, which attempt was opposed by twelve members of the board, who have always supported the committee's plans. They were Aldermen Ackerman, Burleigh, Diemer, Goodman, James, McInnes, Oatman, Sherman, Steward, Wafer, Wentz, and Woodward. A week later, however, the code was jammed through, and it was later signed by the Mayor, notwithstanding the violent opposition that it elicited.

In conclusion, the report sets forth as follows:

"Not only is this code bad in having failed to adopt the very necessary tenement house ordinances suggested by the Tenement House Committee, but it is very bad in a positive sense in certain sections relating to tenement houses, especially in Section 9, in which an attempt is made to differentiate between an apartment house and a tenement house. This section is so loosely worded that although legally it is of no effect, it is likely to result in the complete breaking down of the existing tenement house law and its complete evasion in the future."

During the coming Winter a tenement house exhibition is to be held at the Academy of Design. Models of existing tenement blocks will be shown, and there will be a competition, open to all architects, for a block of model tenements made up of independent units. The exhibition will be displayed later at the Paris Exposition.

ARTILLERYMAN MAY BE INSANE.

Willets Point Private Found Unconscious in Wife's Room.

Harry Shelaner, twenty-six years old, a private of Battery N, Seventh United States Artillery, stationed at Willets Point, was removed from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Training School and Settlement, 463 West Thirty-second Street, to Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon for treatment. Shelaner is believed to be insane.

He has been confined to the Army Post Hospital for some time, suffering from violent headaches, caused by a defect in the eyes. Shelaner says that the surgeon prescribed belladonna in large quantities, and that his sight was affected.

Shelaner came here Thursday, went to the school on West Thirty-second Street, where his wife is studying to become a nurse, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon was found lying on the floor of his wife's room unconscious.

FATHER'S RIGHT TO PUNISH.

Jocal, Exercising It and Suffering Arrest, Demands Judicial Decision.

Gustav Jocal of 144 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, is a minister in the service of the American Voulnteers. He has a son, Albert, thirteen years old, who has a habit of running away. The lad, who had been reported missing, was found in Bergen Avenue at 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday. He was taken to the Montgomery Street Police Station, and his father was sent for. On the way home Mr. Jocal cuffed the boy's ears. Police Sergeant Wade witnessed the act and took father and son back to the police station. Jocal insisted that he had a right to punish his son, and the Sergeant at the desk agreed with him. Jocal refused to be discharged, however, and insisted on being locked up in order that he might go before a Police Justice later and have his rights judicially determined.

Later he was arraigned before Police Justice Potts, who told him that the principle he sought to uphold had already been established in several courts. He advised Mr. Jocal to go home, which the minister finally decided to do.

TWICE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Leaped Headlong Down a Stairway and Then Cut His Throat.

Thomas Henry, thirty-two years old, of 228 West Forty-eighth Street, twice attempted to commit suicide last evening. About 6 o'clock he jumped headlong down an open basement stairway, at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, striking the sharp edge of a stone step with his head. He became unconscious, but was soon restored to his senses by the efforts of several men who had picked him up.

He heard them say a policeman was coming, and, throwing the crowd aside, he dashed into a barber's shop at 347 Seventh Avenue. Seizing a razor before the men in the shop were aware of his intent Henry bolted into the street. He got as far as the car track, with Policeman Crowley within arm's reach.

He was too quick for the policeman, and drew the sharp blade across his throat, laying it open from ear to ear, and almost severing the jugular vein. He dropped on the tracks, and the great flow of blood quickly made him unconscious.

Crowley stopped the hemorrhage as best he could, and sent a hurry call for an ambulance, which took Henry to the New York Hospital. He has concussion of the brain and a scalp wound several inches in length where he hit his head on the step, besides the wound in his throat. There is little hope of his recovery. He was despondent because his wife was ill and he was unable to obtain work.

G. A. R. Post Gives Flag to a School.

A handsome silk flag was presented to Public School No. 137, Grand and Essex Streets, yesterday by the Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R., and accepted on behalf of the school by Associate Superintendent Alfred T. Schauffler. The assembly room of the school was tastefully decorated with American flags and the blackboards had numerous clever drawings on them. An interesting programme, arranged by Miss Kate M. Stephens, Principal of the school, was carried out by the teachers and pupils.

Lease of a New Pier Sought.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries yesterday received from the Cromwell Steamship Company a communication to the effect that the company's fleet of steamships is being increased and that its present wharfage accommodations are inadequate. The steamship company requests the lease of the new pier, No. 34 North River, lately vacated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, offering the same rate of rental paid by the last named company. The matter was tabled for one week.

WIGS.

The proper construction of a wig, so that it may be stylish and absolutely proof against detection, is a science that few have mastered. Our wigs are absolute perfection in fit and finish. We never permit work to leave our establishment unless thoroughly satisfactory to our patrons and perfect in every detail in our expert opinion. Our Hair Dyes and Hair Tonics are sold extensively throughout the United States. Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD
54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N.Y.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE has blessed the world for twenty-five years.

It has saved thousands of lives and is to-day the only known specific for all diseases and weaknesses of the kidneys and liver.

"Cluett"

25 CENTS EACH

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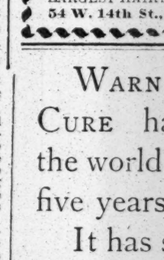

The Best Breakfast Food.

ALL GROCERS

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc., cured by ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, or POWDER

Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Stories of a Controversy Among Episcopalians in Honolulu.

THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICES

Seven Churches on the West Side of Town to Unite This Year in Observance of the Occasion.

Episcopal affairs in Hawaii were explained yesterday by a gentleman recently arrived from there.

"The Episcopal Church in Honolulu does not," said he, "fill a great place in the public eye, and has a church building of modest pretensions. The rector of it is an American, who is personally popular. He is also a Low Churchman and does not like ritualism. Bishop Willis, on the other hand, is extreme in his church views and comes from the Ritualist party in England.

"These two functionaries are at daggers' points, and long have been. Their personal differences have been known, but did not get into the local newspapers until the question came up as to whether the Diocese of Honolulu should be transferred to American jurisdiction or not. In spite of their differences, however, the two have been able, after arrangements had been made by a third party, to hold services in the same church. One had a high service and the other a low one, and they took care not to meet each other, since they do not speak.

"When the transfer question came up the Bishop's followers opposed it, while the priest's followers favored it. Church questions entered into the controversy. When I left there, there were letters in the local papers, but some were not inclined to take the fight seriously—it was so small."

The Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, Field Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, just home from a long trip West, during which he visited Honolulu, says that the controversy was raging in the local newspapers and on the streets when he was there.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Stephen, East Twenty-eighth Street, will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on Dec. 31. It is one of the oldest parishes in that part of the city. Several new altars will be placed in the church on the occasion of the semi-centennial. The Parish of St. Stephen has a membership of over 7,000, and the Sunday school is attended by about 4,000 children. Six masses are said every Sunday morning to six different congregations of 1,100 persons each.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions will devote the entire first week in December to a missionary exhibit. Courts showing missionary methods in many countries will be provided. The exhibit will be held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The opening will be conducted by Bishop Hare of South Dakota, who is acting in the absence of Bishop Potter.

In Manhattan the practice of union Thanksgiving services is increasing, for the reason that, unless half a dozen congregations unite, not enough people can be collected in one place to make it worth while for a minister to preach a sermon. Next Thursday six of the largest congregations in the borough are to unite with a seventh in holding one service. The six are St. Andrew's Methodist, St. Paul's Methodist, Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian, Park Presbyterian, Fourth Presbyterian, and Manhattan Congregational. They unite with the Collegiate Reformed Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. The Episcopal churches will have services as usual, but several of them are planning for Thanksgiving to-morrow night, in order to reach some people.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has commissioned the Rev. Judson L. Underwood of Illinois for work in Ponce, Puerto Rico, and he will begin in January. The Rev. Dr. Milton J. Greene of Iowa has been sent to San Juan. Presbyterians have provided experienced workers for the three principal cities of the island. Baptists have flourishing churches in both San Juan and Ponce. In Santiago property has been purchased in the centre of the city.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 3.

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SUBJECT—Keeping the Sabbath.—Nehemiah, xiii., 15-22.

GOLDEN TEXT—Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it holy.—Exodus, xx., 8.

With this lesson we close the history of Nehemiah. It brings before us the consideration of "the Sabbah Day"—the type of that rest into which all the children of God "do enter" when their work on earth is finished. (Hebrews, iv., 3-4.) It is very significant that it is brought before us as the next step in his history, to the incident we considered two weeks ago. That incident related to the joyous celebration of the "Feast of Tabernacles," or the "Feast of Ingathering."

This was the final feast of the Jewish year. In it the law said, "Ye shall do no servile work, and ye shall keep a feast unto the Lord seven days." (Num. 29: 12-34.) It began with the offering of "thirteen young bullocks without blemish. Each day this number was reduced by one, until the "seventh day," when just "seven" were offered. Thus the fullness of time and the completeness of atonement were marked. It was the most joyous feasts at all times, but with Nehemiah it was an occasion of special joy. (8: 17.)

It was significent of the blessed provision for all of the children of God in every age. Called by "the Trumpets" to repentance and faith, and by "the Atonement" to forgiveness of sins, they enter at last into that rest which remaineth for the children of God (Heb. 4: 9), the great Ingathering of the redeemed, (Luke 13: 29.) It is the glad, eternal Sabbath of the soul. Then the believer enters into the joy of his Lord. (Matt. 25: 21.) It thus closes the spiritual work on earth of building the temple and the walls.

When Nehemiah's work at Jerusalem was finished he appears to have returned again to Persia. Twelve years had passed away since he entered upon this work, and now it was "in the two and thirtieth year of Artaxerxes, King of Babylon." (Compare ii., 1-11, with xiii., 6-9; v., 14.) During these twelve years he had made at least one visit to Persia, perhaps more, but, if so, they were all very short. How long he remained away now, when the work was done, we are not told. It must, however, have been for some long interval of time—so long that the solemn impressions made by the searchings of the Scriptures (viii., 3,) had passed away, the "sure covenant" which they had signed and sealed (ix., 38,) had become a dead letter, and many corruptions in the Government, and in the habits of the people, had not only been sown and begun to grow, but had become deeply rooted, and were bringing forth very evil fruit.

On his return, therefore, Nehemiah found that many and very serious changes had taken place during his absence. His early adversary, "Tobiah, the servant, the Ammonite," (ii., 10,) and one who, by the law of God, was forbidden to "come into the congregation of God forever," (xiii., 1) was now actually "allied", (v. 4)—probably by marriage—to the house of Eliashib, the high priest. (iii., 1.)

When Nehemiah began his work upon the walls of Jerusalem this Eliashib, "with his brethren the priests," were apparently among the first to offer him their services. But evidently it was with only half a heart, for we find no mention of him again in connection with that work, or with its dedication and the reading of the law. His house was simply a point which marked the beginning and the ending of other people's work, (iii., 21,) but no mention is made of anything that he did himself. As high priest, he naturally had "the oversight" (v. 4) of those whom Nehemiah had "appointed over the chambers for the treasures," (xii., 44.)

WORLDLY ALLIANCES.

Now, however, when Nehemiah returned from Persia, he found that this Eliashib was not only "allied unto Tobiah," but also that his grandson "was son-in-law to Sanballet, the Horonite." (v. 28.) Having made such alliances, as with all who become united to the world and influenced by its maxims, the care of the house of God, and of the Levites, the servants of God, was of very secondary importance. Accommodations for Tobiah and his family were actually fitted up in the Temple itself, (v. 7,) the "great chamber" used as the store-room for the offerings and the tithes being emptied for that purpose (v. 5.) So "the portions of the Levites had not been given them," because they had neither been faithfully collected nor cared for when collected. Hence they "and the singers were fled every one" (v. 10) to the suburbs of their cities (Num. 35; 2-3) to raise for themselves their necessary food. It was not the last time that the worldliness of the Church has failed to provide adequately and justly for its ministers.

This affiliation of Eliashib and the priests with the enemies of God and of His people was probably both induced by the social and commercial fellowship of the people themselves with the heathen, and it also fostered that fellowship. So, neglecting to provide for God's house, it was but a short step for all to disregard and profane His day, and then the transition was very easy to an open and almost universal close alliance with the heathen. (v. 23.) So it has always been. Beginning with "the friendship of the world," ends with being "the enemy of God." (James iv.; 4.)

To find affairs in this condition grieved Nehemiah deeply, and at once he proceeded with most vigorous measures to strike at the very root of the trouble. It was a plain, clear case of violation of the law of God—a turning of the back upon God Himself. So without ceremony or apology, he promptly and unhesitatingly "cast forth all the household stuff of Tobiah out of the chamber," (v. 8.) for anything belonging to an Ammonite could not be tolerated there. This decided action also awakened the people to consider their personal relationships to God. At once they made ample provision for the support of all the ordinances of His house, and then naturally followed a ready response to the claims of His day and a breaking up of their entangling alliances with the heathen. (v. 23-31.)

As regards the Sabbath, instead of being kept holy, and as a day of fellowship with God, it had become a day of traffic and of pleasure-seeking. As a rule, it was probably a day of general cessation from ordinary occupations, and so a day of leisure for the great body of the community. Attendance at the Temple, and upon its services, had become—as in many cases since then—a merely formal, outward matter. A short time devoted to these duties was considered sufficient, and the rest of the day for the great multitude—was a day of idleness. It presented a splendid opportunity for profit to those who stood ready to supply the carnal appetite or the aesthetic tastes of this unoccupied multitude. So the "wine presses" were in active operation—"wine, grapes, and figs" were "brought into Jerusalem," and places where they sold victuals" were many and attractive (v. 15.)

THE FOREIGN SABBATH.

Besides this, the foreign element—"men of Tyre"—brought in "fish," and probably other delicacies, and "all manner of ware" of curious and beautiful workmanship from distant lands, and they were "sold on the Sabbath Day unto the children of Judah in Jerusalem." (v., 16.) Thus "the foreign Sabbath" had been gradually introduced into the Holy City, and the worldly, thoughtless, people of God had unresistingly accepted it, until at this time it met with no opposition, or even protest. The same thing has been seen in many places in our own land to our sorrow.

But as with the Temple and its services, so with the Sabbath and its obligations, Nehemiah took no half-way measures. Gathering "the nobles" (v., 17) together, he made it clear to them how they profaned that day, and he reminded them of the great Babylonish captivity as God's punishment of their fathers for this same offense, (v., 18.) This was according to the law. (Leviticus xxvi., 27-35.) "Yet," said he, "ye bring more wrath upon Israel by profaning the Sabbath," (v. 18.)

He did not, however, stop with such earnest expostulations. He at once commanded that when it "began to be dark before the Sabbath," the gates of the city "should be shut," and not "opened until after the Sabbath," and he set faithful guards at the gates to see that no burdens were "brought in on the Sabbath day." (Verse 19.) "So the merchants and sellers of all kinds of ware," being shut out of the city, established themselves on the outside near the gates, and doubtless plied a lucrative business with those who on various pretenses found their way out. But as soon as this conduct and temptation came to the ears of Nehemiah, he sternly demanded: "Why lodge ye about the wall? If ye do so again I will lay hands on you." (Verse 21.) The foreign element must either conform to the laws of the land in which they dwelt, or return to their own land. It was a simple remedy, but it was radical, as well as reasonable, and it was effectual. "From that time forth came they no more on the Sabbath." Probably it would be just as effectual now if applied in the same way as it was then.

This energetic, prompt, and decided action on the part of Nehemiah marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the Jews. As they never after the captivity in Babylon again fell into idolatry, so from this time the Temple and the Sabbath day were exalted to a position of reverence from which they have never fallen. So fearful, indeed, did they become of again profaning either that they went far to the other extreme. Our Lord Himself said in His day that by their traditions they had made the law of God of none effect. (Mark vii., 13.) It was on the ground of this perverted and exaggerated sentiment that they protested even against His feeding of the hungry, (Matthew, xii., 1-8,) the healing of the sick, (Mark, iii., 1-3,) and the carrying of his bed by the restored (John, v., 10-16) on the Sabbath day.

Now the first idea presented to us in the Scriptures in regard to the Sabbath is, that it is to be a day of rest. God himself, it is said, "rested on the seventh day," and so He "blessed the seventh day and sanctified it," or, made it a holy, or sacred day, (Genesis ii., 2, 3.) But when it says that God, the Creator, "rested," it does not mean that He was exhausted, and needed recuperation as His creation does. Neither does it mean or imply, for Himself, or for any of His creatures, that this "rest" is "idleness," a condition in which nothing is to be done but to lie still. On the contrary, it simply marks the completion of a certain kind, or form, of work—the kind or form being completed the work stops. So the record is—"And on the seventh day God ended His work which He had made. And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it; because that in it He had rested from all His work which God created and made," (Genesis, ii., 1-3.)

THE WORK OF CREATION.

Then the work of creation was completed. Since then, nothing in the unfoldings of history, nothing in the researches of science, nothing in the experiences of men, has ever revealed a solitary addition to that work. Men have discovered little by little what that work was, but whatever they have discovered was "created in the beginning." (Genesis i., 1,) and not when it was discovered. When it says, therefore, that God "rested," it simply means that He ceased from the work of creation. In fact, the literal meaning of the Hebrew word translated "rest" and "Sabbath," is simply "cessation." (Young.) Thus God then ceased to create. But then His work of Providence and Redemption remained. So our Lord said significantly, as well as emphatically, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." (John, v., 17;) and on another occasion, "Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath day," (Matthew xii., 12.)

But when the law of the Sabbath was formulated in the Decalogue the emphasis was not on the fact that it was to be a day of rest, but on the fact that it was to be a day of holiness. It was not given as a new law, but as an old one which was to be remembered, and its special injunction was, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." (Exodus xx., 8.) All occupations for peculiary profit, and for carnal pleasures were to cease at the end of every six days that the seventh might be devoted, untrammeled, to communion with God and service for Him.

Moreover, the observance of the Sabbath, as given to Israel, was to be "a sign." "Verily My Sabbaths ye shall keep," said the Lord to Moses, "for it is a sign between Me and you throughout your generations, that ye may know that I am the Lord that doth sanctify you," or "separate" (Young) you from all other people. (Exodus xxxi., 13; Ezekiel xx., 12, 20.) It was "a sign" not only that they recognized Him as the Lord, Jehovah, their Ruler, but that they were dependent upon Him, and that they trusted in Him. This was especially marked by the peculiar and significant order of the Sabbaths.

Once every week they were to cease for one day from labor for their bodily support and physical enjoyment. They were to trust God to provide all that was needed by them in both respects on that day of "cessation" from work. So that on one occasion we find that a man was put to death, because he "gathered sticks upon the Sabbath day." (Numbers, xv., 32.) It signified that he was so unwilling to trust God, that he took his support into his own hands without regard to His law. So, also, when the manna fell in the wilderness, none could be found in the field on the Sabbath. (Exodus xvi., 25.) God Himself provided for that day.

To make this "sign" of faith more emphatic, the Sabbaths were significantly multiplied in number, and increased in length. First, every seventh day was to be a Sabbath. Then every seventh month. (Leviticus, xxiii., 23-41.) Then every seventh year, and then two whole years, at the end of every seven times seven years. (Leviticus, xxv., 1-12.) On these "Sabbaths," or days of "cessation," they were to do no "servile work," neither plow, nor sow, nor prune. They were to believe God's promises and trust Him to fulfill them. To disregard these injunctions, or to turn the Sabbath—as they did in the days of Nehemiah—to secular uses, was "a sign" that they had no faith in Him, or desire to please Him.

Such was the law which Nehemiah enforced. It has never been repealed. How it is observed is as much "a sign" to-day, and with us, as it was in the days of Moses, and among the children of Israel.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What special subject is brought before us in this lesson, and how is it related to "The Feast of Tabernacles" and the close of the believer's work?

What is said of Nehemiah's return to Persia, and what occurred during his absence?

What is said of Eliashib's connection with Nehemiah's work?

What had he done during Nehemiah's absence and what is said of it?

What did Nehemiah do, and what was the effect?

What had the Sabbath day become—what explanation is given, and what is said of the foreign element?

What argument did Nehemiah use, and what did he do?

What new era in Jewish history grew out of this decisive action of Nehemiah?

What is the first idea presented in the Scriptures in regard to the Sabbath, and what does it mark?

What is the meaning of "Rest" and "Sabbath," and what is said of God's working?

What phase of the Sabbath is emphasized in the Decalogue, and what is said of it?

What is said of the Sabbath as "a sign" and how is it illustrated?

How was this "sign" of faith made emphatic, and what is said of its application to us?

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A CHURCH WITH A HISTORY.

103d anniversary of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, corner West 10th and Bleecker Sts., will be held Sunday, Nov. 26. Love feast, 9 A. M.; anniversary sermon, 11 A. M., by Rev. Jacob Thomas, D.D.; Sunday school, 2 P. M.; platform and reunion of classes, 3 P. M., short addresses by distinguished speakers; special prayer and praise service, 6 P. M. Sermon, 7:30 P. M., by Rev. E. Geo. Biddle, Presiding Elder New York Conference.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the Archdeacon of New York, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D., will preach in the morning.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M.; the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, 57TH ST., near 8th Av., Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, pastor, preaches to-morrow at 11; subject, "City Temptations: How Avoided"; at 7:45, "Limiting God." Strangers cordially welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "The Problem of Evil." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St.—Dr. Cadman preaches morning and evening. Meetings every night. Prayer service Wednesday. Thanksgiving service Thursday night. Special music. Large choir. Several addresses. Concert to-night free.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AV. & 38TH ST., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach; at 4 P. M., praise service; the oratorio "Elijah," by Mendelssohn.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Charles H. Eaton, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. "Agnosticism a Philosophy of Despair." 7:45, German church music; address: "Germany and the Religious Life."

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, B R O A D W A Y, 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11—"Things That Are Against Us; How We May Turn Them in Our Favor." 8—"Ruth: The Model Daughter-in-Law." A defense of the mother-in-law. Words especially for men. Everybody welcome. Monday evening Dr. Morse of Calvary Baptist Church lectures on "Courtship and Marriage." Voluntary offering at the door. Dr. Peters Thanksgiving Day at 11 on "The Republic Never Retreats."

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, November 26th.
Dr. van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach morning and evening; at 4 P. M., Song Service; at 5 P. M., Bible Class conducted by Wm. H. Thomson, M. D.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC.
CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 421 W. 57TH St., Sunday evening, 7:45, second address on "Indications That Our Lord's Coming Is Near."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and Tenth Street,
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., Officiating. Morning Service, 11 A. M. Musical Service, 8 P. M.
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CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 35TH ST. AND Lexington Av., Rev. JOSEPH HUTCHESON, D. D., Rector.—Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; morning prayer, with sermon, 11 A. M.; evening service, 8 P. M.; holy communion, first Sunday, 11 A. M.; third Sunday, 8 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M.
9 "The Forward Look."
Lecture on "The Methodists," 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams; Thanksgiving Day services at 8 A. M. and 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach; subject, "Giving as Related to Having and Being"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock. Choral Celebration, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. Subject of Pastor's Sermon: "Achievement and Dedication." Services and sermon appropriate to the Thanksgiving season. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.; evening services, Chapel of Divine Providence, 356 West 44th St., 7:45 P. M.

COME AND SING
Every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock
at the SONG SERVICE
in the BROADWAY TABERNACLE, 34th Street and Broadway. Cecilia Bradford Trio. Address by Col. Alexander S. Bacon.

DR. R. S. MACARTHUR
Preaches in Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE.
Chickering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.
Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, subject,
THE MILLENNIUM.
The time and order of events.
Questions answered. Admission free.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant Minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. E. E. Chivers, D. D., of Chicago, Ill. Bible school, with special classes for young men and young women, at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 26th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., President of Hamilton College, is expected to officiate. Services in connection with the forward movement of the Presbyterian Church will be held in the lecture room on Monday and Tuesday evenings, commencing at 8 o'clock. On Monday evening Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., will officiate, and on Tuesday Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D. D. Wednesday evening lecture will be omitted. On Thanksgiving Day services will be held at 11 A. M., and will be conducted by Rev. S. J. McPherson, D. D., of Chicago.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. On Thanksgiving Day singing and other interesting services at 2 P. M. Public invited. Dinner for house children at 1 P. M. Dinner for street poor at 2 P. M. Donations solicited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., 55th St.—Rev. Dr. Sabine, pastor, preaches at 11; at 7:45, service in the interest of the National Temperance Society; Col. Bain of Kentucky will speak.

FOR YOUNG MEN
A SERIES OF SUNDAY NIGHT ADDRESSES,
St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church,
West End Avenue and 86th Street.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. by Pastor.
SPECIAL MUSIC.
EVENING SUBJECT:
"MEN FOR SALE."

FOUR O'CLOCK TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, Jane St. Church, East of 8th Av. below 13th St.—Dr. John J. Reid will speak, Prof. Jenkins sing, Mr. Radcliffe lead. Come. Bright Gospel service.

FOURTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8. Services Thanksgiving Day at 11 A. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
91st St., West End Av.—Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, pastor, will preach to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HEAR DR. BROUGHTON IN HANSON PLACE Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Sunday morning, afternoon 4:15, and evening; A. C. Dixon preaches Thanksgiving morning.

HENRY FRANK,
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av.—Mornings, 11, "Illusion of Matter," (in "Christian Science" Series.) Prelude, "DEWEY AND THE GOSSIPS. Seats free.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Av. and 122d St.
Rev. H. P. NICHOLS, Rector.
7:30 A. M.—Holy communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
3:45 P. M.—Evensong. Harvest Festival.
8:00 P. M.—Service and sermon. Third on "American Episcopal Church." "The Church in the Revoution; Toryism."

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
No. 64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday at 11 A. M. Subject, "Faith."

MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D.D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain will preach in the morning, and Rev. W. S. Morgan in the afternoon.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 53d St., Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., and John E. Bushnell, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M. Preaching by Dr. Johnston. Subject: "A Merry Heart," and at 8 P. M. sermon by Dr. Bushnell. Subject: "Some Puritanisms."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Mad

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NOT FOR THE GOVERNOR.

The origin of the various stories as to Gov. ROOSEVELT's negotiations with Senator PLATT with reference to the Constabulary bill and the renomination of PAYN to the Insurance Department is doubtful, except that they cannot be authorized by the Governor.

The substance of these stories is that Gov. ROOSEVELT has given the Senator to understand that the Constabulary bill will meet with his approval if a majority can be secured for it beforehand, and that as a contribution to the required harmony he will refrain from sending to the Senate the name of a successor to PAYN. Neither one of these propositions, taken by itself or both of them taken together, can be reconciled with the character of the Governor as shown by his previous public career.

Take the first, relating to the Constabulary bill. It is true that the Governor was understood to favor the bill introduced last Winter, but it is incredible that he committed himself to it without reference to the light that might be thrown on it by discussion. It is still more incredible that he would commit himself this year to that or to any like measure in advance, for he has had opportunity to learn something from the observation of public opinion in the meantime. Especially he has had a chance to see how strongly the people of different cities feel as to the control of so important a part of their own affairs as the Police Department. He might well, for instance, hesitate to put it out of the power of the voters of Albany and Troy to effect a change in police management by such a political revolution as they succeeded in making at the late election. And though he has reason to be confident that the State Government will remain in what he regards as safe hands for at least another term, he must know that there is no life tenure under the Constitution of New York, and that it is not wise to concentrate power where responsibility is remote and weak.

The second proposition, relating to the Insurance Department, is even more repugnant to the manner and the morals of the Governor. If he thought PAYN a proper man for that department he would send in his name for reappointment. If he thought that PAYN was a bad man for the place, he would name some one else and leave the Senate to decide what its duty in the matter was. Whatever he did he would do in the open under a clear sense of his accountability, and with entire willingness to take the consequences. He would not shirk behind the poor subterfuge of letting PAYN hold over, Mr. ROOSEVELT has his faults, but cowardice is not one of them.

As to the notion that the Governor has entered into any sort of a "deal" by which the Constabulary bill shall be aided in any way, or any other measure promoted, by his refraining to do his full duty as to the nomination for the Insurance Department, we should not believe it if he said so himself. We should know that he was engaged in an unpromising attempt at a poor practical joke. Everything in his career and all that is known of his character make such a ridiculous proceeding on his part unthinkable. He said the other evening, and he is in the habit of saying it, that he has "no use for fools." He would be a fool indeed if at this stage of his public service he should throw away the respect of the people by so stale and silly a piece of cheap political trickery. There are men in public life who could afford it, because they have no such reputation as his to lose and because their aims are such as can be advanced by this sort of chicane. But Gov. ROOSEVELT could not afford it, or even the semblance or suspicion of it. Some birthrights may be worth no more than a mess of pottage, and thin and sour pottage at that. His is not of that class. His political capital, to change the metaphor, is considerable, and he has done a large and creditable business with it, but it would be utterly destroyed by one venture of this kind.

THE GAS WAR AND THE GAS RATE.

During the war of the gas companies gas has been sold at fifty cents and sixty-five cents a thousand feet. Contracts were made with some large consumers at fifty cents, running a year. These facts do not prove that gas can be made and sold at a profit in this city for fifty cents a thousand feet. But everybody must see that they will inspire the consumers of gas and the Legislature with a lively curiosity to know whether during the time the war rates were in force the business was carried on at a profit or at a loss, and if so, how great the loss really was.

If in their efforts to destroy each other the rival companies cut the price below the cost of production and delivery they did a foolish thing. Rate wars, whether of railroads or of any other corporations performing a public service, are not beneficial but manifestly injurious when they involve, not merely reduced dividends, but actual loss and deficits. Values are deranged, investors are embarrassed, and business is disturbed. But was there actual loss, were there actual deficits during the time when the war rates prevailed in the gas business? Nobody knows but the officers of the warring companies, for they do not make their accounts public, although they enjoy valuable public privileges and perform a service that is semi-public in its nature.

Now that the old rates have been in part restored and the end of the war appears to be at hand, there will be an effort to find out whether the companies lost money at the war prices. Every consumer believes that gas is too high and that the price ought to come down. Every legislator on the lookout for a chance to please his constituents will take an active interest in gas during the session at Albany this Winter. That is to say, here is an awakened public sentiment and legislative instruments just aching to serve it. The gas companies must be prepared for an Albany inquisition and a popular crusade for cheaper gas. If they look upon these things as calamities they must remember that they have invited them.

There is a very well grounded suspicion that gas can be sold at a good profit for less than $1.10 per thousand, the rate which the law now permits the companies to charge, or $1.05, which will be the permitted rate after Jan. 1. The London compales make and sell at prices about equal to the war rates here. The New York companies will be under the necessity of demonstrating that they cannot sell gas at a profit at less than $1.05 before they will be permitted to charge and collect that price unmolested by legislative committees and the loud outcry of the consumer.

Controversy about the price of gas would be very quickly ended if some one of the companies should have the happy inspiration of making public its accounts, for then, if the figures showed that the commodity could be sold at a sufficient profit at fifty cents a thousand feet, it would not be long before that price would prevail, while if they showed that the managers had to slave night and day to squeeze out a pittance for the stockholders at $1.05 there would be an end of the matter and the public would make amends by profuse expressions of sympathy for a misunderstood and much-abused class of corporations. We admit that the right of the public to see the books of the gas companies is an incomplete right. It cannot be enforced without doing violence to some valuable principles of law and business which protect the right of privacy. But concealment has its disadvantages, some of them pretty serious. For instance, one member of the Assembly has already announced his purpose to introduce on the first day of the session a bill providing for municipal ownership of gas works and a uniform rate of fifty cents per thousand feet throughout the city. This is ignorant, vicious, and dangerous legislation. The public operation of gas works is of more than doubtful expediency, and the introducer of this bill is probably as ignorant as an Igorote of the actual cost of making gas. If his demagogic measure should become a law the city might be involved in a loss as great as that threatened by the Ramapo job. On the other hand, it is possible that, intending demagogy, he might stumble into justice.

There is trouble ahead for the companies as a result of the war of rates. It might be a policy of high wisdom to meet it by an act of candor altogether without precedent in the history and practice of gas companies in this city.

"DOMESTIC" POSTAGE.

The order of the Postmaster General concerning the rates between the United States and their new acquisitions is one of the things which forcibly illustrate the necessity of having the status of those acquisitions fixed by Congressional action and not left to be regulated by the taste and fancy of the head of a department.

It is set forth in the order that domestic rates will be charged on postal matter between the United States on the one hand and Puerto Rico, the Philippine archipelago, and Guam on the other. But postal matter between the United States and Cuba or between the United States and Hawaii will continue to be subject to the rates fixed by the International Postal Union.

Why this distinction, or, rather, these distinctions? It is quite true that Cuba is on a different footing from the islands of which we have acquired possession through the treaty of peace with Spain. We have disclaimed any intention of holding that island any longer than may be necessary to establish a stable Government there. That may justify us in regarding it as, for postal purposes, a foreign country and charging more than twice as much postage to an American officer or soldier stationed there as we charge to an American officer or soldier stationed three times as far away.

But why foreign rates to Hawaii? Hawaii has been regularly annexed, without any war, having been handed over to us, as an integral part of our territory, by the Government of it, without any compulsion or conquest at all. Why should the Hawaiians be fined when they write to this country, why should we be fined when we write to the Hawaiians, by being compelled to pay twice as much as when we write to the Filipinos or when they write to us?

Evidently there is no logical reason for this difference. What the quibble is which has been found serious in the General Post Office we do not know nor is it necessary to inquire. It is quite certain that, whatever it is, it would not stand the strain of a Congressional debate or of any fair and thorough examination. Wherefore it is to be wished that all questions properly legislative which may arise in the administration of our new possessions shall be referred to the Legislature at the earliest possible moment; and that, in the meantime, heads of departments shall not attempt to forestall the action of Congress, except in cases of the most urgent necessity. Of these this question about postage does not seem to be properly one. It might and should have been left for Congress to settle.

HELP THE DEWEY ARCH FUND.

This ill wind that stirred up such a dust about Admiral DEWEY was but a passing gust, a bit of a squall that sped on and left the sunshine all the brighter behind it, but why should it not blow some good to the Naval Arch, the Dewey Arch?

It is a very ill wind indeed that blows nobody good. The good from this one is already apparent in the new cordiality everywhere manifested toward the Admiral and in the generous pains people are taking to make him feel that the querulous criticisms passed upon him proceeded from a very small and negligible part of the public. But may not this fresh manifestation be turned to practical account in swelling the tide of contributions to the fund for erecting a permanent arch?

Letters to the Admiral and to the newspapers containing assurances of continued esteem are well in their way. There was need of them. But a contribution to the Arch Fund puts the assurance in an imperishable form. The arch will be a thing of beauty, an adornment to a city grievously lacking in embellishments of that high order. It will also commemorate the achievements of DEWEY and a long line of heroes of the navy whose names will be inscribed upon it. It is a cause that ought to appeal to the pride of the city and to the patriotism of the country. The prompt completion of the fund for the arch would happily efface recollection of the little unpleasantness about the house.

THE SCHOOLS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

It was inevitable that the recent experience of this city with the system of school administration provided by our wonderful charter should give rise to a demand for radical changes at the hands of the Legislature. Already a number of bills are proposed by members from this city. Of these the one suggested by Senator ELSBERG seems the best digested and to proceed on the soundest principle, and the reputation of that gentleman warrants the expectation that his work would be done with care and intelligence.

The essential thing in any measure for the production of order from the chaos now existing is the introduction of something like a concentration of power and responsibility. At present it is impossible to say who is to blame for anything done or left undone. But it would be easy to remedy in great part this particularly crying evil and still leave much mischief uncorrected. The whole system needs reorganizing. It is greatly to be desired that it shall be done impartially and thoroughly. Possibly a commission appointed by the Governor could frame a bill in time for passage at the coming session of the Legislature that would be efficient. There is no subject that the Governor could take up with a better chance of doing a great public service.

A BENEVOLENT DESPOT.

When it was announced that Capt. RICHARD P. LEARY, United States Navy, had been appointed Governor of Guam, those American citizens who were familiar with the record of the officer in question said to themselves, and haply to other people, in the language of Private Terence Mulvaney, "there will be proceedin's." Perhaps the citizens thus familiar, outside of the navy itself, were not very numerous, but they comprised all the attentive readers of STEVENSON'S "Foot-Note to History." That account of the troubles in Samoa introduces as a leading actor Commander LEARY, United States Navy, who is the same officer who is now a Captain and swayer of the destinies of Guam, subject only to the Constitution of the United States and the orders of the Navy Department. In those old days, Commander LEARY was in command of an old wooden tub known as the sloop-of-war Adams, and STEVENSON sets forth that he magnified his office for the purpose of confusing and exasperating the German officials at Apia, both civil, so to speak, and naval. Without question he succeeded, and caused himself and his country to be most warmly loathed by those painful and conscientious German men. Of his first appearance, which was a solemn expostulation and remonstrance against the procedures of the German naval force couched in terms at which the German commander could only "stare and gasp," the historian observes:

> From that moment LEARY was in the front of the row. His name was diagnostic, but it was not required. On every step of his subsequent actions in Samoa, Irishman is writ large; over all his doings a malign spirit of humor presided. No malice was too small for him, if it were only funny.

The historian, after adding that "he was no less bold than comical," proceeds to give instances of his comicality which we can readily believe that the official Germans must have viewed with apprehension and alarm, as, for instance, when the Germans at sea tried to communicate by signals with the Germans on shore, how Commander LEARY "would sit on his own quarter-deck and confound them with gratuitous rockets."

For the details of these things, as well as for what the historian calls "his great masterpiece of pleasantry, the case of SCANLON'S pigs," the reader who does not know them must be referred to the historic page. By sheer misfortune, Capt. LEARY did not have a fair chance during the war with Spain. And, indeed, it may be doubted whether that war was one in which his talents particularly fitted him to shine. Doubtless he is "a first-class fighting man," but our navy has no lack of these. Perhaps it is a little short of humorists, at least of humorists of his class. And in any case you cannot have half so much fun with an official Spaniard as you can with an official German. The Governorship of Guam was the field of all fields for the talents of Capt. LEARY, and it is immensely to the credit of the Bureau of Navigation and Detail that it should have perceived this great truth.

It is evident that the Governor of Guam is a benevolent despot, perhaps not quite according to the pattern of the late THOMAS CARLYLE, but none the less drastic on that account. There is something delightfully Carlylean about his report to the Navy Department that he is teaching his mild Polynesian subjects to work by locking them up for vagrancy if they don't, and by ordaining that every Guamite shall be deemed a vagrant who does not possess "at least twelve hens, one cock, and one sow." From his preliminary remarks about his efforts "to train the natives to become good and reputable citizens" and his orders "prohibiting concubinage and requiring a proper appreciation of the married state," he might be taken for a champion and representative of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in its warfare upon ROBERTS. But it is to be feared from his comment upon the result of his labors that his heart is not really in them:

> The results are most gratifying, and the divorce court and hymeneal altar are popular resorts. The court crier and the merry wedding bells are constantly and harmoniously ringing out their decrees.

This may seem a trifle flippant, but it must be owned that the regulations of the Governor seem calculated to Americanize the natives quite as fast as their innate notions will permit, and that he is in a much better position than any stay-at-home American can be to know how fast it is. Since the days of Old King Cole, there has been no merrier monarch, and Guam is without doubt a more hilarious place to live in, under the administration of Gov. LEARY, than it has ever been before.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is, or may be, a mysterious significance in the fact that the patron saint of Boston has lost his head. That it is a fact is sufficiently demonstrated by the appearance in several reputable London papers of articles giving details of the saint's unfortunate mishap, and no student of omens and signs will be at all disturbed in his search after a hidden meaning for the episode just because it happened in the Lincolnshire Boston instead of the younger and more important one. It seems from the articles mentioned that the patron saint—BOTOLPH by name—had been standing for more than four centuries above the porch of the parish church. Everybody could see that time was telling on him, but he was supposed to be good for another hundred years at least. He wasn't. The other day there came a storm, severe, indeed, but no worse than innumerable previous storms that the saint had endured with composure, and when the clouds cleared the pavement below the porch was strewn with piteous fragments of stone, once a head. Now, this may have been merely the effect of wind and rain, but is it likely? St. BOTOLPH has interests in "the States," and recent news has affected them rather seriously. If we only knew whether the ancient worthy was for or against expansion the meaning of the decapitation would be clearer. It surely means something, however, and the all-wise Bostonians ought to give the problem immediate and careful consideration.

—Letters in considerable numbers continue to reach this office from readers with opinions more or less vehement to express on the treatment to which Admiral DEWEY has recently been subjected by a portion of the American public. These communications are all intrinsically interesting, but those now arriving differ so little in either sentiment or substance from the many which we have already printed that we do not feel like making room for any more of them in our crowded columns. It is unnecessary, perhaps, but certainly allowable to state that the almost perfect unanimity of the letters hitherto reproduced was not the result of selection exercised by ourselves for the purpose of presenting support for our own views. However it may be in other cities, here, judging by this unsolicited and uninfluenced correspondence from readers of THE TIMES, there is an agreement so general as to be practically complete, that though the Admiral made a lamentable mistake of taste and judgment when he ignored a rule of world-wide recognition and gave away a gift, it was an error infinitely more grave to exaggerate the mistake into a crime and to punish it with grotesquely emphasized severity. Admiral DEWEY can get a little comfort, perhaps, out of the fact that his hasty critics are now themselves on the defensive, and that their attempts to justify their own conduct are doomed to failure. The storm raised by people who showed the sensitiveness of their natures by heaping the language of the gutter on one to whom the Nation is deeply indebted, will be of short duration. It will not sweep the conqueror of Manila from his place either in history or in the hearts of his countrymen.

—Several eminent and well-intentioned residents of New York have resolved themselves into a Committee for the Encouragement of Agriculture. That was very nice of them, but are they certain that agriculture is as much in need of encouragement as it is worthy of it, and what peculiar qualifications have the eminent and well-intentioned ones for this particular work? From the remarks made and papers read at the committee's first meeting, an unfriendly, or even an irreverent, critic might infer that the members are taking up as new problems which the unaided passage of time is solving without assistance and which were never of momentous importance. The would-be encouragers are in anxious doubt as to why so many folks are deserting the country for the city. Do not the great changes in agricultural methods that have marked recent years explain whatever of movement in this direction there has been? A dozen men, with the aid of machinery, now raise as much wheat as a hundred did in other days, and naturally the eighty-eight have sought other occupations. The markets are still supplied, for all the exodus from the rural regions. And at present, is not the pendulum swinging the other way, and is not the country regaining as a place of residence the attractiveness which for many it has lost as the source of a livelihood? Observers not a few are saying so, and the time may come when the city will be the suburb of the suburbs and there will be formed Committees for the Encouragement of Life on the Pavements. But there, our eminent and well-intentioned fellow-citizens are very innocently employed. Their deliberations can do no possible harm, and a lot of oblique and incidental good is more than likely to result from their activity. Meanwhile, country and city both will take care of themselves, just as they have always done, and the dear old world will keep on getting steadily better and better till the end of time.

—Missouri's new "barber law" went into effect on Wednesday, and though a good many of the barbers themselves think it is a piece of outrageous tyranny, devised merely for the purpose of putting a little more money into the pockets of politicians, it seems to be a very fair sort of a statute, worthy of imitation in other States. Under its provisions every wielder of razors—for tonsorial reasons—must pay $1 to a Board of Examiners for certifying to his competency, and thereafter he must observe certain not too complex and fussy rules of cleanliness and sanitation. The regulations are such as would naturally occur to anybody in whom civilized instincts were combined with a rudimentary knowledge of bacteriology, and observance of them will certainly close a gate, narrow, indeed, but often used, against the little demons of infection. The Missouri reformers have not attempted to protect the public against the volubility of barbers, nor are the latter even asked to be self-respecting wage earners instead of insolent or servile hunters after tips, but perhaps both these matters will be attended to in time. Meanwhile it is much that the Missouri towel has been defended from excessive fatigue, that the germicidal virtues of carbolic acid in mild solution have been pointed out and enforced, and that science has invaded another field hitherto governed by ignorance and tradition.

—Retail dealers, especially country grocers, are bitterly opposed to any reduction of parcels postage, and their anger against the National Association of Manufacturers for advocating the change is voiced with sympathetic emotion by their organ, The Merchants' Review. That paper advises its readers to make their opinions known before it is too late. "Of course," it says, "if the manufacturers are desirous of driving the country dealers out of business, in order to make room for more department stores, there would not be much use in notifying them that the country dealers are opposed to their bill, but we believe the former to be unaware of the injury the measure would inflict and of the retailers' true sentiments on the subject." The Merchants' Review does not seem to think it worth while to ask whether the general public would be benefited or injured by the extension and cheapening of the parcels post system. Really, that is a somewhat important phase of the question, and unless we are much mistaken the general public will lend its decidedly weighty influence to the advocates of lower postage.

—Our militia system, it appears, is a mystery to the German officers who watched our operations in the field while we were at war with Spain. This is grave news. It will tend to make the American people too content with what they have and delay certain reforms the need of which was becoming obvious to us all.

GENERAL NOTES.

A ten-year-old girl, who died in Kansas a few days ago of heart disease, weighed 311 pounds. At birth she weighed but 5 pounds.

* * *

The oldest existing church in New Hampshire is the Congregational at Hampton, which was organized in August, 1638. Other societies were formed in Dover and Exeter, in the same State later in the same year.

* * *

In the southern portion of the small village of Eliot, Me., there are living eleven persons, eight of them men, who are over eighty years of age, the oldest being ninety-five. Nearly all of them were born there, and several of them have never been fifty miles from their birthplace in all their long life.

* * *

J. M. Kimbrough, an agricultural expert, said at the Central Georgia Dairymen's Convention that the farmers of the State, in throwing away cornstalks, annually wasted $4,500,000 worth of fodder, or about 40 per cent. of the value of their corn crop.

* * *

Under the stimulating influence of Miss Grace King, the historian of New Orleans, the Louisiana Historical Society is to establish in the Crescent City a historical museum. The society hopes to obtain by and by the Cabildo Building, an old and historic pile, now occupied by the State Supreme Court, but may rent for a while the old Paul Morphy house for its purposes.

* * *

A poor widow who was arrested in Wilkesbarre, Penn., charged with assaulting a constable, won much sympathy in the courtroom when she said that the officer, in levying on her household goods on a landlord's warrant, tried to remove her baby from its cradle and take the cradle. The jury found her not guilty and placed the costs on the constable and the Justice of the Peace who had issued the warrant. The Court struck off the latter clause.

* * *

George E. Cole, formerly President of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago, said in a speech in that city a night or two ago that the typical bad citizen of Chicago is the man who is a good husband, a good father, and a good neighbor, who is charitable and gives much to churches and is fairly honest in his everyday dealings, but will form one of a pool to put up the money to purchase the vote of a Councilman or legislator for the acquirement of a franchise.

THOMAS HENRY ISMAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of Thomas Henry Ismay deserves more than a passing notice. In the extraordinary development of the commercial marine of Great Britain during the last quarter of a century he had been one of the leaders. What Spofford & Tileston and Grinnell & Minturn were in New York before the war, the firm of Ismay, Imrie & Co. has been in Liverpool, and he was its head. He did for the development of the ocean-carrying trade what Cornelius Vanderbilt and Thomas Scott did for the development of the railroad system of the United States. He was a man of a broad and liberal spirit, quick to see those points in great affairs that were vital, and skillful to provide for them. He realized the great extension of commerce that the development of civilization was producing. He perceived that whatever obstacles the policy of Governments might present to the growth of commerce on land, the sea was free, and was a necessary element in the transaction of the business of the nations. He saw how most advantageously this great work could be accomplished, and how most effectively the varied interests of business on land could be made tributary to it.

One of the most interesting points in his personal career and character is the care that he took for the men in his employ, and the thought he bestowed upon their training. When the Teutonic went to the naval review at Spithead in 1889, in addition to her ordinary crew she had on board a large number of boys from the Liverpool schoolships, in the success of which Mr. Ismay had been instrumental. Their discipline and nautical skill attracted universal attention. Turning from the beginning of the sailor's career to its end, Mr. Ismay gave time and thought, as well as liberal gifts, to the provision of a home in which the sailor could pass his declining years in comfort.

The work he did was lasting, and while his presence and personal oversight are taken from it, its quality was such that it will remain and grow, a lasting monument to the memory of one of the great captains of industry in our modern civilization.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The granting by our Municipal Assembly of the franchise for the proposed East River tunnel would be a blessing to many thousands of down-town business men who live in Brooklyn and outer districts. It would render unnecessary long walks or slow rides to the water front and changes on both sides of the river. For the many who cannot leave their desks early in the afternoon the journey is difficult and tiresome, involving great loss of time and money, a matter which our representatives cannot afford to disregard.

Every new line of travel adds to the city's prosperity and the value of the real estate at the centre. What goes out is sure to return and bring business with it. It would be short-sighted and narrow-minded to object to the opening of new outlets from the city, giving relief to the unwholesome congestion at the present bridge and elevated railroads.

I am heartily in favor of tunnels under the East River and tunnels under the North River. The East River tunnel improvement will hinder no further development and occupy no public property. All that is asked is to go under the streets and deep enough not to interfere with sewers and other underground constructions. It will fully protect the city's rights, give employment to several thousand men for a long period, and the tunnel itself will cost the taxpayers nothing. Sufficient time has elapsed for the study of the subject and the harmonious action by the Railroad Committee to make possible the immediate undertaking of the project. The Long Island Railroad Company is ready to begin the work. There is no reasonable objection to its construction. Here is a great opportunity for our representatives to compete for public favor and gratitude by carrying forward with enthusiasm a public improvement of great magnitude which means comfort, convenience, saving of time and money, now denied to countless thousands of passengers.

W. K. ASTON.

New York, Nov. 22, 1899.

JINGO LESS IN EVIDENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am amazed that such an effusion as "England's Love for America," which appeared in your issue of yesterday, could, by any possibility, emanate from a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Surely a person of even ordinary intelligence who has perused your able editorials on Great Britain and the Transvaal must be sufficiently conversant with the subject to discuss it understandingly.

Your correspondent's assertion that we could quickly compose a navy that would sweep every European navy from the sea is too puerile to comment on.

The remarks anent England's greed, her oppressive rule, &c., are not in harmony with reason and the known facts. No one at all familiar with the British laws and their enforcement can truthfully deny the fact that under no Government in the world is each individual, native as well as alien, rich and poor, great and small, more assured of justice and liberty. It is a unique specimen of greed that induces Great Britain to expend enormous quantities of treasure and her best blood to destroy an oligarchy and then invite the world at large to partake of the fruits of her victory; no protective tariff, no restrictions in favor of the British manufacturer or artisan, but perfect equality for all. And I think that even your correspondent must concede that we Americans are not the last to avail ourselves of such invitations.

It is customary with a certain class of Americans to designate as snobs, brainless idiots, (idiots are generally supposed to be brainless, but, apparently, we can boast of a distinctive species possessed of a modicum of brains), &c., those who do not happen to agree with them; but vituperation and mud slinging will hardly pass muster as argument or even wit.

The certitude with which your correspondent voices his sentiments is worthy of a better cause, but he should really disabuse his mind of the hallucination that the cause of the Irishman is his, for I can assure him that there are a great many Irishmen and Americans of Irish birth (myself among the latter) who are proud of the fact that their native land is an integral part of the British Empire, the exponent of civilization. We trust to see the glorious work go on, and, in the near future, the Anglo-Saxon race working shoulder to shoulder in this great enterprise. Such a day is surely coming, and one of the straws that points that way is the fact that the vaporings of the tail-twisting jingo are becoming less in evidence throughout the land.

A REAL IRISH-AMERICAN.

New York, Nov. 23, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Obedient to the Rules.

"Dicky, don't let sister cry for your candy; give her some right away."

"No, ma; I've joined pa's non-treating club."—Detroit Free Press.

Conspiracy.

Weather Man—It's going to be awfully foggy to-night.

Astronomer—Then I'll rush out an announcement of another brilliant meteoric shower.—Chicago Record.

Unappreciative.

"Shall I sing 'Because I Love You?'" asked Mrs. Darley, as she seated herself at the piano.

"No," replied Mr. Darley, who is a brute; "if you love me, don't sing."—Detroit Free Press.

Making It Pleasant.

Mrs. Wiggles—Mrs. Bjohnson spoke of you when I met her yesterday.

Mrs. Waggles—Did she? What did she say?

Mrs. Wiggles—Oh! If I had thought you would ask me that, I would never have said anything about it.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Tempered with Mercy.

"Yes, I was drunk, your Honor," the prisoner said, "but I've been pretty well punished already. I had $60 when I went out on the street, and a lot of gamblers got hold of me and swindled me out of $58."

"Under those circumstances," remarked his Honor, with a sympathetic cough, "the Court is disposed to be lenient with you. The fine will be $2."—Chicago Tribune.

Reconciled.

"My dear," said Emilio Aguinaldo to his wife, "I regret to inform you that your wardrobe has been captured."

"Oh, well," replied Mrs. Aguinaldo, cheerfully, "there wasn't a thing in it that wasn't dreadfully old-fashioned. I wish you to surrender right away so that I can go shopping for my new Fall clothes."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

SAVED.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

The parson victim was to loss of sleep,
His nights no sweet repose did e'er secure him,
No known hypnotic would his senses steep,
Nor could the doctors, with their science, cure him.

Massage and sanitariums he'd tried,
And taken lethean waters without number,
Yet still unto his longings was denied
The blessed comfort of refreshing slumber.

He grew more wand-like day by day, and friends
Looked grave, and prophesied his quick transition,
When, lo! Some influence in mercy sends
Sweet sleep unto his couch on balmy mission.

What wonder wrought relief, you ask?
His wife,
With that quick wit which woman's way determines,
Had hit upon the means to save his life,
And stuffed his pillow with the good man's sermons.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS SPLIT.

New Organization Has Admiral Dewey for Commander in Chief and Miss Helen Gould for Sponsor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A split has occurred in the organization of the Spanish War Veterans, and a rival body was formed to-day, to be known as the Spanish-American War Veterans. Last week the original organization held a protracted meeting in this city and perfected its constitution and by-laws, and at that time there were rumors of an impending split, but nothing was made public officially about it. To-day's meeting was held in response to an urgent call of Adjt. Gen. Liller, who gives the following as the reason for the split:

"General disatisfaction, and an attempt to place the organization in the hands of the Ohio representatives, making it appear as a move for political purposes, and the recent action of the committee who were in the minority asuming the privilege of eliminating and vacating offices created by the National convention, making several appointive officers, and a move to control the association generally, and remove the headquarters to Onio. Those who were present to-day are men who have made National reputations and are here to make the association a success and not use it for selfish motives."

The new organization makes all those who served in the regular or volunteer army, navy, or marine corps during the Spanish-American war, and those now serving in the present Philippine war, eligible to membership, provided they can show an honorable discharge. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the units of organization are to be local camps, departments, and the National association. A resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sense of the body that Admiral George Dewey be "placed at its head, and authorizing the Adjutant General to convey to the Admiral the information of his unanimous selection as Commander in Chief, and that he be earnestly requested to accept the office."

The names of those present at the meeting and also the number present are withheld by Gen. Liller.

The officers chosen are as follows:

Commander in Chief, Admiral George Dewey.

Senior Vice Commander in Chief, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, New York.

Junior Vice Commander in Chief, Brig. Gen. Irving Hale, Colorado.

Adjutant General, William Christopher Liller, Pennsylvania.

Quartermaster General, Col. William P. Lane, Maryland.

Surgeon General, Major Edward C. Davis, Georgia.

Commissary General, Col. James B. Coryell, Pennsylvania.

Inspector General, Col. George W. Taylor, Virginia.

Judge Advocate General, Col. James H. Tillman, South Carolina.

Chief Signal Officer, Col. James P. Fyffe, Tennessee.

Chaplain General, Capt. Charles H. Jones, New Jersey.

Sponsor, Miss Helen M. Gould.

REWARDS FOR SOLDIERS.

Department Issues Merit Certificates to Men Who Fought Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Certificates of merit for service during the Spanish-American war have been awarded by the War Department to the following men:

Private Henry H. Tyler, Company A, Second Infantry; Quartermaster Sergeant James H. Cooke, Company B, Third Infantry; Private Alfred C. Petty, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry; Quartermaster Sergeant Ozrow Gather, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry; Trumpeter James C. McCarthy, Company B, Private Louis A. Silleto, Company C; Private George W. Garnsey, Company B; Private John M. Claxton, Company B, Third Volunteer Infantry; Private Charles E. McKinley, Troop E; Private Edward J. Albertson, Troop F; Private Herbert F. McGregor, Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry; Sergeant Fred L. Smith, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry; Private James J. Watkins, Company D, First California Infantry; Sergeant Henry I. Clotworthy, Company I; Private Lois I. Bigelow, Company E; Private Samuel Hickman, Company F, First Colorado Infantry; Corp. Joseph S. Oviatt, Company A; Private Lawrence B. Conner, Company F, First Nebraska Infantry; Quartermaster Sergeant John F. Wentling, Jr., Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry; Corp. William B. Baker, Astor Battery; Corp. James B. Patterson, Company K, First Tennessee Infantry; Private Charles Ohmer, Company H, Nineteenth Infantry.

As the above named men are out of the service these certificates cannot be delivered. Upon application to the Adjutant General of the army, at Washington, they can be procured by the persons to whom they have been granted.

Certificates of merit have also been awarded to William L. Irving, late private Company D, Third United States Volunteer Infantry, who died at Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 19, 1899, and Martin Madden, late Corporal, Company D, Seventh Infantry, who died in St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, Nov. 20 1898. These can be procured by the relatives of those soldiers upon application to the Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington.

Certificates of merit entitle the holders thereof to $2 per month additional pay from the date of the action for which they are given to the date of discharge from the service.

MORE TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

Natives Do Considerable Fighting, but Are Finally Pacified.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Official advices from Samoa just received here state that another dangerous crisis with the natives recently occurred and preparations were made to land British bluejackets.

Some of the thirteen native chiefs, with their Mataafan followers, assembled at Vainos, not far from Apia, and began a disorderly agitation. The place is the home of Tamasese, one of the former aspirants for the throne, who used his influence to keep down the disorder. Several hundred natives were engaged, and there was considerable fighting, but it did not go beyond noise and a number of broken heads.

The natives were finally pacified, but it has served to direct the attention of the officials in Samoa to the rather delicate and dangerous status of affairs.

Mr. McKinley Not to Go to Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The President has decided that it will be impossible for him to go to Nashville, Tenn., to greet the Tennessee volunteers upon their arrival from the Philippines. He postponed his final decision in the hope that he might be able to make the journey, but now finds, owing to the pressure of public business in connection with the approaching session of Congress, that it will be impossible for him to go.

115,276 Immigrants in Four Months.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Reports to the Immigration Bureau show that the total immigration to the United States during the last four months was 115,276, an increase over that of the corresponding period of last year of 30,544.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Lucien A. Cole, Rowland Mills.

NEW YORK—William Osterhout, Duanesburg; Mitchell Link, East Greenbush; Edgar E. Burkley, Saranac Junction.

THE DAHLGREN ACCEPTED.

Torpedo Boat Made 30.007 Knots Only on Her Trial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Navy Department to-day accepted preliminarily, the torpedo boat Dahlgren built by the Bath Iron Works, upon the report of the Naval Inspection Board that the boat made 30.007 knots per hour and was sound and strong in every particular.

While the boats is of the 30-knot class the builders voluntarily undertook to make half a knot better, but falling slightly below the maximum, they have suffered a deduction of nearly $5,000 from the full contract price.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Essex has arrived at Villefranche.

The Alliance has arrived at Fort Monroe.

The Dolphin has sailed from Port of Spain for the mouth of the Orinoco River to survey a dangerous shoal.

Monitor Has a Rough Voyage.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—The monitor Passaic arrived safely at League Island to-day from Pensacola, Fla., after a stormy voyage, in which it was thought she would founder with all on board. She was towed by a tug, and came here to be sold as old junk. Off Cape Henry the gale was blowing twenty-six miles an hour and increasing in strength. Having little free board the seas swept constantly over her, and only when the bay was reached did all hands breathe easy.

Gets Prize of $100 for an Essay.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—The prize of $100 in cash offered by Regent Pliny T. Sexton for the essay on the best method of unifying the educational system of the State has been awarded to Richard Edwin Day, Oswego County, examiner in the Regent's office.

FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICY

The Nation Does Not Desire Territorial Aggrandizement.

HER POSITION IN CHINA

M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Refers to the Commercial Treaty with the United States.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, made some references to the foreign policy of France. During the discussion of the foreign estimates Count Montaigu, Conservative, asked for explanations as to the incident of a British cruiser stopping and boarding a French steamer, the Cordoba, in Delagoa Bay. M. Delcasse replied that it was not an isolated case. Belligerents during a war, he explained, had the right to ascertain the nationality of any vessel, and, he added, if the British cruisers only did this, they had acted within their rights.

Turning to the situation in China and the recent incidents in Kwang-Chau-Wan Province, the Minister reviewed the concessions obtained by other nations and said France's share had been inferior to Great Britain's, adding:

"We took what we think is the most convenient spot. But we must husband our resources, for efforts in our vital interests may render it necessary. Our immense empire and frontier in China ought to keep us from impatient enterprise which might cost us dearly. The partition of China is not imminent. Russia has reached Pe-Chi-Li because she has not met with great resistance. Our zone of influence lies beyond Tonquin. The point in dispute is in a poor province, but what is important to us is that China has undertaken not to yield the neighboring provinces to the influence of any one power. We must seek to maintain the open door."

A statement was greeted with cheers.

Referring to the Transvaal, the Foreign Minister said he favored mediation and arbitration, but did not deem it opportune to take the initiative, as the powers had not yet signed The Hague protocol.

Touching upon the lingering newspaper strictures as to the Fashoda settlement, the Minister remarked:

"Some papers make it a business of dwelling on national humiliation. The Government took a decision which it was quite justified in doing, and a subsequent treaty gave France vast territory and consolidated our African empire. The Government's adversaries wish France to be powerful in Europe and insist that she ought to intervene everywhere. They unceasingly demand territorial aggrandizement, as if we did not have already an immense colonial empire to develop.

"We shall consult the country's interests, and not seek doubtful popularity. When the Government considers where our vital interests lie, and the fact that the population of France increases but little, it comes to the conclusion that it ought rather to devote its efforts to maintain what is acquired than seek aggrandizement."

Loud cheers followed this statement of policy.

Alluding to the commercial agreement with the United States, M. Delcassé said:

"We have concluded with the United States a commercial agreement, and, when the matter is discussed, we shall have little difficulty in showing that we have scrupulously safeguarded the interests of our agriculture. This agreement will give a fresh impetus to the commerce of the two peoples, who are united by history and similarity of political institutions, and can never cease to be so, save by a misunderstanding of their evident interests.

"It is by endeavoring to smooth difficulties, by conciliating interests, and by suppressing, so far as possible, the sources of conflict that we have obtained the friendship of some and certainly the esteem of all.

"I am aware that some journals urge an opposite policy, the policy of shaking the fist at all the world, a policy which implies stupefying ignorance or the shameless exploitation of the most basic sentiments. Who does not see what risks to dignity and safety our country would run by such an attitude? But you will never tolerate such a policy. Bluster does not mean strength."

The speaker recalled the fact that Germany, on the morrow of her victories, was obliged to seek an alliance, and said:

"The Franco-Russian alliance, opposed to the Dreibund has been drawn closer, and this alliance, which guarantees peace at present, admits of far-reaching projects in the future, and ought to encourage us to persevere in the existing line of policy."

The Chamber then adjourned until Monday.

The general opinion in the lobbies was that the speech of M. Delcassé would produce an excellent impression at home and abroad. The entire Chamber, except the Nationalists and Anti-Semites, applauded. The Foreign Minister was very careful to avoid saying anything calculated to wound the susceptibilities of any country. An explanation of his allusion to the dual alliance is found in his recent conference with the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Muravieff, in Paris and St. Petersburg.

MICHAEL DAVITT INJURED.

Thrown from a Carriage in Dublin—Is Not Seriously Hurt.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—Michael Davitt was thrown from his carriage in a street accident in Dublin to-day and rendered unconscious by the fall. He revived soon after he had been taken to the residence of John Dillon. Although he complains of injuries to the back and head, his physicians do not consider his condition such as to cause alarm.

AMERICAN ATTACHE RECALLED.

Was Treated with Discourtesy by the German Health Office.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Lokal-Anzeiger says Prof. Stiles, the Scientific Attaché of the United States Embassy, has been recalled because of "differences with the Imperial Health Office."

As a matter of fact, Prof. Stiles has been treated recently with unusual discourtesy by the Health Office, and he officially reported the matter to Washington, advising that German's Scientific Attaché at Washington, Count von Hacke, should be deprived of the same privileges whereof Prof. Stiles was deprived here.

Prof. Stiles sails for the United States Dec. 14. He will not have a successor.

GERMAN FORGER SENTENCED.

Prisoner Is an Alleged Major of United States Volunteers.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Max Schiemaugk, the alleged former Major of United States Volunteers, who was placed on trial here yesterday, charged with forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses, was sentenced to-day to three years and three months' imprisonment, to a loss of civil rights for five years, and to a fine of 300 marks.

The accused was said to have represented that foreign Governments had purchased his inventions. In support of this statement he forged various documents and succeeded in obtaining large sums of money.

As he has already been in custody for three months, his term of imprisonment will be remitted to that extent.

Royalists Pay Workmen to Shout.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—In the Senate High Court to-day several witnesses in the conspiracy cases were heard, to the effect that the Royalists paid workmen to make a demonstration Oct. 25. A number of slaughtermen belonging to La Villette abbatoirs testified that they received 5f. a head from the Royalist committee to shout "Vive l'Armée!" the day President Loubet was elected.

Peru Claims Disputed Territory.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 24.—Peru has protested against the protocol signed by Bolivia and Brazil, fixing the limits of the territory in dispute. Peru claims a great part of that territory, near Acre, which is claimed by all three countries.

Lord Salisbury Is Recovering.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—It was announced from Hatfield House this morning that the Marquis of Salisbury was progressing favorably.

THE KAISER AT BLENHEIM.

German Emperor Visits the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Plants a Tree.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 24.—Emperor William arrived here at 12:45 o'clock P. M., accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught. The occasion was made a public holiday. In the display of bunting, American and German flags predominated. A hundred Oxford undergraduates on bicycles helped to enliven the village.

His Majesty was enthusiastically welcomed. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough awaited the imperial party at the railroad station, where a troop of the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars formed a guard of honor. Squads from the Fire Brigade, in full uniform, were stationed at various points along the road to Blenheim Palace, the Mayor and Corporation were in attendance, and the church rang out peals of welcome.

The Prince of Wales introduced the Duke and Duchess to the Emperor, who cordially shook hands with them.

After the presentations and an exchange of greetings between the Emperor and the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough on the platform, his Majesty entered an open carriage, and was driven to the palace. The whole route was lined by crowds of people from Oxford and other neighboring places. As the Emperor issued from the railroad station he was greeted with round after round of cheering, which he acknowledged by uncovering several times, and finally, by rising in his carriage and bowing to the people.

The Emperor wore a dark overcoat and silk hat. The Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Marlborough occupied the same carriage. They were cheered throughout the route.

After an inspection of the many objects of interest at the palace his Majesty had luncheon and planted a pine tree in the park, in commemoration of his visit. The luncheon party included Count von Eulenberg.

At 1:15 o'clock the German imperial ensign was hoisted over the main entrance of the palace, and shortly afterward the procession appeared in the main drive. The imperial carriage was drawn by four bays, with uniformed postillions, preceded by outriders. The Duke of Marlborough, mounted on a white horse, rode beside the carriage of the Emperor. The Duchess of Marlborough wore a black velvet coat trimmed with ermine and a velvet picture hat with white feathers. The suites followed in other carriages.

The treatment of the newspaper correspondents at Blenheim was extremely discourteous. The conduct of the Blenheim Palace officials was in marked contrast to the courtesy prevailing everywhere at Windsor. They said the Duke of Marlborough issued orders that no correspondents were to be admitted and that no information be given either to the American or the German newspaper representatives.

WINDSOR, England, Nov. 24.—Emperor William went out riding this morning, and was afterward photographed with the Empress. Their Majesties attended the memorial service in honor of the late Princess of Leiningen, in the private chapel at Windsor Castle, at which Queen Victoria was also present.

The Emperor, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught started for Blenheim at noon.

The Empress did not go to Blenheim, owing to the death of the Princess of Leiningen.

CHILEAN MINISTRY RESIGNS.

Cabinet Which Was Formed Sept. 3 Gives Up Office.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 24.—The coalition Cabinet, headed by Señor Rafael Sotomayor, which was formed on Sept. 3 last, has resigned.

Señor Rafael Balmaceda and Señor Joaquin Godoi have been consulted by President Errazuriz with a view of forming a Ministry.

The retiring Chilean Ministry was made up as follows:

Premier—Señor Rafael Sotomayor.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Señor Rafael Errazuriz Urmeneta.
Minister of Justice—Señor Francisco Herboso.
Minister of Finance—Señor Manuel Salines.
Minister of War—Señor Carlos Concha.
Minister of Industry—Señor Gregorio Pinochet.

ADVERSE TO MR. STRAUS.

City Held Not Responsible for His Indictment or Liable for His Expenses for Defense.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday unanimously affirmed the order of the Special Term, refusing the application of ex-Park Commissioner Nathan Straus for the appointment of a referee under the law enacted last May, to pass upon his claim to be reimbursed for $5,000 expended by him for counsel fees in the defense of the indictment brought against him for having unlawfully, as alleged, conspired with other persons to expend, and to cause to be expended by the Board of Parks, certain moneys in violation of law. This statue allowed to officials who had before its enactment been subjected to unsuccessful criminal prosecution for alleged official misconduct the reimbursement by the city of the expenses incurred by them for their defense.

The Court holds, by Justice Rumsey, that there is no theory upon which it can be suggested that the City of New York occupies any such relation toward Mr. Straus as to make it in any way responsible for his indictment, or liable to repay him his expenses. As to whether there was any moral obligation on the part of the city to repay this money, Justice Rumsey says: "There can be no pretense in this case that there was any relation between the appellant here and the city growing out of this indictment. It is quite true that he was an official of the city. That condition made it possible to take criminal proceedings against him, but it did not in any way connect the city with these proceedings. His duty toward the city consisted solely in the performance of the duty of his office.

"For any violations of those duties he was not criminally responsible to the city any more than is any individual who steals his neighbor's money criminally responsible to the owner of the money. The criminal liability arises solely between the individual accused and the State, and out of the effort made by the State to impose upon him the punishment for his criminal act. The city could take no part in his prosecution, nor could it do anything to put an end to it. Legally and actually, it had no connection with it. The prosecution was begun by an officer created by the laws of the State, the District Attorney. It was carried on in the courts of the State. It was a matter purely between the accused person and the people of the States. As the city did not undertake it and could derive no benefit from its successful result, no reason can be seen why any moral obligation arose on behalf of the city to make good the expenses to which the State had put the appellant."

BROOKLYN RESIDENTS' PLAINTS.

Council to Investigate Those About Rapid Transit Transfers.

The complaints of residents of Brooklyn against the new transfer system inaugurated recently by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, are to be investigated by a committee of the Council. Councilman Conly, who lives in the district most affected by the new schedule, offered at yesterday's meeting of the Council a resolution providing for the investigation.

It empowers the Railroad Committee of the Council to call a public meeting at the Borough Hall in Brooklyn for Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock for the purpose of hearing and investigating the grievances, and to send for persons and papers required for the hearing.

Alleged Murderer Dies in Jail.

Carmello Grancianto, who was to be tried next month for the murder of Antonio Shavello in Astoria, L. I., on Oct. 18 last, died of heart disease in a cell in the Queens County Jail in Long Island City yesterday. Grancianto had left his sweetheart in Italy ten years ago. She married one of Shavello's three brothers. When Antonio Shavello came to this country Grancianto said he would kill the Shavellos. He wounded the man who married his sweetheart, and also shot another brother.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Miss Grace George Withdraws from the Cast of "Ben Hur"—Miss Gretchen Lyons to Play Esther.

The announcement, which caused some surprise, coming at this late date, was made yesterday that Miss Grace George has withdrawn from the cast of "Ben-Hur," in which she was to be seen in the rôle of Esther, and that Miss Gretchen Lyons, daughter of Edmond D. Lyons, an actor, had been engaged to play the part.

The reasons given for Miss George's resignation from the company are said to be that the rôle was not entirely adapted to Miss George's temperament and in many other respects hardly congenial to her, and under these circumstances Mr. Brady requested that she be released from her contract, which was granted without any hesitancy.

Mr. Brady in explaining this sudden action of Miss George said that inasmuch as she had obtained a reputation there was no necessity for her leopardizing her position to play a rôle which was entirely inferior to her ability, and that he purposed to feature her in a new production which he intends to make at the Manhattan Theatre following the engagement of Miss Anna Held, which will be a dramatization of a prominent novel which he practically obtained the American rights for during his stay in England last Summer.

GRAU WILL NOT PLAY IN CHICAGO.

No More Opera Unless He Is Guaranteed His Price.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—"I shall not attempt to manage another grand opera season in Chicago unless I am guaranteed my price or have very good reason to believe that the attitude of Chicago people toward this form of amusement has materially changed."

Maurice Grau announced the foregoing as his decision at the close of to-night's rendition of "Die Walküre." The announcement was caused by the small size of recent audiences.

MR. GOODRICH'S ORGAN RECITAL.

A Boston Musician Heard Yesterday at Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. J. Wallace Goodrich, a Boston organist and a pupil of Widor, gave a recitation yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. The organ recital, except when it chances to be of the free variety, is not a popular form of musical entertainment, and consequently it was not astonishing to see that the auditorium of the handsome hall was not well filled. The audience was of a musical turn of mind, however, for there were several well-known organists and a few singers, and even one pianist who was an organist once upon a time, all gathered to hear what the man from Boston would play them. No doubt some of those present went to hear the music, for there were one or two numbers which are not often played. Among these was a choral by César Franck. This proved to be a long and carefully written piece, with a good deal of faint echoing of the immortal Bach in it. However, there are few men who can compose for the organ in these days without paying their court to the master of their art.

Mr. Goodrich displayed in his performance a solid technic and a commendable continence in his registration. He is especially to be praised for the absence of any attempt to sentimentalize in his coloring; and his reading of his Bach number, while it was deficient in incisiveness of rhythm, was straightforward and musicianly in conception. Gertrude May Stein sang Bruch's "Der Einsiedler' and Wagner's "Träume." Miss Stein is a young woman with a contralto voice of an impressively classic coldness and a style which is full of technical excellences, though not without some faults. Whatever she sings she sings with taste and with the calm of a Summer sea.

WIFE IS COMEDIAN'S ACCUSER.

William Barry of "Rising Generation" Company Denies Abandoning Her.

William Barry, comedian, and star of the "Rising Generation" Company, appeared in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to answer to a charge of abandonment preferred by his wife, Mildred. He entered a plea of not guilty and gave bail in $300 for examination on Monday.

Mrs. Barry complained against her husband on Thursday. She told a long story of alleged neglect on the part of the comedian. Mr. Barry denied all of his wife's statements yesterday. He said that she had left him because he could not provide her with the luxuries she demanded.

Mrs. Barry was a member of the "Rising Generation" Company, in which her husband plays the part formerly filled by his father, the late "Billy" Barry.

Hebrew Infant Asylum Benefit.

Mme. Nevada will make her last Metropolitan Opera House appearance to-morrow night, and the concert will be for charity. The proceeds will be devoted to decreasing the debt of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, which debt, owing to recent heavy expenditures for modernizing and enlarging the building, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue, has become a heavy burden. Mme. Nevada will have as her assisting artists Josef Weiss, pianist; Nahan Franko, violinist; Charles A. Kaiser, tenor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Mme. Fiavita Van den Hende, 'cellist, and an orchestra of sixty pieces.

Concert for St. Mark's Hospital.

The concert to be given in aid of St. Mark's Hospital at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening promises to be very interesting. Mme. Gadski has volunteered her services, and it will be her first appearance this season. Another feature of the programme will be the playing of Fräulein Frieda Siemens, who appeared in this city six years ago as the child pianist. Others who will be heard are Mlle. Elsa Ruegger, George Hamlin, and Frank King Clark.

Ross B. Farrington Leaves a Wife.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—It became known here to-day that Ross B. Farrington of 268 Broad Street, this city, the operatic singer who was found dead in a Pullman coach at Washington, D. C., this week, was married three years ago to Miss Mamie Wallace of Bloomfield. Mrs. Farrington, who now keeps a boarding house in Bloomfield, last saw her husband seven months ago in Philadelphia. She had not heard anything of him until she read of his sudden death.

BURNED IN LIGHTING HER PIPE.

Brooklyn Woman Smoker May Die from Her Injuries.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bitterly, fifty-five years old, who lives at 218 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn, was perhaps fatally burned yesterday afternoon by her clothing catching fire from a match which she had used to light a clay pipe. Mrs. Bitterly loves her pipe, and after her noonday meal was accustomed to enjoy a smoke. Yesterday after her dinner she filled the bowl with tobacco and after lighting it puffed vigorously away, holding the pipe in one hand and the lighted match in the other.

When her dress took fire from the lighted match she screamed loudly for help. Mrs. George Lohman, a neighbor, heard her cries, ran to Mrs. Bitterly's rooms and wrapped a blanket around the woman, smothering the blaze. By this time Mrs. Bitterley had become unconscious and a call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital. When Dr. Halpin arrived he found that the woman had been badly burned about the neck, chest, and right arm. Mrs. Bitterly refused to go to the hospital when she regained consciousness.

PARALYTIC A SOMNAMBULIST.

Though Bernadus Bennett of Jamaica is considered a hopeless paralytic his family declares that one morning last week he walked down stairs in his sleep.

Bennett is seventy-nine years old. He has been confined to his room and bed for more than three years, being wholly unable to walk. To the amazement of his wife and daughter Helen, they found him several days ago sitting in an arm-chair in the kitchen. They spoke to him, but he did not answer. After a time he stood up, and without apparent effort walked up the flight of stairs into his room. He had dressed himself when he arose, and he now removed his clothing and again took to his bed. He was later asked by his wife how he performed the feat, but denied having been down stairs. He is still helpless.

Miss Helen Bennett, the daughter, had been a paralytic until five years ago, when she suddenly recovered. About twenty years ago she and her father lost control of their limbs. Mrs. Bennett, who is seventy-five years old, was also stricken with a paralytic stroke three years ago, and recovered like her daughter.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day opens with a full programme of country sports. The most important of all of these will be the meet of the Meadow Brook hounds, which will probably close the cross-country hunting on Long Island for the season. The meet will be held to-day at Jamaica, and the run will be westward over the Wheatley Hills to the country seat of Samuel Willets, Bright Home, at Westbury, where the members of the hunt and their friends will enjoy a hunt breakfast. Invitations have been extended to the Rockaway Hunt, many members of the Southampton Hunt, and the hunting colony in Westchester.

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Rawlins L. Cottenet seems to have had rather a hard week, as last Saturday he came a cropper in the run of the hounds, and on Thursday his barn at Hempstead was burned. As has been stated, the building is on the country place of Harry Payne Whitney, and was occupied by him and used for his polo ponies and traps. The only incident of the last run of the Meadow Brook hounds was the unseating of Mrs. James L. Kernochan, who had quite a hard fall from her horse. The horse stumbled in taking a fence and fell in a ditch. Mrs. Kernochan has been present at every meet this season, and has ridden in all the hunts. This is the first mishap which has fallen to her lot, and she holds perhaps the best record of the kind of any sportswoman in this country. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan will visit Aiken this season, and will take part in some of the runs there.

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The dancing season began last evening at Delmonico's. The first of the series of class dances patronized by Mrs. Daniel J. O'Connor was held, and a very jolly dance ending in a cotillion took place. This dancing class is composed of many of the members of the Roman Catholic set, and the subscribers are quite young people.

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The ships due to arrive to-day have large passenger lists, on which appear the names of many well-known persons. On the St. Paul are coming Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Ambassador to Spain, and Miss Woodford, who have been passing some time in Italy; Mrs. Jesse Seligman and the Misses Seligman, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short and children, Mrs. Earle Dodge and Miss Anna Dodge, who makes her début this Winter; Miss Burdan of Washington, Miss La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. William Struthers and Miss Jean Struthers of Philadelphia, the Count Mercati of Greece, Lieut. Giovanni Bettini, and Mrs. C. Morgan and Miss Morgan. On the Campania are coming the Countess of Minto, wife of the Governor General of Canada, returning from a short trip abroad; the Count de Kergorlay, Miss E. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Worthington, Mr. James Coats, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Crosby, Lady Victoria Gray, S. Francke, Mrs. R. H. Davis, and Miss Davis.

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Staten Island last evening inaugurated a set of subscription dances for young people, which will continue during the Winter. The patronesses of these are Mrs. John E. Davenport, Mrs. John Carrere, Mrs. Melville D. Johnson, Mrs. C. D. S. Trask, and Mrs. Oliver T. Johnson. The next dance will take place on Friday, Dec. 28.

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The St. Nicholas Society will hold its annual installation of the newly elected officers and stewards at Delmonico's up-town building on Friday evening next. As the Committee of Installment this year is composed of Sir Frederic J. de Peyster and William D. Murphy, it is probable that there will be a large attendance of members, for these installation proceedings, when conducted by clever and witty speakers, can be made amusing. The mock dignity that is supposed to invest the occasion often makes the real proceedings all the more ludicrous. At the meeting before the installation a number of candidates for election will be balloted for.

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The patronesses of the annual ball of the junior class at Columbia University will soon be announced. Everything points to a more largely attended and gayer ball this year than for many seasons past. The Executive Committee, which has charge of the ball, which is composed of Messrs. Augustine N. Lawrence, Maxwell Stevenson, Walter H. Grace, Bruce M. Falconer, and Gustavus W. Buckholtz, is working hard, and finds good response to its efforts. This Columbia University ball always has the atmosphere of a Christmas dance, and the decorations are appropriate to the Christmastide.

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The diners de luxe which were such a feature of Sunday nights during last year's Winter season at Sherry's have been resumed, and will now be continued until the Spring. Last Sunday night almost every table was taken, both in the Palm Garden and the restaurant, and the demand for to-morrow night is even larger. It has become almost a settled custom for New York society to dine out on Sunday evening during the season, and the initiative in these diners de luxe made last year by Sherry was at once responded to. Sunday afternoon musicales are again to be a feature of the season, this Winter as last, and Miss Clara Butt, the young and handsome English contralto, who made such an impression at her recitals, with other artists of note who are to arrive, are already in demand for these affairs.

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Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., will give her fourth musicale this afternoon at her villa at Tuxedo. These musicales of Mrs. Lorillard's have been among the pleasantest features of the Tuxedo season. The Tuxedo Club House is still well filled with members and guests, and there are many guests at the cottages. The Misses Preston gave a luncheon at their cottage yesterday in honor of their guest, the Earl of Cassilis.

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The fair in aid of the Wayside Day Nursery, which was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the Astor Gallery at the Astoria, was well attended and netted a good sum for the popular and deserving charity. Among the patronesses who were present and in charge of tables were Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, Mrs. Sheppard De Forest, Mrs. Damon, Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs. Gordon Wendell, and Mrs. James M. Varnum.

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The story that the White Star and Atlantic Transport Lines have decided to add 50 per cent. to their regular passage rates for next season has carried consternation into many a household, as it is taken to mean that other steamship lines will make a similar raise, and that a visit to the Exposition, or even a trip to Europe without the Exposition, will be virtually put out of the power of any one not possessed of a long purse, while the many families of moderate means who were planning trips abroad next year are equally alarmed over the prospect. An official of the White Star Line is quoted as saying that the line "has simply come back to the prices that prevailed during the various seasons of 1898." It is, however, fairly safe to assume that passage to Europe between April 1 and Sept. 1 next year in any first-class ship will cost considerably more than it has up to this time.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Pennsylvania for Hamburg are Mrs. Charles Gilpin, Jr., Mrs. A. Carter, Dr. Thomas, and N. Arnold. The Werra, sailing for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples, to-day, has booked, among others, Mrs. Otis Bigelow and Miss Bigelow of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. George Pendleton Bowles of French Lick, Ind.—possibly Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler of Cincinnati—Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Hubert, Oliver H. Durrell, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hutchinson and Miss Hutchinson of Boston, and Martin Van Buren. On the Etruria, for Liverpool, are booked Mr. H. F. Ballantine, Gen. John H. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. George Watson, Mr. G. Ayrecarr and Mr. A. Vaughan Stevens of London, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Inglis Runciman and Miss Runciman of Buenos Ayres.

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The Prince de Sagan is said to be rapidly improving in health, and has been placed at a château in the country, with attendants. It will be remembered that he lost his reason some years ago, and that his wife, from whom he had been a long time divorced, brought him to her home to nurse him. The Princesse de Sagan is a sister of the Baron de Sellière, who married Mrs. Livermore, and she now is a helpless invalid. The de Talleyrand-Perigord family, to which her husband belongs, is one related by marriage to several fashionable families in this city. The Duc de Dino married Mrs. Frederic Stevens, and his first wife, who had a divorce from him, and who is now in this city, was Miss Curtis of Brooklyn. She is known as the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord. The family are also cousins of the Castellanes and the Hatzfeldts. An interesting bit of news to lovers of art and the antique is the coming sale of the old paintings and furniture belonging to the late Duc de Vallencay, at whose château the Prince de Sagan is now stopping. These objects were all the property of the family of de Sagan, and come from several of the old châteaux belonging to this noble house.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt arrived yesterday from Newport. Mrs. Vanderbilt has closed The Breakers for the season.

REED-HORNBLOWER TILT.

Justice Werner Stops Mild Dispute in W. J. Logan Suit—Mr. Benedict Not Called.

William B. Hornblower continued yesterday the redirect examination in Part IV., Special Term, of the Supreme Court, of his client, W. J. Logan, who is suing for an account of the profits alleged to have resulted from consolidation of the Brooklyn gas companies. The courtroom, as at the previous sessions, was filled with spectators, among whom were many lawyers, attracted by the report that E. C. Benedict would take the witness stand during the day. The testimony of Mr. Benedict, who appeared as plaintiff in a former suit based on the same transactions, is regarded as likely to prove of especial importance in the case, and the method to be employed in his examination by ex-Speaker Reed and other counsel for the defense is anticipated by lawyers outside the case with keen interest. Mr. Benedict, however, was not placed on the stand yesterday, the examination of Mr. Logan consuming the greater part of the session.

Mr. Hornblower questioned his client regarding the consideration for which he would have resigned his claim, ground covered minutely in Mr. Reed's cross-examination Thursday. At one point objection was raised by ex-Justice Cohen, for the defense, and the challenged question was immediately withdrawn by Mr. Hornblower. Mr. Reed rose slowly, and, turning toward Mr. Cohen, said:

"Your Honor, I feel called upon to say to my associate that the question was necessary to repair damage done by the witness's former answers."

"My friend's experience in litigation," returned Mr. Hornblower, laughing, "has doubtless been the same as mine, that opposing counsel in cross-examination often put the witness in a false position."

"In this instance," replied the ex-Speaker, "he was put in his true position."

"You mean you think he was," retorted Mr. Hornblower.

Mr. Reed's lips were opened to reply when Justice Werner asked:

"Are these demonstrations of counsel intended for record?"

Mr. Hornblower apologized to the Court and Mr. Reed sat down, smiling.

Mr. Hornblower finished his redirect examination shortly after this tilt, and Mr. Hill again questioned the witness. Mr. Benedict's counsel wanted to know if the witness did not regard certain phases of the syndicate agreement as "shocking." Mr. Logan hesitated.

"I don't like to answer that question," he replied. "My idea of what is meant by the word 'shocking' may be different from that of the lawyers."

Mr. Reed leaned forward. "Yes," he said, "you're probably right, Mr. Logan, probably right."

The last half hour of the morning session was taken up in examination of the plaintiff by ex-Justice Cohen, who resumed his questioning after the noon recess. At 2:37 o'clock the witness was released.

George R. Turnbull, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, was called. He had been subpoenaed to bring two books of his company relating to the bonds and stocks of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. The books were put in evidence, to be examined during adjournment at the trust company's office.

Henry G. Timmermann, an ex-member of the firm of Moore & Schley, was then placed on the witness stand and questioned regarding books of the firm by Mr. Hornblower and Mr. Hill. It was agreed between counsel that all of the books be put in evidence and examined out of court. Adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock Monday morning.

CITY'S CRANBERRY STOCK.

Edible Commodity Now Pouring Into the Market.

Since Sept. 1, the opening of the season, the receipts of Cape Cod cranberries in the New York market have been about 60,000 barrels. This exceeds by about 8,000 barrels the total received here for last season.

The cranberries have been pouring into the market for the past week at the rate of about 1,500 barrels daily. The quality averages exceptionally fine. The variety most generally known is the Early Black, a very dark, round berry, tender and of fine flavor.

Wholesale prices are low, ranging from $4.50 to $5.50 per barrel of 100 quarts.

The price of turkeys is also large and low priced, wholesale rates now being from 10 to 12 cents per pound for choice to extra lots.

JUBILEE OF A HOSPITAL.

St. Vincent's to Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary of Foundation.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of St. Vincent's Hospital, Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, will take place to-morrow evening. The main feature of the celebration will be the blessing of the new chapel in the annex to the hospital building, which was recently completed. Archbishop Corrigan will officiate, and will be assisted by a large number of clergymen. On Monday the Ladies' Auxiliary, an association of women who raised the money for the building and equipment of the new part of the hospital, will celebrate the hospital's golden jubilee by holding a reception at the hospital from 4 until 6 o'clock P. M.

Sister Antoinette, one of the Sisters of Charity, will celebrate her golden jubilee of service at the hospital on Tuesday.

The Ladies' Auxiliary will hold its annual entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria next January for the benefit of the hospital.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Samuel May.

The Rev. Samuel May, the famous Abolitionist, died at his home in Leicester, Mass., yesterday. He would have been ninety years old next April, and was one of the last survivors of the coterie of ante-bellum Abolitionists. That included William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, and Maria Weston Chapman. Born at Boston April 11, 1810, he son of Samuel May, who was a prominent merchant of that city, he was graduated from Harvard College with the famous class of '29, of which he was Secretary. Among his classmates were Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Rev. William Henry Channing, the Rev. S. F. Smith, author of "America"; the Rev. Chandler Robbins, Prof. Benjamin Peirce of Harvard University, Benjamin R. Curtis, a leader of the Suffolk bar, who became Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Chief Justice George Tyler Bigelow of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, George William Phillips, brother of Wendell Phillips; George T. Davis of Greenfield and Portland, member of Congress, and Charles S. Storrow of Boston, a noted mechanical engineer of his day.

After being graduated from the Divinity School at Cambridge in 1833, the young minister took up his residence at Leicester, Mass., where he received the pastorate of a newly founded Unitarian Church. Here his interest soon became engaged in the anti-slavery movement, natural sympathies being reinforced by the influence of his cousins, the Revs. Samuel Joseph May and Samuel E. Sewall. Growing activity in the unpopular cause of abolition led to estrangement with his parishioners, and in 1846 he resigned his pulpit. He never afterward held a settled pastorate. From this time he identified himself with the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, holding the office of General Agent of the society from 1847 until 1865, when its mission appeared to have been accomplished. His interest in the slave nevertheless continued after abolition, being merely transferred to the New England Freedman's Aid Society, which he helped to organize and conduct. Although Mr. May frequently spoke in the interest of abolition, and after the war for the proper care of liberated negroes, his best work was done in the conduct of the business of agitation. In this his services proved invaluable.

Mr. May's long life after leaving college was spent in the little town of Leicester, in whose public affairs he had always been prominent. Here, in an old-fashioned mansion on Leicester Hill he spent his last few years in quiet, receiving as guests many of his old-time associates and their descendants and many prominent men of the present generation.

Augustus Doerflinger.

Augustus Doerflinger, Civil Engineer, United States Army, who was in charge of the work of destruction of Hell Gate rocks, died at his home, 85 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was fifty-four years old and was born in Baden, Germany. Mr. Doerflinger was a graduate of Cornell University, class of '71, with the degree of C. E. During that year he entered the United States Army and was assigned to the Atlantic Coast division. While engaged on Hell Gate he, with the late J. H. Striethinger, also an engineer, invented a method of simultaneous explosion. The French Government awarded him a gold medal of honor at the French Exposition for this invention.

After the completion of the work on Hell Gate he was assigned to the charge of the construction of the Harlem River ship canal. This took six years. He was engaged, up to a year ago, when he was taken ill, on the channels at the entrance to New York Harbor. Mr. Doerflinger directed the placing of the land batteries on Sandy Hook at the oeginning of the war with Spain. He was consulting engineer of the Grant Monument on Riverside Drive.

Mr. Doerflinger was a member of the Cornell University Club, and also of the Chi Psi Fraternity of the college. A widow and two sons survive him.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM M. DENMAN, senior partner of the law firm of Denman & Denman, died yesterday at his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y. He had been ill for two weeks with diabetes. Mr. Denman was about sixty years of age. He had been for thirty years a lawyer in this city. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mount Vernon. A widow and son survive him.

RICHARD J. HUTCHINSON, Superintendent of Telegraph of the New York Stock Exchange, and an old-time telegrapher, died at his residence in this city last night. He was fifty years old, and was President of the Gold and Stock Life Insurance Association, and President of the Magnetic Club of this city. He was for many years State President of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and was also at one time President of the Old-Time Telegraphers' Association.

Mrs. LOUISA TIFFANY DYER died suddenly yesterday, at the home of her son, Henry L. Dyer, at 16 West Fiftieth Street. She was eighty-five years of age, and was born in Boston, her maiden name being Tiffany. She married Dr. Henry Dyer, a prominent physician of Boston. After practicing for forty years in that city Dr. Dyer retired and with Mrs. Dyer came to New York to live. He died in September, 1891. Mrs. Dyer leaves two sons—Henry L. Dyer and Edward T. Dyer.

MARRIED.

HUMPHREYS—CHAMPNEY. — On Wednesday, Nov. 22, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney, to John Sanford Humphreys.

DIED.

BOYD.—At Hotel Empire, Broadway and 63d St., Friday, Nov. 24, 1899, Ralph Booth Boyd, son of Helen A. and the late Louis R. Boyd, aged thirty-three years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 2 P. M., from 241 West 23d St.

BUNTING.—On Friday, Nov. 24, Ella Frances, daughter of the late Charles T. and Phebe M. Bunting.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARHART.—On Wednesday, Nov. 22, at her home, 126 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Mary E. Rose, wife of George B. Carhart.

Funeral services at her late residence Saturday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CARRINGTON.—Entered into rest on Thursday, Nov. 23, Grace Townsend, wife of the late James W. Carrington, in her ninety-first year.

Funeral service will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, L. I., on Saturday morning, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock. Her friends will please not send flowers. Interment at New Haven, Conn.

CROCHERON.—Entered into rest Friday, Nov. 24, David Crocheron, in his eightieth

EDUCATION BOARD SCORED

Criticism by Prof. Butler at the Education Association Meeting.

WOULD ABOLISH LOCAL BOARDS

Says that in Brooklyn the Law Has Been Deliberately Nullified—Suggestions by Dr. Felix Adler.

The annual meeting of the Public Education Association held yesterday afternoon in the Berkeley Lyceum, on West Forty-fourth Street, was addressed by Dr. Felix Adler and Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia College, on "Education in the City of New York." Prof. Butler took occasion to arraign in the most caustic terms those members of the Board of Education who, he insisted, had largely, through a pursuit of their own methods in opposition to City Superintendent Maxwell, brought about the present muddle in the city schools. In referring to the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn, the speaker declared that the present intolerable situation in the Brooklyn schools has been brought about by the constant conscious and determined nullification of the law." The whole trouble, he declared, is largely due to maladministration and lack of intelligence.

Prof. Butler is the editor of The Educational Review, which created considerable stir some time ago and brought its publishers in contact with the District Attorney through a reference to Joseph J. Little, the President of the present Central Board of Education as "that fine, old educational mastodon."

Several hundred members of the association, mostly women, followed Prof. Butler's arraignment closely, but there was little demonstration of approval or otherwise. Miss Martha L. Draper, Secretary of the association, explained after the meeting had closed that that body did not necessarily indorse the views of speakers invited to address it.

The President of the association, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, occupied the chair. The report of the Secretary showed that the society now numbers over 700 members, and that much good work was accomplished during the year among the children of the poor through the maintenance of boys' and girls' clubs. Dr. Adler, the first speaker, expressed warm approval of the purposes of the association and said that he was most heartily in accord with the idea of the bringing of teachers and the parents of the pupils closer together. This has been a permanent feature of the association's work for the past four years.

"A suggestion occurs to me," said Dr. Adler, "and that is that on Saturdays the children of our schools are not busy; why not take them through the great workshops, making them acquainted with the manufacturing industries of New York. Let them visit the navy yard, the silk mills, art foundries, &c. There are a number of children in this great city who are fit for scientific and artistic vocations, but who are prevented by poverty from following such a course. We should have talent-saving institutions, as we now have life-saving institutions. I would suggest that a committee should be appointed to find out first such children in our public schools, and that same endowment fund might be created for their support and training."

Prof. Butler followed, and at once plunged into the present school trouble.

"We find at present," he said, "great bodies of teachers without their wages; we find meetings of these teachers and resolutions and threats of appealing to the law; we find that the citizens of New York are not to be permitted to know what has gone on during the first year of the school system of the greater city; we find recrimination on every hand and the usual turning of eyes to Albany. Like all good Americans, careless of everything that takes place unless it interferes in our personal pleasures, we throw the blame upon our statutory law and on our charter. But it is largely incapable and unintelligent administration that has brought about such a condition of things as we are now enduring."

Prof. Butler explained the condition of the schools in the various boroughs, dwelling at length on the trouble in Brooklyn. "The responsibility there," he said, "does not belong to the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, or even the Central Board, but to the local board, which has deliberately nullified the law. We should not rest until such a system is uprooted in Brooklyn."

Prof. Butler suggested as a relief from the present educational muddle the abolition of the Borough School Boards and the establishment of one central body, with local Superintendents for the different boroughs, they to report to one General Superintendent. The speaker referred to "dead wood" and "ornaments" in the Department of Education, citing the fact that there were 703 officers who did no teaching, but were supposed to oversee the work of 9,500 teachers.

"We can save $250,000 a year by getting rid of these 'ornaments,' who are relics of the past," said the speaker, "and this was recommended in the City Superintendent's report, which has been suppressed."

Prof. Butler paid a high tribute to the work of City Superintendent Maxwell, describing him as standing calm and unmoved amid a storm of ignorant vituperation. He exhorted his hearers to rally to the support of Superintendent Maxwell.

Cheap Tailoring.

The humbug of the trade! It comes from ignorance. Tailors who don't know get imposed upon by sporadic lots of woolens from decaying mills. The inexperienced public are caught by the glamour of over-statement; after a while they learn—but experience is costly.

We make but one class of work—high grade, and our prices are for modest buyers.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

CALLS MR. MAXWELL INGRATE.

Commissioner Livingston Denies that the Superintendent's Report Has Been Suppressed.

School Commissioner George Livingston last night made a statement in regard to the recent action of the School Board in reference to City Superintendent Maxwell's report.

"The press and the City Club have been too hasty in forming an opinion," he said. "We did not suppress Mr. Maxwell's report, as they insist upon declaring; it was only placed on file, and the board still has the right to order it to be printed for public distribution. At our next meeting it will probably come up for consideration. There is nothing in the charter that compels us to furnish copies of this report for general use, anyway. It would be just as reasonable to demand a broadcast distribution of the reports of the Committee on Public Buildings.

"Superintendent Maxwell is, furthermore, a creature of the Brooklyn public schools, and owes his present position to friends in that borough. When the consolidation of the greater city was effected he was heard to say that he regretted very much that the great school system of Brooklyn was to be united with the antiquated system of New York. Yet, now when he is City Superintendent and the time comes for his first annual report, he criticises in the strongest language the very system from which he was taken, and also lays blame on the individual members of the Brooklyn School Board. These men have denied his charges and he has been offered an opportunity to prove his assertions. He refuses to do so. He also declines to retract that part of his report, a withdrawal of which would have caused the document to be printed.

"I, for one, cannot support a man who has proved himself an ingrate to the people who made him what he is. Whatever the Brooklyn system of schools is, he made it. When he was in charge over there any sick teacher could have his or her place in the schools taken by any other member of the family, licensed or not. Affairs can be no worse than that at present. It is my personal opinion that Mr. Maxwell, whom I will admit to be mentally competent to fill his position as an educator, is acting in a very small manner in this case, and any one who takes the trouble to look into the true facts cannot fail to commend the action of the School Board."

THE PROPOSED GIFT TO MR. AHEARN

Report that the School Teachers Had Abandoned the Plan Denied.

It was denied last evening that the public school teachers had abandoned the idea of presenting State Senator Ahearn with some testimonial for the law bearing his name and increasing the salaries of certain teachers. The special committee of thirty teachers which has charge of the movement will shortly hold another meeting, when they will decide on what course to pursue.

Borough Superintendent Jasper has called the attention of the special committee to Section 59 of the by-laws of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, which forbids the collection of money from a teacher for presenting a gift or testimonial to a Principal, teacher, school officer, or Superintendent, or for any other purpose. This, it is claimed, does not prevent the teachers as private citizens raising money for a testimonial to Senator Ahearn.

Teachers Not to be Paid Till Monday.

The public school teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx Boroughs were sorely disappointed yesterday at not receiving their October salaries. They had been led to expect that they would surely be paid yesterday. The City Paymaster, however, announced that the checks for the teachers could not be ready before Monday. He said that on that day all of the salaries would be paid.

ALDERMAN RODDY IS HELD.

Must Stand Trial on the Charge of Attempting to Extort Money.

Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Alderman John S. Roddy, accused of bribery, holding him for trial in the sum of $2,500. Roddy was not in court when the decision was delivered. He was under $1,000 bail pending the decision, and his bondsman, Alexander McDowell of 388 Manhattan Avenue, was ordered to produce him in court to-day.

Roddy lives at 251 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and represents the Twenty-first Assembly District in the Board of Aldermen. On Sept. 14 he was arrested on a charge made by James Vlachos of 154 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a dealer in fruits and flowers, who alleged that in October, 1898, he wanted to erect a booth at the corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, and was told to see Alderman Roddy. He asserted that he did see Roddy about it and Roddy demanded $200. Vlachos said he refused to pay the money and tried to get the ordinance through the board, but that every time the measure was proposed it was blocked by Roddy. Finally, on July 25 last, Vlachos said, he erected a booth at the corner mentioned and it was taken away by the Bureau of Incumbrances.

Roddy denied that he had endeavored to extort money from Vlachos. There have been five examinations in the case, and Magistrate Zeller has had the matter under advisement for some time.

MAJOR SMITH LOSES AGAIN.

Appellate Division Decides Against the 71st Regiment Officer.

The refusal of Justice Beekman, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, to grant to Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment a writ prohibiting any action by Peter C. Doyle and others, who were appointed, under the provisions of the Military Code, the board to examine into Major Smith's moral character, capacity, and general fitness for the military service of the State, was yesterday unanimously sustained by the Appellate Division. Justice Barrett, giving the court's opinion, said the function of the board was to record and return to the Governor the testimony taken, and a record of the proceedings, and added:

"Effect is given to the findings only upon the approval of the Governor. The proceeding is thus simply an aid to the Governor in determining whether the relator should, under the law, be discharged from the military service. What the relator in substance asks is that the means thus provided for enabling the Governor to act advisedly in the premises shall be nullified by judicial mandate. It is needless to say that this cannot be done. The court has no jurisdiction to provide for the conduct of this board in the exercise of its functions, or to direct it to admit or exclude evidence of a particular character. Still less has it jurisdiction to prohibit the Governor from exercising his authority in approving or disapproving the findings of the board upon the testimony which it takes and returns to him.

"The office of the writ of prohibition is to keep judicial bodies within their jurisdiction, not to correct possible errors committed in its exercise. The defendants here are strictly within the jurisdiction conferred by the statute. The Governor was expressly authorized to order the relator before a board of examination. The board was legally constituted, and it is fully authorized to take testimony upon the subject of the relator's moral character, capacity, and general fitness for the service."

A CIVIL SERVICE SYMPOSIUM.

Edward M. Shepard, President Seth Low, and Others Speak.

A "Civil Service Symposium" under the auspices of the People's Institute attracted a large audience to Cooper Union last evening. The speakers and their various subjects were: Herbert Welsh, President of the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, "The Plan and Purpose of Civil Service Reform"; Edward M. Shepard, "The Nature of the Existing Competitive System"; President Seth Low of Columbia University, "The Need of Business Methods of Appointment and Tenure in the City Departments," and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Secretary of the National Municipal League, "The Importance of an Improved Civil Service as Preliminary to the Expansion of Municipal Functions."

Mr. Shepard discussed the three stages of the existing competitive system—application for office, examination, and appointment. Criticism, he said, had been made of the nature of some of the questions put to candidates for certain offices, but he explained that something more than physique, for example, was essential in a policeman, who was really a magistrate of first instance, and of whom a little general knowledge and common sense were required in an intelligent community such as this city. The day would come, he declared, when the very idea that public offices could be filled by favoritism or otherwise than by free, fair competition, with appointment for the man best qualified, would appear preposterous.

President Low said that the system of selection of employes at will could not be applied successfully to the public service. "The man who is working for a private employer," he said, "has the incentive to do the work to the best of his ability for the money paid him, but the spoils-system employe in public office has not that incentive. He is working to the best of his ability for the political organization he represents. My opinion of Tammany is well known. Tammany has its district leaders, but they only serve so long as they are successful. Tammany's motto is not 'If you don't serve the city well out you go,' but rather 'If you don't serve Tammany well out you go.'" Mr. Low closed with the statement that subordinates in the public service had no liberty of speech or vote, because to assert themselves meant removal if the leaders were displeased.

Hotel Plunder in a Dress Suit Case.

For some time the Imperial Hotel people have been on the watch for a sneak thief who has been stealing towels, cuspidors, and other articles. Last night a well-dressed young man, carrying a dress-suit case, walked into the hotel, hurriedly glanced over the register, and then went down stairs. A few minutes later the negro porter missed two more brass cuspidors. He called Hotel Detective McMullen, who met the young man as he was making his exit from the hotel. His dress-suit case bulged suspiciously, and when opened was found to contain the missing cuspidors. At the West Thirtieth Street Station the man said he was John Curtis of 344 West Forty-eighth Street. He was held on a charge of petit larceny. Other hotels along Broadway have reported similar thefts.

Bishop Doane on Divorce and Remarriage.

Special article in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Sunday, Nov. 26. Daily, one cent; Sunday, three cents. "All the news that's fit to print." Order in advance from your newsdealer to-day to insure getting a copy of to-morrow's TIMES.—Adv.

HEAVY SPANISH WAR CLAIMS.

Americans Demand $25,000,000 Damages—President to Ask for a Commission to Adjudicate Them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Claims have been filed up to date on account of damages sustained by American citizens through the Spanish war to the amount of $25,000,000, and the President is expected to submit a recommendation to Congress in his message looking to the creation of a commission to adjudicate them and to make provision for the payment of such as are found to be legitimate. This action will be taken under Article VII. of the treaty of peace.

This article excuses Spain from paying indemnities upon claims that have arisen since the beginning of the recent insurrection in Cuba and requires this Government to adjudicate and settle such of these demands of its own citizens against Spain as are relinquished in the treaty.

GEN. WOOD LEAVES CUBA.

Summoned to Washington to Confer About Civil Governorship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The War Department has been advised that the transport McPherson sailed to-day from Santiago with Gen. Leonard Wood on board. The officials of the War Department, from the Secretary down, refuse to make any statement as to the meaning of the visit of Gen. Wood to Washington at this time.

It is beyond question, however, that it is the purpose of the President to advise with Gen. Wood upon Cuban affairs in order to strengthen his hands in dealing with that subject before Congress. Also it is not to be doubted that the name of the General has been under consideration in connection with the civil administration of the affairs of the whole or part of Cuba, when the change is made from a military to a civil form of government.

This is not necessarily an indication that he has been selected for such a post, for it is equally true that the names of Gen. Ludlow and of Gen. Wilson have also been considered. Gen. Ludlow preceded Gen. Wood to Washington, and now it appears likely that Gen. Wilson will also be invited to come to the capital, so that the President shall be personally acquainted with the qualifications of the three officers who have been looked upon as making up the limit of choice in the civil Governorships.

BITTER FEELING IN CUBA.

Gen. Brooke Comments on the Hatred of the Spanish.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—Governor General Brooke, in the course of a report just issued, says:

"Certain recent occurrences in Havana seem to show a particularly bitter feeling against the Spanish population. This feeling appears to be general throughout the island, but nowhere is it so pronounced as in Havana. Such a condition clearly indicates that time alone can heal these animosities.

"I deem it proper to say that the people of Cuba would do well to refrain from political agitation and to devote themselves to material matters, to the redemption of the island from the ravages of war, and to the building up of the agricultural, mineral, and other resources of Cuba, which will make a rich and prosperous people, who can then, by means of the experience gained during their apprenticeship, hope to meet the problems of the day with some likelihood of a happy realization of their dream of freedom. The way may be long and difficult, but the overcoming of the difficulties depends upon the people themselves."

With respect to the payment of the Cuban Army, Gen. Brooke says that the interference of the Military Assembly was largely responsible for much of the delay.

Test of Coaling at Sea.

The second trial of coaling at sea by the battleship Massachusetts and the collier Marcellus was made yesterday off Sandy Hook Lightship. It was more of a success than the first one. A continuous test of forty-one minutes resulted in the transferring of nearly fifteen long tons from the collier to the battleship. The trials will be continued to-day, when the inventor of the new system hopes to make a continuous test of one hour, as called for by the Government.

MONTCLAIR'S DIPHTHERIA WAR.

Father Mendel Will Fight Against Closing of the Parochial School —No Epidemic at Present.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 24.—The Board of Health, it is believed, has the diphtheria cases pretty will in hand to-night. There is said to be no danger at present of the disease becoming epidemic, although two new cases were reported to-day. The sickness is confined to the poorer localities, where the sanitary conditions are by no means favorable.

According to the health authorities, the principal trouble is with the Catholic parochial school. The public schools remain open, and, with the exception of isolated cases, the health of the pupils is fairly good and, if anything, above the average. Inspector Leighton of the Board of Health took three policemen with him to-day, and early this morning prepared to close the parochial school. After waiting some time, he found that the scholars did not appear. Further investigation disclosed the fact that the school in question would not open again until Monday next.

The Board of Health officials say they will close the school, and Father Mendel states that he will uphold his rights and only yield by force. The priest asserts that the Board of Health has gone out of its way to impose hard conditions on the parochial school, insisting on its being closed, while, as he alleges, the diphtheria situation is just as bad in the public schools.

Father Mendel said to-night:

"I have tried to prevent the spread of diphtheria by every means at my command. We have some four hundred and fifteen pupils in the parochial school, and, to be on the safe side, I sent home 135 of them. I cannot but feel that I have been treated very shabbily by the Board of Health. I have no wish to oppose the officials in the least, but when they compel me to shut up the parochial school and leave the public schools open it is making a discrimination not warranted by the facts. If things remain in statu quo Monday, we shall reopen the parochial school, and if interfered with we shall go to the courts for redress and damages.

"It is not fair to shut up our school, when we are taking exceptional precautions, and leave the public schools open, although it is an open secret that there are cases of diphtheria among the pupils in them. I maintain that it is much better for the healthy children to be in school than left to play at home in poor quarters and amid unhealthy surroundings. Besides this, the Board of Health placards do little good. People pay no attention to them, and seem to have no fear of the contagion. The Board of Health has gone out of its way before this to hamper me in my work, and I beat it in the courts.

"I am not fighting now against proper precautions as to the spread of diphtheria, but the officiousness and meddling of the Board of Health Inspector."

THE DISEASE IN NEWARK.

Over a Hundred Diphtheria Cases This Month—A Mother Rebels.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—There have been 126 cases of diphtheria reported in this city since Nov. 1. The record for the month promises to reach that of a year ago, when there were 140. Thus far this month there have been eleven deaths. This is regarded as a favorable showing. Some of the eleven deaths were the result of cases reported in October. The disease is not confined to any portion of the city, but is pretty generally spread out.

The health authorities are fumigating and quarantining regularly, and do not think there will be much further trouble.

There has been but one conflict of the authorities as yet with persons reluctant to have the proper measures taken. This is now in progress. The house at 199 Warren Street is quarantined strictly. A guard was placed there this morning. A child of Mrs. Schaaf, the occupant, who keeps a candy shop in the building, died of the disease. The mother refused to permit fumigation. The Health Department at once placed a guard on the house, and from this morning no one will be allowed to leave it or enter it until it has been fumigated. Mrs. Schaaf appealed to the Prosecutor for relief, claiming that the Board of Health was persecuting her. On the statement of the board officials of the facts the Prosecutor advised Mrs. Schaaf that her only relief was in obeying the orders of the board.

THREE ROADS MAY COMBINE.

It Is Reported that the Big Four, Monon, and Chesapeake and Ohio Railways Will Be Merged.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—It is stated on reliable authority that the recent activity in Big Four, Monon, and Chesapeake and Ohio issues presages a merger of the three properties, to give the Vanderbilts another Chicago seaboard line and independent terminal facilities at this end. It is well known that the Big Four now enters Chicago over the Illinois Central from Kankakee, giving in return for that privilege trackage rights over its road from Pana for Illinois Central connections with St. Louis.

The completion of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern road enables the Illinois Central to enter St. Louis over its own tracks, and makes it necessary for the Big Four to find another entrance into Chicago, or to be at the mercy of a rival. The Monon road owns one-fifth of the Chicago and Western Indiana belt road and the Dearborn Station terminal. It recently passed into the control of the Morgan-Vanderbilt interests. At Lafayette, Ind., it crosses the Big Four. At Cincinnati the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio connect, giving a seaboard terminus at Newport News—the "coning" port of the Middle Atlantic Coast. These roads are under the same control.

The absorption of the Monon, with its valuable terminal properties and its lateral system, would give the Vanderbilts an effective foil for the Baltimore and Ohio-Alton-Gulf combination which Mr. Gates and the Harriman party are trying to bring about. With reference to this, it may be said that Charles G. Gates, son of John W. Gates, has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Omaha-Kansas City terminal properties which are involved in the Gates-Harriman plan, the Missouri Railway Construction Company, owning the Omaha and St. Louis and the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern, and the Kansas City and Northern connecting.

OPPOSE A POSSIBLE RIVAL.

Two Railways Object to Another Projected by Coal Operators.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Nov. 24.—From occurrences of the past two days it is evident that the proposed Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad, which the independent anthracite coal operators of Lackawanna, Wyoming, Lehigh, and Schuylkill Counties planned to run along the abandoned Delaware and Hudson towpath will meet with the combined opposition of the Erie and the Delaware and Western Railroad Companies, born in the courts and elsewhere.

Both companies are already obstructing the road's passage by dumping cinders into the canal at Lackawaxen, Penn., and Summitville, N. J. The railroads will also fight the application for a new road when it is made to the New York State Railroad Commissioners and seek redress in the courts. The individual operators interested in the new road number sixty-eight, and represent a capital of $110,000,000 and one-third the total output of coal this year.

PRESIDENT MOHLER'S DENIAL.

Not to Leave Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

There have been persistent rumors for several days that William L. Mohler, President of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, was to retire from his position. Mr. Mohler was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, and talking with a TIMES reporter, he said:

"I first heard in Chicago, on my way East, that I was to leave the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for the purpose of joining the Baltimore and Ohio system. There is absolutely no truth in the report. I have no idea of leaving my present place. I do not say I have not received any other offer.

"But I do not want to leave the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and I do not believe the people of that company want me to leave it."

RAILROAD WINS A SUIT.

Injunction Case Against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Is Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Nov. 24.—Judge Williams of Arkansas, in the Federal court here to-day, sustained a motion to dismiss the suit of Mary P. Steven and others, stockholders in the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad, against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

The suit was to enjoin the directory of the defendant road, which controls the Kansas City and Pacific, from absorbing that road by consolidating it with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and subjecting its stockholders to liability for the latter road's bonded indebtedness.

The plaintiffs allege that the consolidation contemplated a huge fraud, which by reason of the excessive indebtedness of the defendant would practically wipe out their stock which amounts to nearly half a million dollars.

WESTERN ROADS MAKE A DEAL.

St. Paul and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Will Operate as One.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—One of the most important railroad deals of the year, from a local point of view, has been closed between the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railways.

By an arrangement that goes into effect to-morrow these two lines will be operated as one road so far as traffic is concerned, and the first-named company will be enabled to tap the rich Lake Superior country with through trains between Chicago and Milwaukee. Such an arrangement never has been in force between Chicago and that district. The arrangement means an entrance for the St. Paul's trains into all the important cities of the upper peninsula of Michigan.

The growing importance of the traffic of the peninsular section is responsible for the arrangement. The route of the new combination will give the two roads sixty-two miles the shortest line between Chicago and Houghton and twenty-three miles the shortest to Marquette.

The new arrangement will cause much of the east-bound traffic that heretofore has gone to Detroit by way of the lake to come by way of Chicago.

Northwestern Will Extend a Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Marvin Hughitt, President of the Northwestern system, recently has assured representatives of Sioux City that the company of which he is the official head stands ready to expend $1,000,000 in improving the line in the Iowa town and to extend the road's branch from Moville, Ia., to Sioux City and to Centerville, South Dakota. The only obstacle in beginning the improvements now is the delay in the sale of the Sioux City and Pacific, which is leased by the Northwestern. An early sale of the Sioux City and Pacific system is expected.

Say Horse Died of a Broken Heart.

John Blessing, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany, five months ago and went to work for Charles F. Spoehrer, manufacturer of weiss beer at 472 Second Avenue, has been missing since Sunday. The delivery wagon horse "Dick" was much attached to Blessing, and began to act queerly when he did not return. It refused food from any one. Yesterday it was found dead in the stable. Spoehrer and his employes say that the horse died of a broken heart. Blessing had $50 with him when he disappeared.

Nassau County Equalization.

The Nassau County Board of Supervisors have adopted the report of the Commission for the Equalization of Taxes. The assessed valuations for the ten towns amount to $45,137,909.37 and the equalized valuations $45,137,909.37 as against equalized valuations in 1898 of $44,638,334.29. This does not include $7,400 pension money in Riverhead town, $6,400 pension money in Southold town, and $166,400 railroad property and $87,500 State property in Smithtown.

A Hunter Found Dead in the Woods.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Nov. 24.—John Guyer, aged twenty-one years, and his brother George, of Dudley, this county, went gunning yesterday, and during the day they became separated. John's failure to return last night led to a search for him to-day, when his body was found in the woods. A bullet had pierced him through the abdomen. He had been "calling" wild turkeys, and it is believed he was shot by mistake by some unknown hunter.

THE DEAF-MUTE DIVORCE CASE.

Attempt to Serve a Summons in Court Upon Mr. Haight Causes Trouble.

The Haight divorce case, in which Mary L. Haight, a deaf-mute, is seeking a divorce from Henry L. Haight, also a deaf-mute, was continued yesterday before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Haight testified that there are mortgages aggregating $750,000 upon the property left him by his mother.

Francis W. Nuboer, the defendant's private secretary, testified regarding a quit-claim deed on some property given by Mr. Haight to the witness and another man. It was finally brought out that the property was signed back to Mr. Haight.

During the hearing a process server attempted to serve a summons in another case on Mr. Haight. His counsel objected, and declared that ever since the divorce trial began process servers have been hounding the defendant. This, he declared, was the fifth attempt, and that the wife's lawyers were responsible for annoyance to his client.

Lawyer Bennett denied that the papers came from his office. Justice Giegerich said: "Such service as was sought just now is invalid. If you will lay the matter before me in proper form, I will take action in it." Counsel said that he would do so.

Walter H. Nelson, a Washington hotel clerk, was the first witness after recess. He said that the Haights, father, mother, and two daughters, had stopped at his hotel in 1896. Miss Essie Spanton was with the party. In answer to questions, Mr. Nelson said that Mr. Haight paid Miss Spanton's bills, and that there was a coolness between Mrs. Haight and Miss Spanton.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:00	Sun sets...4:35	Moon rises.. ....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....1:04	Gov. Isl'd...1:41	H. Gate....3:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:00	Gov. Isl'd...1:36	H. Gate....3:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.....	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Nuevitas, &c..	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Carib, Turk's Island....	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool.....	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull.....	.....	.....
Hudson, New Orleans...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco, &c.....	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Menominee, London.....	.....	9:00 A. M.
Norge, Christiania, &c...	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg..	.....	11:00 A. M.
Seminole Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Andrew, Antwerp....	.....	.....
Tartar Prince, Azores, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda.....	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Naples, &c.....	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 27.

Bernard, Para, &c.....	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 28.

Adler, Inagua, &c.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
A. R. Thorp, Curacao....	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville ...	.....	10:00 A. M.
Ithaka, Tampico, &&c ...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp....	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport —, for San Juan, &c.....	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 12 and up to Nov. 25, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Nov. 25, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 25.

A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, Nov. 15.
Colorado, Hull, Nov. 12.
Critic, Dundee, Nov. 9.
Exeter City, Swansea, Nov. 11.
Glanton, Hamburg, Nov. 9.
Hexham, Gibraltar, Nov. 9.
Panama, Bordeaux, Nov. 11.
St. Paul, Southampton, Nov. 18.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Nov. 22.

SUNDAY, NOV. 26.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Nov. 15.
El Rio, New Orleans, Nov. 21.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Nov. 23.
La Normandie, Havre, Nov. 18.

MONDAY, NOV. 27.

Armenia, Stettin, Nov. 12.
British Queen, Antwerp, Nov. 14.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Nov. 16.
Hubert, Para, Nov. 15.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Nov. 22.
Tauric, Liverpool, Nov. 17.

TUESDAY, NOV. 28.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Nov. 21.
Archimede, Gibraltar, Nov. 15.
El Paso, New Orleans, Nov. 23.
Evelyn, New Orleans, Nov. 21.
Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 14.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 14.
Noordland, Antwerp, Nov. 18.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 16.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29.

Aller, Gibraltar, Nov. 20.
Andes, Jamaica, Nov. 22.
Curic, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
Finance, Colon, Nov. 22.
Salerno, Newcastle, Nov. 16.

THURSDAY, NOV. 30.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, Nov. 16.
Darmstadt, Glasgow, Nov. 18.
Sarmartian, Glasgow, Nov. 17.

Arrived.

SS Algiers, Maxson, New Orleans Nov. 17, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans Nov. 19, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS City of Macon, Savage, Savannah Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.
SS Santiago de Cuba, (Cuban license,) Johnson, Santiago, &c., Nov. 12, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:28 A. M.
SS Eidsvold, (Nor.,) Schieder, Sourabaya, &c., Sept. 11, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Edward Perry & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.
SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Eagleton, Leghorn, &c., Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.
SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Lisbon, &c., Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brun. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.
SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) James, Bristol Nov. 1 and Swansea 3d, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 23d.
SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Jaubert, Marseilles Nov. 2 and Naples 6th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.
SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Bruinsma, Amsterdam Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.
SS Largo Bay, (Br.,) McGregor, Palermo Oct. 25 and Messina 28th, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:35 A. M.
SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.
SS Concho, Risk, Galveston Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Arrived and anchored in the Upper Bay on Nov. 22, till to-day, when she reached her dock.
SS Campania, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool Nov. 18 and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 9:45 P. M.
SS Vigilancia, Reyuolds, Campeachy, &c., Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.
WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 24, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS America, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Ponce, for San Juan, &c.
SS Maria de Larrinaga, (Br.,) for Adelaide, &c.
SS Langbank, (Br.,) for Yokohama.
SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) for London.
SS Lucerna, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Riverton, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Niagara, for Tampico, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS New York, for Charleston.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Comanche, for Charleston, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York via Plymouth, arr. at Hamburg at 7 A. M. to-day.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:57 A. M. to-day and proceeded.
SS Naranja, (Br.,) Capt. Tinkler, from New York, arr. at Marseilles Nov. 22.
SS Sahara, (Br.,) Capt. Cave, from New York via Port Chalmers, &c., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., yesterday.
SS Manica, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York for Hull, arr. at Portland to-day.
SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Julfs, from

YALE MEN ARE CONFIDENT

Feel Assured of Victory in the Princeton Game To-day.

TEAM IS IN GOOD CONDITION

Final Practice Shows the Entire Eleven Full of Life and Energy—Offense and Defense Both Good.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 24.—Everything is in readiness for the game with Princeton to-morrow. Yards of blue streamers are floating from the buildings of the city and the hotels are full of football guests. Most of them are old "grads," and this afternoon, rank and file, they went to the Yale Field to see Eli's sturdy warriors go through their final practice. The condition of the eleven was so satisfactory to-day and the men were so full of life and energy that Trainer Robinson allowed the coaches to work them harder than was intended yesterday. They are confident of winning.

The practice was short, lasting not over an hour at the outside, but the men were kept moving for all there was in them. The day was clear, with just enough of chill in the air to put dash into the men. The secret practice lasted half an hour, during which the team was run through the signals and formation for the last time. When the public was admitted the 'Varsity lined up against the scrubs for a ten-minute half. The line-up was: Right end, Gould; right tackle, Stillman; right guard, Olcott; centre, Hale; left guard, Brown; left tackle, Francis; left end, Winter; quarter back, Fincke; right half back, Keane; left half back, Chadwick, and full back, McBride.

The scrubs kicked off over the goal line. The college took the ball on the twenty-five-yard line, and, using Princeton's formations with ends, the backs tried the tackles. The rushes at Francis netted them three yards. Stillman held like a rock, and the ball went to the 'Varsity on the first play. Chadwick went around the end for a touchdown. For practice on defensive work, which has appeared to be a bit weak of late, the scrubs were allowed the ball on the 'Varsity's five-yard line. They hurled a mass play against Stillman, but were thrown back. Olcott stopped the next try for a loss, and Hale the next, the college losing three yards during the four downs.

The teams then changed around, the 'Varsity assuming the offensive from the fifteen-yard line. McBride was shoved through centre for five yards, and then Chadwick slipped through right tackle for a touchdown. Again the 'Varsity took the ball on the thirty-yard line, and, by rushes averaging three yards, Keane, McBride, and Chadwick took it straight down the field, by line bucking, for a touch-down. The teams then lined up on the twenty-five-yard line, where Sharp was called upon for some trials at drop kicking. Hale made a poor pass, and the first attempt went into the line. The second was blocked by Thomas, but the third try was successful. This ended the practice.

Both defense and offense were altogether satisfactory, and the plays went through without a mistake. The men seemed to be in the best of condition and in most hopeful spirits. In the practice the men lit a small fire in the middle of the field, and, joining hands, held a war dance around it, singing, "Here's to good old Yale," until the smoke forced them to stop. Then cheers were given for the senior class and Capt. McBride, after which the squad left the field. The members feel that everything possible has been done by them to insure victory to-morrow. The management has at the field a quantity of straw, with which the arena will be covered over night, so that, in case of rain, the ground will be kept dry and freezing prevented. A force of electricians is equipping the new press stand with telegraph instruments and telephones. Wires have been arranged for instruments every five feet throughout the whole length of the stand.

The following coaches looked after the team to-day: Rogers, Bull, Thomas, Tompkins, Marshall, Ely, Hinkey, and Wurtenburg. Snitzer was given no work to-day, and his knee, which was injured yesterday, will be in shape, by the rest, for the game. The men were placed in their quarters in the Yale Infirmary to-night. The great mass of spectators will arrive to-morrow morning. Special trains will arrive from bota the east and the west, and the local trolley lines will have out every available car. President Hadley will attend the game, and refused complimentary tickets. He got an allotment in the same manner the undergraduates did. As no newspaper men will be allowed on the side lines, communications will be sent to and from the gridiron to the press stand by means of megaphones. There is very little betting.

Tents have been erected at the Yale Field for the Princeton players when they arrive at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. After the game the Yale team will go out of training. A banquet at night will be given in honor of the players in the New Haven House.

The extraordinary precautions of the Yale management to prevent ticket speculation in connection with the game are bearing fruit. Not only is a record kept of the disposition of each seat, but the graduate's or undergraduate's name on whose application it was given out is written on the back of the ticket. This shrewdest speculators do not dare, apparently, to exhibit their seats, as it means the blacklisting of the assignee.

Seats assigned to a minister who is a Yale graduate, so it is reported, have been found in the hands of speculators. He is said to have carelessly given the tickets to an acquaintance, who allowed them to reach a speculator. The disposition of the case is not yet announced.

The line-up will be:

Princeton.	Position.	Yale.
Palmer, H. Lathrop	Left end	Hubbell
Pell	Left tackle	Francis
Mills, Craig	Left guard	Brown
Booth, Bannard	Centre	Hale
Edwards, (Capt.).	Right guard	Olcott
Hillebrand	Right tackle	Stillman
Poe Roper	Right end	Snitzer
Hutchinson, Duncan	Quarter back	Fincke
McCord, Knight.	Left half back	Sharpe
Reiter, McClave.	Right half back	Richards
Wheeler, Matties.	Full back	McBride

Changes in Yale's line-up may be made at right half back and right end.

EAGER FOR A CLASH WITH YALE.

Tigers' Last Practice Ended—Confident of Winning.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 24.—The Tigers are all ready to meet Yale to-morrow. Light work was done on Osborn Field early this afternoon, in which the signals were thoroughly gone over, and the formations, which the coaches hope will tear up the Elis' line, run through. With the exception of Centre Booth every man on the team is in good condition and is going into the work to-morrow with the fierce determination to win the game or be downed, putting up a fight which no Princeton man need blush to witness. The team is confident of winning, the coaches express no doubt of the outcome, and the whole undergraduate body is prepared to put up its last dollar to back its faith in the team.

If anything were needed to perfect the feeling of confidence which all Princeton men feel the work the team has done this week has furnished it. They have been playing honest, straightforward football, and have torn up the strongest college eleven that could be got together. Yesterday the 'Varsity met its own substitutes—men who are supposedly trained up to the edge in form second only to the regulars, yet they stood little show against the trip-hammer blows which the 'Varsity launched against them.

There is not present that disastrous feeling of over-confidence which spoiled the season of '97. The team recognizes that Yale has strength and stability that were not present last Saturday, when Yale played in Cambridge. They also have a very present realization that the blue of Yale has never bowed to the orange and the black two successive seasons, much less been beaten in their own door-yard. But, in the face of this, the Princeton team is not frightened. The innovations, which have been manifold this year, have made it clear that Princeton's team is a product of the present, and not a team which has played through the season as a unit, and hence is not liable to the same thing to which experts impute Harvard's failure last Saturday. They know that unless Yale shows a much greater spirit of aggressiveness in its offensive work than its fondest sympathizers have predicted the Tigers' defense will hold them.

In offense the Tigers have improved in the last week at least one hundred per cent. Eleven men are in every play. The interference is quick-forming, snappy, fast, on its legs, and well nigh impregnable. The line charges on defense with a quickness and force on a par with its offensive tactics. The backs are off like cannon balls. The failure of the line men to back up the runner on "quick-opening" plays has been remedied.

Wheeler's kicking leg is in prime condition, and, as one of the coaches remarked yesterday, "All we want is for Yale to try the kicking game." Every little detail where possibility of failure might lurk has been carefully built up, and if the game should result disastrously to Princeton it will not be because of the capability of the team, for the coaches are unanimous in the verdict that there has not been a better team turned out at Princeton within the memory of any undergraduate now in college.

Booth is the only man who is not in condition. He went to New York early to-day, accompanied by Arthur Poe. He showed signs of being off-color, and the trainer hastened to get him out of the local atmosphere, which reeks with football. The rest of the team left town for New York this afternoon.

The Princeton team, with the substitutes and coaches and attendants, making a party of about forty, arrived here last evening, reaching the Murray Hill Hotel at 6:30 o'clock. They were met at the hotel by a crowd of Princeton men, and for a time the hotel corridor "belonged" to them. The crowd soon dispersed, however, for many of the boys wanted to take advantage of the night in town to go to the theatres, and others not of the team went down to the Princeton Club, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, to obtain stand seats for to-day and tickets for the ten-car special train, which will leave the Grand Central Station at 10:15 o'clock this morning.

A few bets were exchanged at 3 to 5, the odds on Yale, and there were some of 8 to 10. The Princeton Club was crowded throughout the evening. Of the old football players there were Homans, '92, and Blake, '95, and the coaches, who were specially invited and for whom a repast had been laid.

Betting was at 3 to 5, though there were few calls from Yale men.

At the club's meeting President C. C. Carter presided, and a resolution was adopted to incorporate the club. An invitation to a reception of the Harvard Club on Jan. 13 was also accepted.

The Yale Club on Madison Square North was nearly deserted. "They have all gone up to New Haven," it was said. Three to five was the accepted odds there. Some Princeton men, it was said, had asked for 2 to 1, but while the Yale men said that they felt confident, still they thought they ought to get better money.

Several bets were made on the exchanges yesterday. On the Stock Exchange followers of Yale offered $100 to $75, and some bets were made at $100 to $80.

INDIANS HOPE FOR VICTORY.

Confident that They Will Beat the Oberlin Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 24.—The Indians indulged in their last practice this evening, preparatory to to-morrow's game with Oberlin. With the exception of Schoulder and Hudson, all of the players are in fair condition and were in their places during the line-up. Schoulder, though he again donned his suit this afternoon, was not permitted to take part in the scrimmages.

Hudson has a wrenched knee and it is doubtful whether he will be in his place to-morrow, as Coach Warner is afraid of running the chance of his getting the crippled knee wrenched again, thereby endangering his show of playing in the Columbia game.

This afternoon there was noticeable energy displayed in the play of the whole team. They went into the game against the second team with the same spirit that characterized their work prior to the Princeton and Harvard games. For this reason more confidence than usual is manifested concerning the outcome of the games of to-morrow and Thanksgiving Day.

Coach Warner thinks the team's chances of winning the Columbia game are very bright and Capt. Wheeler feels confident of winning victories in the two remaining games. The second team against which the regulars lined up, used the hardest and swiftest of Columbia's pet plays, but their gains were by no means as frequent as it was thought they would be.

To-night's practice was an exceptionally hard one and was one of the most satisfactory that has been held for some time. The second eleven tried the guards back formation, but it availed them nothing. The centre trio, Scott, Smith, and Redwater, has improved considerably during the past week and it was invincible against the plunging backs of the second team.

HARD WORK BY CORNELL.

The Team Getting Ready for the Game with Pennsylvania.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The work of the Cornell team to-day was the most important of the week for the Ithacans. To encourage the 'Varsity players for the game with the University of Pennsylvania, about 800 students came down to the practice this afternoon, and cheered the players and coaches individually and collectively as the work progressed.

The practice was characterized by hard and fast playing on the part of the 'Varsity men. All the regulars were in the signal drill, including Left Half Back Walbridge and Folger, both of whom have been on the injured list for some time. Folger filled his position at left tackle in the scrimmage against the scrubs, and it is believed that both men will be prepared for the game against Pennsylvania. The 'Varsity backs were aggressive to-day, rushing the ball over their opponents' goal line three times in the first half and twice in the second. The punting of Starbuck was the feature of the day's work. Coach Haughton instructed the scrubs.

The Cornell freshman team left here for Philadelphia to-night to play the Pennsylvania freshmen on Franklin Field to-morrow. The line-up will be as follows: Left end, Pruyn; left tackle, Kusche; left guard, Mueden; centre, Rohey, (Captain;) right guard, Berry; right tackle, Davitt; right end, Hull; quarter back, Finucane; left half back, Callahan; right half back, Warren; full back, Costello.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LAST PRACTICE.

The Scrub Team Will Be Disbanded To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Pennsylvania played her last practice game of the season with the scrub on Franklin Field to-day, and from now until Thanksgiving Day, when the team will meet Cornell, the practice will be of the lightest kind, consisting of signal and formation drill, catching, punting, and running.

The scrub and the 'Varsity were lined up for over a half hour this afternoon. The first eleven scored three touch-downs and the scrubs made two. The scrub made its points by being given the ball by Coach Woodruff on the 'Varsity's ten-yard line and told to take it over, which was done by means of trick plays. The work of the 'Varsity was satisfactory to the coaches. The scrub team will disband to-morrow. The 'Varsity players and substitutes left here to-night for New Haven, where they will witness the Yale-Princeton game to-morrow.

The freshman teams of Pennsylvania and Cornell will play on Franklin Field to-morrow. This will be the first time that freshman teams of these universities have met.

YALE BEATEN AT HOCKEY.

New York Athletic Club Team the Victors.

The New York Athletic Club and the Yale University hockey teams put up an interesting game at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink last night, with the result that the New York Athletic Club team won by a score of 7 to 0. The Yale team was a much stronger one than the one that played last year, but was playing against a crack team, the members of which had been in steady practice since Nov. 4. Yale's defeat did not at all discourage the members, for last night's game was its first trial on the ice this year. The players confidently expect to again win the intercollegiate championship.

The line-up in last night's game was as follows:

Yale.	Position.	N. Y. A. C.
Smith	Goal	O'Donnell
Brock	Point	Hunt
Coxe	C Point	Fenwick
Bronson	Forward	Wallace
Inman	Forward	Baird
Werk	Forward	Cobb
Campbell	Forward	Wonham

Bishop Doane on Divorce and Remarriage.

Special article in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Sunday, Nov. 26. Daily, one cent; Sunday, three cents. "All the news that's fit to print." Order in advance from your newsdealer to-day to insure getting a copy of to-morrow's TIMES.—Adv.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The crack Metropolitan team did some good bowling in the National League at Starr's Alleys last night. In the second game the team won almost as it pleased from the Riverdales, who rolled in poor form. The "Mets" furnished the only 900 score of the evening in the third game, in which the Rosevilles were beaten by more than 100 points. Rosevilles showed up splendidly in the first game, winning from the Riverdales. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Roseville—Pierson, 197; Badger, 166; Wood, 177; Van Ness, 154; Meyer, 198. Total, 892.
Riverdale—Monahan, 164; Schlusing, 140; Gray, 133; Brodbeck, 176; Ebling, 196. Total, 809.

SECOND GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 174; Keller, 167; Fisher, 161; Leuly, 187; Arnold, 187. Total, 856.
Riverdale—Monahan, 139; Schlusing, 134; Brodbeck, 120; H. Ebling, 175; E. Ebling, 166. Total, 743.

THIRD GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 199; Keller, 168; Fisher, 180; Leuly, 203; Arnold, 218. Total, 988.
Roseville—Pierson, 160; Badger, 185; Wood, 166; Van Ness, 185; Meyer, 169. Total, 859.

The series decided in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night brought out a good crowd, including many women. The Manhattan Council team were beaten by the Colfax and Colonial Councils. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colonial—Davis, 168; Reichard, 125; Brucker, 109; Wanderer, 140; Haus, 160. Total, 702.
Manhattan—Keller, 120; Feist, 127; Freidheim, 110, Levy, 94; Appel, 131 Total, 582.

SECOND GAME.

Colfax—Dormagen, 180; Lines, 134; Walter, 141, Meier, 168; Sherwood, 173. Total, 799.
Manhattan—Keller, 150; Feist, 128; Freidheim, 128; Levy, 115; Appel, 165. Total, 686.

THIRD GAME.

Colonial—Davis, 157; Reichard, 163; Brucker, 138; Wanderer, 210; Haus, 132. Total, 800.
Colfax—Dormagen, 165; Hinds, 116; Walter, 150; Meier, 170; Sherwood, 146. Total, 753.

The Morris Wheelmen scored 1,004 pins, the team record for the season at the Harlem Palace, in the third game in the Harlem League series last night. Scores;

FIRST GAME.

Standard—Tobin, 168; Allison, 178; Holt, 177; Wells, 177; Wyman, 152. Total, 852.
Colonial—Hedley, 198; O'Brien, 148; Bell, 145; Vogel, 182; Tilman, 155. Total, 828.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 233; Thompson, 201; Hunken, 153; Briggs, 215; Gibson, 200. Total, 1,004.
Standard—Tobin, 149; Allison, 172; Holt, 165; Wells, 134; Wyman, 169. Total, 789.

The Orientals suffered their first defeat in the Columbia League last night after winning ten straight games. It was a hard game to lose, the Columbias defeating them in the first game by 2 pins. The Orientals won the second game from the Oerels, and the latter won the third from the Columbias. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Columbia—Johansmeyer, 157; Le Beau, 164; Koster, 163; Prince, 161; Guillaume, 158. Total, 803.
Oriental—Mitchell, 156; Vogel, 177; Rothermel, 145; Gilhaus, 136; Starr, 187. Total, 801.

SECOND GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 157; Lehnert, 185; Vogel, 150; Rothermel, 210; Gilhaus, 177. Total, 879.
Oerel—Helmers, 169; Monsees, 165; Luhrs, 181; Graeber, 132; Schultz, 175. Total, 822.

THIRD GAME.

Oerel—Helmers, 158; Monsees, 146; Luhrs, 157; Graeber, 177; Schultz, 159. Total, 797.
Columbia—Johansmeyer, 170; Le Beau, 144; Koster, 157; Prince, 156; Guillaume, 126. Total, 733.

The Monarchs of Brooklyn won two games in the American National tournament last night. In the second game, against the Orchards, they rolled up a total of 939 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 152; Wagge, 167; Dorland, 169, Schlichte, 187; Ritter, 159. Total, 834.
Orchard—Bullwinkle, 140; Bucholz, 153; Schroeder, 178; Schwacke, 177; Wilckens, 175. Total, 823.

SECOND GAME.

Monarch—Krominga, 172; Walters, 166; Keppler, 190; Cadieu, 212; Maass, 199. Total, 939.
Orchard—Bullwinkle, 150; Bucholz, 144; Schroeder, 169; Schwacke, 190; Wilckens, 195. Total, 848.

THIRD GAME.

Monarch—Krominga, 176; Walters, 180; Keppler, 189; Cadieu, 182; Maass, 178. Total, 905.
Bleecker—Beam, 160; Wagge, 158; Dorland, 157; Schlichte, 178; Ritter, 185. Total, 888.

The Bleecker Club added two more victories to its credit in the Arlington League last night, defeating the Holchens in the first game and the Black Bass team in the third. Holschen won an interesting game from the Black Bass team by three pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bleecker—Bonneau, 167; Nahmeus, 148; M. Busch, 170; F. Busoh, 156; Rosenberg, 164. Total, 805.
Holschen—Martens, 149; Luhrs, 133; Hey, 117; Witte, 146; Jantzen, 158. Total, 703.

SECOND GAME.

Holschen—Martens, 136; Luhrs, 133; Emoor, 112; Jantzen, 138; Witte, 150. Total, 671.
Black Bass—Sieling, 129; Bassur, 126; Mayfurth, 123; Schulze, 159; Maier, 131. Total, 668.

THIRD GAME.

Bleecker—Bonneau, 178; Nahmeus, 124; W. Busch, 125; F. Busch, 128; Rosenberg, 184. Total, 739.
Black Bass—Sieling, 127; Bassur, 136; Mayfurth, 122; Schulze, 159; Maier, 173. Total, 717.

In the games rolled in the Thirteenth Regiment tournament at the armory last night Company G's team won two games. Their score of 822 in the third game is the best made at the armory this season. Company F forfeited two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company D—Brisbane, 83; Kelly, 94; Duzenberry, 114; Fitz, 120; Meekes, 142. Total, 553.
Company F—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.

Company G—Townsend, 208; Bogert, 130; Frank, 137; Easson, 137; Purdy, 130. Total, 751.
Company F—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Company G—Townsend, 168; Bogert, 132; Frank, 173; Easson, 174; Purdy, 175. Total, 822.
Company D—Neuman, 118; Duzenberry, 123; Fitz, 110; Case, 119; Meekes, 101. Total, 571.

Bushwick Council maintained its lead in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament by defeating both Ridgewood and Fern Councils on Trainor's alleys last night. Fern Council won from Ridgewood. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 143; Miller, 123; Bucken, 168; Scharfenberg, 191; Baker, 144. Total, 769.
Ridgewood Council—Lister, 124; Mayer, 138; Kneeland, 91; Ficken, 71; Van Wyck, 155. Total, 579.

SECOND GAME.

Fern Council—Ketcham 157; Miller, 167; Thomas, 162; Haff, 129; Trimmer, 138. Total, 753.
Ridgewood Council—Lister, 125; Mayer, 148; Kneeland, 152; Ficken, 133; Van Wyck, 129. Total, 687.

THIRD GAME.

Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 132; Miller, 122; Bucken, 187; Scharfenberg, 184; Baker, 189. Total, 814.
Fern Council—Ketcham, 145; Miller, 165; Thomas, 148, Haff, 131; Trimmer, 148. Total, 737.

The series of games rolled in the Twenty-third Regiment tournament at the armory last night resulted as follows:

FIRST SECTION.

FIRST GAME.

Company E—Sheppard, 127; Hoyt, 115; Gosman, 114; Gaylor, 103; Cooke, 153. Total, 612.
Company H—Robinson, 125; Rust, 118; Miller, 86; Noll, 120; Despard, 169. Total, 618.

SECOND GAME.

Company A—Ingraham, 111; Nicholson, 108; Foster, 148; Carhart, 144; Potts, 139. Total, 650.
Company E—Sheppard, 133; Hoyt, 123; Gosman, 99; Stafford, 113; Cooke, 118. Total, 586.

THIRD GAME.

Company H—Rust, 125; Robinson, 133; Miller, 123; Noll, 92; Despard, 108. Total, 581.
Company A—Ingraham, 88; Potts, 104; Nicholson, 89; Foster, 145; Carhart, 113. Total, 539.

SECOND SECTION—FIRST GAME.

Company C—Webb, 139; Peck, 109; Pulis, 108; Stokes, 124; Butler, 152. Total, 622.
Company D—Shattuck, 113; Smith, 119; Hoffmann, 107; Vasselman, 139; Zust, 154. Total, 633.

SECOND GAME.

Company C—Webb, 114; Parker, 93; Pulis, 203; Stokes, 154; Butler, 115. Total, 679.
Company K—Whitlock, 163; Forman, 122; Booth, 139; Hillmann, 186; Royce, 154. Total, 764.

THIRD GAME.

Company D—Shattuck, 139; Smith, 88; Hoffmann, 98; Vasselmann, 109; Zust, 125. Total, 559.
Company K—Whittock, 130; Smith, 157; Booth, 123; Hillmann, 146; Royce, 139. Total, 695.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Colgate & Co., General Chemical Company, Dodge & Olcott, Seabury & Johnson, Merck & Co., at Reid's alleys.
Fire Insurance League—Greenwich, Phenix, Hanover, at Reid's alleys.
Bank Clerks' League, at Reid's alleys.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, (Class A)—Bushwick Wheelmen, Orient Wheelmen, Tamaqua Wheelmen.
Twenty-sixth Ward Tournament, Brooklyn—Twenty-sixth Ward vs. Yellow Kid, at Roesale's alleys.

At the weekly meeting Thursday of THE TIMES Bowling Club, D. W. Kennedy rolled four consecutive games without a break. His scores were 217, 206, 187, and 234.

"COFFEE COOLER" LOST FIGHT.

Decision Awarded West in the Fourteenth Round.

Frank Craig, the "Harlem Coffee Cooler," who returned from England recently with the reputation of having beaten almost every good man in his class there, put up the worst exhibition in his pugilistic career in a twenty-round bout with "Tommy" West at the Broadway Athletic Club last night.

Craig and West met at catch weights and the former quit as badly as any fighter that ever stepped into a ring. The referee, "Charley" White, was sorely tried all through the fight by Craig, who not only kept dropping to his knees, but also repeatedly fouled West, and when his patience was exhausted in the fourteenth round, and Craig would not adopt fair tactics, he stopped the bout and awarded the winner's end of the purse to West.

From the start West had matters almost all his own way. Although at a disadvantage in height, reach, and weight, West banged away with his right and left, finding an easy mark for his blows on Craig's head and neck.

Before the ninth round was over Craig was soundly beaten, and his eyes, mouth, and nose were badly cut and swollen. Then he began to hug his opponent, and to fall without being struck in order to avoid punishment. He was hissed by the spectators, and the decision against him was applauded.

The installment of "Charley" White as referee at the club was greeted with applause by the spectators. He has always been a popular referee, and his decisions almost always are accepted as just ones. With "Charley" White as referee, the men who patronize the game believe that there will be no more questionable decisions at the club.

GOLF CLUB FOR SOUND BEACH.

J. Kennedy Tod Gives the Use of His Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 24.—Through the efforts of J. Kennedy Tod, the New York banker, who resides in Sound Beach, that village is to have a golf club which for ease of access promises to be a rival to the famous Fairfield County Golf Club. Mr. Tod's place is called Innis Arden, and that name is to be applied to the new club.

Mr. Tod has offered the use of his grounds, which are surrounded by the waters of Long Island Sound and Greenwich Cove, on which has been marked out a nine-hole course of 2,700 yards, which in point of location is second to none in the country. It is intended to take immediate steps toward putting the course in good order for play next Spring and improving it continually during the season. The following officers have been elected: J. Kennedy Tod, President; Edwin James Lucas, Vice President; Eugene R. Washburn, Treasurer, and William B. Strong, Secretary.

HORSE SALE STILL THRONGED.

Purchase of Tommy Britton Remains the Star Event.

There was a large number of spectators and buyers at Madison Square Garden yesterday, the fifth of the nine days' horse sale now in progress there.

The prices, while not so high as on some previous days of the sale, were good for the class of horses offered. The star event of the sale so far was the purchase Thursday afternoon of the stallion Tommy Britton. He was bought by E. A. Lord, Chicago, for $20,000. Tommy Britton is the highest priced animal ever sold at Madison Square Garden.

When the beautiful stallion was led into the sale ring there was a tribute of applause from the large crowd present. When the auctioneer called for bids, I. Schlesinger of Vienna, Austria, called out: "Five thousand dollars." "Mike" Bowerman of Lexington, Ky., quickly raised this to seventy-five hundred. Fire Commissioner John Scannell of this city said: "Ten thousand." Bowerman carried the bid to fourteen thousand, with Commissioner Scannell as an opposing bidder. At fifteen thousand Edward Tipton and Mr Lord began to bid, and fought it out to the end. Tipton's last bid was nineteen thousand, then Mr. Lord raised it to twenty thousand, and the horse was his.

Senator Gorman of Maryland attended the sale yesterday afternoon with Richard Croker, but neither he nor Mr. Croker made any purchases.

The best sales Thursday and yesterday were as follows:

Tommy Britton, b. h., Liberty Bell-Keepsake; E. A. Lord, Chicago	$20,000
Directly, blk. h., Direct-Mabel; J. H. Shults, Parkville	3,000
Louise Mac, ch. m., Little Corporal-Merigold; A. B. Gwathmay, New York City	3,700
Extasy, b. f., Barnum-Ethelwyn; B. Tipton, agent, New York City	5,500
St. Andre, b. g., St. Bel-Eula Lee; Horace White, Syracuse, N. Y.	925
Axtello, b. g., Axtell-Nethia; Daniel Mahaney, Portsmouth, N. H.	3,600
John F., blk. g., Hal Parker-Sally Dodd; R. L. Chamberlin, Greenwich, Conn.	725
Brown Heels, b. h., Brown Hal-Hettie; J. L. Mallet, Albany, N. Y.	885
Tiger, b. g., McEwen-Sally Dodd; J. F. Dingee, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,250
Quicksilver, gr. g., Silver Cloud-Nelly, and Irony, gr. g., Pilot Medium-Snip; B. H. Demarest, New York City	1,200
Ruby Red, b. m., Red Wilkes-Maud Patchen; S. Ruzicka, Vienna, N. Y.	700
Bright Light, br. m., Dark Night-Maid of the Mist; J. H. Shults, Parkville	1,100
Bellewood A., br. m., Bow Bells-Hagar; J. H. Shults, Parkville	1,100
Rose Warren, b. f., Artists-Keepsake; William Simpson, New York City	1,550
Red Bee, b. g., Redfield-Myrtle B.; John A. King, Syracuse, N. Y.	2,025
Jean King, b. m., Mambrino King-Mary Weston; M. Dwyer, New York City	1,525
Blaze Boy, ch. g., Merrills-Matie Williams; John McGuire, New York City	610

At the Bennings Track.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The races at Bennings to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of race of the value of $400 in 1899; ridden by boys that have never rode a winner; six furlongs. Lindula, 97 pounds, (Cooper,) 10 to 1, won; Sparrow Wing, 98, (Kelly,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Tinkler, 89, (Brennan,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:17 1-5. Alvarado II., Goal Runner, Incandescent, Uncle Louis, Princess India, Judge Magee, Hanlon, Dominer, and Vioris also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings; five furlongs. Bermuda, Hundred, 95 pounds, (O'Connor,) 2 to 5, won; Vituria, 95, (Mildahn,) 100 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Elsie Skip, 95, (Dangman,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:04¼. Cherl, Juggiery, Uncle Josh, Goodmorrow, Carasaljo, and Spalder also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Oct. 21, 1899, at 6 pounds under the scale; mile and a sixteenth. Althea, 94 pounds, (O'Connor,) 13 to 5, won; Strangest, 100, (McIntyre,) 12 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Plantain, 96, (Seaton,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:52 1-5. The Gardner, Tyran, Sir Hubert, and Langdon also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. For two-year-olds, non-winners during the meeting; six furlongs. Robert Metcalf, 92 pounds, (A. Weber,) 10 to 1, won; Back Talk, 89, (Dangman,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Cupidity, 94, (O'Connor,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Wax Taper, Hendricks, G. E. Wightman, and Diffidence also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; mile and a hundred yards. Golden Link, 100 pounds, (O'Connor,) 2 to 5, won; Brahmin, 100, (Brien,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; James M., 100, (Collins,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Lowna, Tankard, Napoleon Bonaparte, and Kosteletzkri also ran.

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—To-day's races at Oakland resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Earl Islington, 103 pounds, (Morgan,) 3 to 1, won; The Offering, 100, (Songer,) 4 to 1, second; Spry Lark, 112, (Macklin,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:04⅘. Stormy, Al, Solano, Redwood, Fuga, Somis, Poor Lands, and Midia also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Maud Ferguson, 103 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2½ to 1, won; Yaruba, 110, (H. Shields,) 3 to 1, second; Espirando, 103, (J. Ranch,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Jaol, Toribio, Ricardo, Tom Calvert, Wild Het, Pat Murphy, Jim Brownell, Purnish, and San Augustine also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Futurity course; for all ages; purse. Humidity, 114, (Thorpe,) even, won; Bonus Bill, 99, (T. Walsh,) 3½ to 1, second; Daniel, 96, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Bill Howard, Alexander, Colonel Root, Fiero, Fine Shot, and Champion Rose also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Whitcomb, 107 pounds, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1, won; Sly, 104, (J. Ranch,) even, second; Dare II., 97, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:32¼. Stuttgart, Magnus, P. A. Finnegan, Ringmaster, and Tourist II. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Sallie Goodwin, 112 pounds, (Songer,) 2½ to 1, won; Silver Maid, 105, (J. Webber,) 30 to 1, second; Shellac, 112, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:04¼. Mainstay, Miss Dividend, Santello, Ann Page, Munsey, Flamaway, and Florence Fink also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Tiburon, 102 pounds, (Wittatoe,) 8 to 1, won; Imperious, 107, (E. Jones,) 9 to 5, second; Jerid, 105, (T. Walsh,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Montanus, Lothian, Lode Star, Mamie G., and Rio Chico also ran.

High Prices for Blooded Stock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The Dexter Park combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle ended to-day at the Stock Yards. During the sale eighty-seven head were disposed of at an average price of $323. A Blackbird bull sold in at $1,025. To-day a Blackbird of Woodland" cow, with a calf at side, sold for $1,125. This breaks the record of sales of Aberdeen-Angus cows, the highest previous price being $1,105. The purchasers were from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and other States.

Murder and Suicide by Saloon Keeper.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, Nov. 24.—Charles Goldsborough, a crippled saloonkeeper, last night shot and killed his wife and then ended his own existence by sending a bullet through his head. The tragedy was enacted in the apartments of the couple over the saloon. Jealousy on the part of the husband led to the deed.

Asylum Keepers Discharged.

CENTRAL ISLIP, L. I., Nov. 24.—General Superintendent Dewing of the State Insane Asylum at Kings Park has discharged Keepers Connors and Griffin pending an investigation into the death on Nov. 12 of Frank Mitchell, an inmate who, it is alleged, was roughly handled. Keeper Neville was allowed to resign.

KANSAS CITY BICYCLE RACE.

The "Terrible Swede" Rides for Hours with Broken Collar Bone.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.—John Lawson, the "Terrible Swede," did not ride in the forty-eight-hour bicycle race at Convention Hall to-day and the chances are that he will not be able to take part in the coming New York grind. It developed that his collar bone had been broken in his fall yesterday. He was at the track and offered to go ahead and do his best, but as he could use only the left hand in steering his wheel, the management decided upon his withdrawal.

Lawson's injury was sustained yesterday during the first hour of the day's riding. For seven hours and twenty minutes he rode, his face showing little of the anguish he felt. He finished the regular race at 9:30, third from the front, and a few minutes later, although suffering severe pain, mounted a 180-pound motor tandem with a mate and steered it for an additional half hour at a speed of 1:50. It was not until midnight that a physician examined the rider's injury, when it was discovered the collar bone was broken. In his racing career Lawson has twice before suffered a fracture of the collar bone.

Seven riders got away at 10:44 to-day, with Miller slightly in the lead, and pushed hard by Julius, Gus Lawson, Repine, and Waller, in the order named, Longfelder and Ninderhofer bringing up the rear.

The score at 9:30 to-night, at the end of the twenty-fourth hour, follows: Miller, Julius, and Gus Lawson, each 485 miles, 1 lap; Repine, 485.0; Waller, 484.11; Lingenfelder, 483.7; Hiederhofer, 375.2.

POGGENBURG WON TOURNEY.

Stark Defeated in Inter City and Club Contests.

Ferdinand Poggenburg and J. Byron Stark, scratch men, who had to make 300, met in the final game of the intercity and interclub handicap amateur billiard tournament last night at Slosson's Academy. The former won by more than 90 points. A large crowd was present. Poggenburg, last night made a higher average than in any other game of the tournament. Stark, however, did not play in his usual good form.

The best run of the game was made by Poggenburg in the twenty-sixth inning, when by careful nursing he scored 52.

The score:

Poggenburg, (300)—0 7 8 8 0 14 5 9 3 5 0 13 23 0 24 6 7 10 2 3 36 7 19 1 0 52 0 21 7 5 5. Total, 300. Average, 9 21-31. High runs, 24, 36, 52.
Stark, (300)—1 10 45 1 17 0 4 0 9 12 1 10 7 3 9 11 2 7 4 1 7 0 3 6 25 7 0 14. Total, 204. Average, 6 18-31. High runs, 45, 17, 25.

Poggenburg, with a clean score, takes first prize. Stark and Keeney are tied for second and third prizes, and will play some night next week to decide them. The same players will start another tournament at Daly's Academy on Monday, Dec. 9. Three prizes will also be awarded there, and the winner will play Poggenburg for a silver cup.

DR. EDWI

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank — 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000. — 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank — Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000 — 7 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank — 320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company — CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000. — ST. PAUL B'LD'G. — 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company — 30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

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71 Broadway, New York.
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
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STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company,
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 360, 486, 724, 727, 815, 816, 821, 934, 984, 1,016, 1,038, 1,042, 1,043, 1,055, 1,079, 1,213, 1,263, 1,264, 1,273, 1,322, 1,325, 1,452, 1,471, 1,499, 1,555, 1,608, 1,707 have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of January, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 171, 203, 324, and 435, have been this date fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of December next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
October 23, 1899.

NOTICE.

A magnificent opportunity is now presented for a limited time, to any one who desires to make an investment, either small or large, in the preference shares of an established company, GUARANTEED TO PAY A DIVIDEND OF 7% PER ANNUM. With every share of preferred stock is given one share of the common stock, which will earn a dividend exceeding 12%, a chance which seldom presents itself. Full particulars on application. Call or address WILLIAM CROSBIE, 49 W. 33d Street, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

52 Broadway, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1899.
ARTHUR L. OTTERSON HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the partnership of OTTERSON & WILSON. Business will be continued by its original members. W. CURTIS OTTERSON, THEODORE D. WILSON.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29th, 1889,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. Chicago & Grand Trunk Ry. common.
10 shs. Standard Paint Co.
5 shs. Broadway & 7th Ave. R. R.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$168,000 The Ferris Wheel Co. (Chic.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., due 1898.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
$500 Note of Thos. J. Kelgharn to order H. H. Fajen, dated Sept. 6th, 1895, for 1 year.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
80 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
125 shs. Arizona Copper Smelting Co.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
$2,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1992.
$7,000 Standard Rope & Twine Co. Consl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Company.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
4 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
75 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
53 shs. Kings County Elect. Light & Power Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$4,000 Judge Company Purchase Money Mtge. Gold Bds., "Class A," due June, 1909.
$3,000 Iron Car Equipment Co. "Series B" Bds.
$6,000 Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Co. Constn. Mtge. 8 p. c. Bds., 1899, Apl., 1887, Coups.
4 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
4 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
20 shs. 4th National Bank.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
$27,000 Peoria, Decatur & Evansville R. R. (Evansville Div.) Trust Co. Ctfs.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.
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Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
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D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
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Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Haisey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS:
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JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
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Wm. R. Grace.	Elverton R. Chapman,
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Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse.
James Roosevelt,	Charles Y. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, jr.,
George R. Sheldon	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

DIVIDENDS.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, November 1st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the company, payable on and after November 29th, 1899, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the company at 3 o'clock P. M. October 31st, 1899. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office. ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, November 14th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on December 1st next.
The transfer books will be closed from November 21st until December 2d, 1899.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. Co.,
Grand Central Station, N. Y.,
November 23d, 1899.
The coupons maturing December 1st, 1899, upon the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Lincoln National Bank, New York.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company.
November 15th, 1899.
Coupon No. 18 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due December 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.
C. J. NOURSE, JR., Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New York, Nov. 2, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that an Election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the general office of the company, at Rondout, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 1899, at 1:00 o'clock P. M. H. C. SOOY,
Dated Nov. 18th, 1899. Secretary.

NOTICE.
New York, Nov. 25, 1899.
To Stockholders and Directors of Brock's Commercial Agency, Limited:
There will be an annual meeting, to transact such business as may be brought before you, at the above office, on Saturday, December 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M. HENRY BROCK, President.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BALTIMORE, MD.
Baltimore, Nov. 16th, 1899.
LOST.—Certificate No. 18,392, dated July 7th, 1899, ten shares stock Canton Company of Baltimore; name Alex. C. Nelson. All persons are warned to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. ALEX. C. NELSON.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks generally strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 24	822,282
To date this year	152,630,721
Corresponding date last year	98,574,835

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 24	$2,179,000
To date this year	$782,522,170
Corresponding date last year	$777,498,610

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	Hocking Valley pf	1⅜
Am. Linseed	⅝	Laclede Gas	2½
Am. Linseed pf	2½	Lake Erie & W	½
Am. Malting	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	2½
Am. Malt. pf	1½	Minn. & St. L	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	National Lead	⅝
Am. Steel H. pf	1¾	National Steel	½
Am. Sugar pf	½	N. J. Central	1
Am. Tin Plate	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Norf. & West. pf	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf	5⅝	Pacific Coast 1st pf	2½
B'klyn Rapid Tr	⅝	Penn. R. R	1⅜
Canada South	½	Peo., Dec. & E	½
Chi., I. & L	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	1¾
Chi., L. & L. pf	2½	Rio G. West. pf	½
C. & N. W. pf	2⅜	Stand. R. & T	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
C., L. & W. pf	½	Third Avenue	2
Col. Midland	½	Union Pacific	1½
Col. Mid. pf	⅝	Union Pacific pf	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	¼	U. S. Rubber	½
Cont. Tob. pf	1½		
Des M. & Ft. D	⅝		
Federal Steel	⅞		
Hocking Valley	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & N. W	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. T. T. pf	⅝	St. L. S. W.	¼
Consol. Gas	3½	St. L. S. W. pf	¾
Iowa Central pf	½	Union Bag & Paper	½
Met. Street Ry	½	U. S. Flour M. pf	¾
Mo., K. & T.	½	U. S. Leather	5⅝
Peoria & East	⅞		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Branch U. P. 4s	1	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, l. r.	2

Bonds Declined.

Manhattan 4s	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1⅝

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Vigor was of a sudden disclosed in yesterday's stock market. There was activity as well as exceptional strength. A number of stocks that have been lagging recently jumped into prominence. Commission house buying was conspicuous, there being yet further exhibition of the fact that the outside public is alertly waiting for even slight encouragement to get again into Wall Street.

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Consolidated Gas shares occupied more prominence. After rising to 20, the quotation broke abruptly half a dozen points without a rally.

Various tales, much in conflict with one another, apropos of local gas company relationships, went the rounds. The fact that the Consolidated Gas Company's Directors met, and after canvassing the situation announced themselves not yet ready to make an advance in charges to their customers had the effect of materially dampening the ardor of enthusiasts who have been proclaiming that finally every bad element was removed—the Consolidated Company established in a mastery which was forthwith to produce phenomenal profits.

He has to be a nimble rainbow chaser who can keep up with current silly fable-making. It must be a little difficult for calculating business men to persuade themselves that it is the part of common sense to buy or to hold a stock yielding 2 per cent. on its market value just because it expects to benefit by practically doubling its capital stock, as will be necessary if the Consolidated Company absorbs (as Wall Street schedules) the New Amsterdam and other smaller properties. It might avoid increased capitalization perhaps by selling out some of its assets, and it really has much more money in real estate than its business requires. But whether it be by increasing its capital stock or by sacrificing its assets, the substantial result is the same—so much paid, or so much surrendered, to stifle competition. And, quite apart from the fact that such stifling processes have never yet failed to be encouragers of new competition, the imposition cuts financially to the quick—and, incidentally, what can be more flagrant provocation to public resistance or political attack? The Consolidated Gas Company's equipment is, according to its own authorities, ample for the purposes of its traffic, and from every standpoint but one it is almost inconceivable that any property's managers can propose to swap millions of real estate, or impose the burden of millions of new stock, chiefly to pay rivals for some miles of parallel gas pipes. The one conceivable exception has to do with security market possibilities, with reorganization opportunities; but only ungracious cynicism could perhaps be thus apprehensive.

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For the Stock Exchange list generally the business week closed yesterday showing much better feeling than has been the rule for some time. Of stocks which secured notable advances Baltimore and Ohio preferred was among the foremost; its gain, indeed, was the largest of the day and the transactions in it were heavy. The extraordinary earnings of the property account amply for the betterment. Baltimore and Ohio, in the Wall Street view, figures in a group of stocks which may be expected to assume almost leadership as soon as general improved tendencies are assertive. It is a group made up of reorganized properties, widely differing in their territorial relationships, but presenting elements similar, almost identical, in many important particulars. In the list are such shares as those of Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific.

On a different score both the anthracite and bituminous coal railway shares are likely to have especial prominence the moment the market broadens. It is not now so much a matter of easy money prospects, for money stringency bugaboos are now pretty generally out of the way, as it is a matter of readiness upon the part of leaders in Wall Street to advise and exhibit activity.

In yesterday's market were new evidences of the not much forecast fact that in any substantial exhibition of security market activity and buoyancy there will be no holding back on the part of the industrial list. Most of the new trust properties seem recently to have been making headway in substantial if quiet ways. They strut less but apparently are making more money. In yesterday's market American Steel Hoop shares suggested somewhat the course which the iron and steel properties are likely to take at any moment. They rose two points on purchases unattended by any hurrah, and on buying by interests recognized as reflecting the confidence of inside interests. It will probably be found that the iron and steel shares generally will in due season atone amply for the slow way in which hitherto they have been responding to the phenomenal prosperity they are almost universally enjoying.

RECORD-BREAKING EARNINGS.

The earnings of St. Paul for the third week in November, published yesterday, proved another record breaker, and more than ever bore out the reports of continued prosperity in the West and Northwest. The figures show that for the week the earnings were $953,200, an increase of $113,800 over the same week last year; while since July 1 the earnings have been $17,816,800, and the increase $1,984,800.

In connection with the affairs of the road, it was stated from Chicago yesterday that the St. Paul had made a closer freight and passenger traffic agreement with the Duluth South Shore, by which the St. Paul will gain entry to Marquette and Calumet over the Duluth's road. It was added that the St. Paul will begin running through trains from Chicago next Monday.

Discussing the earnings of the road and the reported agreement, Vice President Bond yesterday said: "Of course our earnings are increasing. And why shouldn't they? The prosperity of the country continues to increase, and the railroads, naturally, share in that prosperity.

"As to the agreement with the Duluth, we have not yet been apprised of it here; but it should be remembered we are entering into such agreements right along. We have over three hundred connecting points, for which we are making arrangements constantly. If the agreement has been made, it has simply been in the regular course of business."

THE CLEARWATER SITUATION.

A report was current in Wall Street yesterday that President Mohler of the Oregon Navigation Company and President Mellen of the Northern Pacific would have a conference to-day in reference to the Clearwater situation in order to come to some agreement.

In reference to the report, President Mellen, before leaving for the West last night, said:

"I simply saw Mr. Mohler and shook hands with him. There was no conference, nor will there be any for some time to come. There is ample time to consider the matter, inasmuch as the present truce does not expire until Feb. 5 next.

"As a matter of fact, there is not nearly so much in the situation as some of the newspapers have made out. Everything is all right at present, and there is not the slightest friction. What is more, there is no danger of any fight at any time. We will get together perhaps about the first of the year and satisfactorily settle the situation, either by an extension of time or by public agreement."

RUBBER PRICES GO UP.

Prices in rubber have advanced within the present week anywhere from 2 to 5 cents a pound. In Para, which is a prime grade of rubber, the advance has been 4 cents a pound.

In speaking of this advance, Vice President and General Manager Henry Earle of the Crude Rubber Company yesterday said:

"The rise in prices has no special significance. It is readily explained by the good business among the manufacturers, and the very active demand for rubber from every quarter. Of course, there may have been some shorts who were anxious to cover, not liking the future outlook, and this may have helped somewhat toward the increases.

"The demand for rubber, for rubber goods, bicycle tires, &c., is at present very great, and gives promise of increasing. Even as it is some people estimate the business as 20 per cent. greater than last year. In order to accommodate this we naturally must have an increase in the crop to meet the demand, but even with our estimate of 2,600 tons for this month, we will have a shortage, from July 1 to Dec. 1, of 2½ per cent. under last year.

"So far as I can see, there is nothing now in sight to create any change or to assure that there will be any easing up in the situation. For that reason I think the present prices will be pretty well maintained."

BIGGER AND BIGGER.

There is no let-up in the earnings of the railroads of the country, the figures each week showing gratifying gains. That this week's is no exception is shown by the following figures, which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day publish:

2d Week of Nov.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alab. Gt. South	$52,907	$15,331	.....
Ann Arbor	31,118	3,894	.....
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	141,051	.....	7,315
Buff., R. & Pitts	96,409	16,961	.....
Bur., C. R. & N	105,436	4,006	.....
Canadian Pacific	674,000	118,000	.....
Central of Georgia	126,940	.....	15,965
Chattanoga South	2,049	928	.....
Ches. & Ohio	246,342	2,353	.....
Chi. & East. Illinois	104,959	11,979	.....
Chi. Great Western	126,454	13,980	.....
Chi., Ind. & Louis	80,095	23,566	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. P	926,568	108,512	.....
Chi. Term. Trans	25,902	930	.....
Chi. & W. Mich	43,646	6,175	.....
C., C., C. & St. L	357,149	68,779	.....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	37,657	8,604	.....
Col., Sand. & Hock	20,319	2,894	.....
Den. & Rio Grande	212,400	28,000	.....
D. R. & W	31,217	2,250	.....
Dul., S. H. & A	51,701	21,693	.....
Evans. & Ind	6,637	.....	110
Evans. & T. H	26,857	1,259	.....
Flint & Pere Marq	67,224	7,350	.....
Fla. Cent. & Pen	56,096	2,611	.....
Ft. W. & Rio Gr	14,479	.....	3,026
Georgia	33,885	.....	4,273
Grand Trunk	580,128	58,445	.....
Chi. & Gd. Tr'k.			
D., Gd. H. & M.			
Hocking Valley	90,016	24,994	.....
Intern. & Gt. North	111,687	2,162	.....
Iowa Central	47,354	3,556	.....
Kan. & Mich	15,159	3,247	.....
K. C., Ft. S. & M	111,479	20,437	.....
K. C., M. & B	35,331	935	.....
Kan. City & Omaha	3,368	.....	1,483
Lake Erie & West	79,030	14,102	.....
Louis., E. & St. L	41,769	9,477	.....
Louis. & Nash	565,285	66,290	.....
Mexican Central	359,565	86,534	.....
Mexican National	139,221	10,554	.....
Minn. & St. Louis	64,492	8,131	.....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	331,558	29,628	.....
Mo. Pac., Iron Mt	639,000	58,000	.....
Central Branch	27,000	2,000	.....
N. Y., Ont. & West	95,624	19,589	.....
Norfolk & Western	291,462	52,364	.....
Northern Pac	736,819	21,267	.....
Ohio River	26,736	7,929	.....
Peo., Dec. & Evans	17,921	4,043	.....
Pitts., B. & L. E	35,470	8,851	.....
Pittsburg & Western	68,295	3,644	.....
Rio Grande South	12,537	1,872	.....
Rio Grande Western	77,100	21,700	.....
St. J. & Gd. Island	26,364	520	.....
St. Louis & San. F	165,477	3,503	.....
St. Louis Southw	137,000	.....	10,200
Southern Railway	477,099	67,301	.....
Texas & Pacific	219,646	.....	10,568
Tol. & Ohio Central	42,375	644	.....
Tol., Peo. & West	21,219	2,819	.....
Tol., St. L. & K. C	43,793	.....	618
Wabash	334,327	49,728	.....
West. N. Y. & P	72,400	6,000	.....
Wheel. & L. E	38,617	11,662	.....
Clev., Can. & So	15,669	936	.....
Wisconsin Central	110,528	15,391	.....
Total (68 roads)	$10,179,885	$1,169,285	$53,558
Net inc. (12.31 p. c.)	.....	1,115,727	.....
1st Week of Nov.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Prev. rep'd (72 r'ds)	$9,864,594	$728,860	$135,993
Gulf, Beau. & K. C.	5,860	1,632	.....
Interoceanic (Mex.)	68,900	12,300	.....
Mexican Railway	80,900	11,800	.....
Mexican Southern	9,495	.....	631
Total (76 roads)	$10,029,149	$754,592	$136,624
Net inc. (6.57 p. c.)	.....	617,968	.....

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

In connection with the significant rise in Baltimore and Ohio stocks, which were easily the most active on the entire list yesterday, the Street was treated to another batch of more or less interesting rumors. One of these was to the effect that a unification of the common and preferred stocks of the company is to be brought about by replacing them with one stock, into which both will be exchanged. Another statement was to the effect that the banking interests which lately have been active in connection with the stock were more than usually anxious to buy in as much of the preferred stock as possible. Still another was to the effect that in a few days an official statement would be made of the company's intention to pay a 2 per cent. semi-annual dividend.

During the day one stock broker announced that there was talk of closer relations between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania, while another broker had it that the Illinois Central and the Baltimore and Ohio were getting together. In fact, there were all kinds of stories, ridiculous and otherwise, afloat.

The magnitude of the dealings in the stock can be imagined when it is stated that one firm of brokers bought 60,000 shares, another 25,000, and another 20,000.

LEATHER AGAIN ERRATIC.

United States Leather, which during the past few weeks has had some peculiarly spasmodic movements, yesterday gave another pyrotechnical exhibition when in the course of a very short time the quotation fell from 28 to 18¾. So far as could be learned, there was nothing new in respect to the property, and the only mystery as to the exact reasons for the violent fluctuations in price—apart from pure manipulation—remained.

The selling yesterday seemed to be on the part of interests who recently have appeared as buyers.

MONEY COMING BACK.

A canvass of a number of the banks yesterday revealed the fact that, whereas in the earlier part of the week the income and the outgo of money had about balanced each other, there had apparently been a slight gain to the banks in the last two days by reason of receipts of cash from the interior by express and otherwise.

In the local money market yesterday there was a generally easier feeling, and the supply of call money was greater than it had been in weeks.

HOCKING VALLEY'S DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Hocking Valley Railway yesterday a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared. President Monsarrat reported that the earnings of the road were in every sense satisfactory and estimated that the total net surplus earnings for the first six months of the fiscal year would be about $450,000.

PLANS FURTHER DISCUSSED.

A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, when the plans for the addition to the Exchange were further discussed.

GOOD TIMES CONTINUE.

Reports to the commercial agencies again tell the story of good times.

As Bradstreet's points out, a striking illustration of the underlying strength of the general business situation is furnished this week by the course of prices. Almost without exception values of staples remain firm at previous quotations or manifest a still further pronounced tendency upward. This, too, has occurred in face of a rather smaller distribution in the ordinary trade channels than has been noted in recent weeks. So far as Autumn and Winter trade is concerned, the complaint of unseasonably mild weather restricting retail distribution is repeated from many cities, but rising superior to this and to the unquestionably smaller distribution at first hands is the accentuated strength of textiles, but particularly cotton goods, which reflect some added strength of the raw product due to smaller receipts and better foreign advices, but in a larger measure also portray the influence of active demand coming on a market exceptionally bare of stocks. A further advance in printcloths, a feature this week, has brought the quotation for standard grades up to 3 cents, a point not touched for four years past. Raw wool is higher on the week at all markets on active demand, shared in by the manufactured material, for which a good Fall demand has been experienced, and in which further price advances are expected. The American market for wool is still claimed to be the cheapest in the world.

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Dun's review notes that monetary anxieties have faded with sales of bonds to the Treasury under the recent offer, the fall in sterling exchange in spite of dearer money abroad and easier here, and the receipt of about $750,000 net from the interior during the week. There is no trouble in the commercial money market, as there has been none, and loans on securities have ruled at easier rates. While the extraordinary volume of business throughout the country requires greater activity of currency than in ordinary times, there is no indication that the volume has not been ample all the year, and the course of money markets throughout the interior shows that embarrassment here has been due to operations outside industries and general trade. Payments through Clearing Houses show wonderful expansion, the daily average for November exceeding last year's by 24.7 per cent., and those of 1892 by 49.6 per cent.

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Iron and steel, Bradstreet's says, are seasonably quiet, after a year of unexampled activity, but the price changes recorded serve to impart an appearance rather of irregularity than of weakness, some makes of steel, particularly plates and sheets, being lower, while Bessemer pig iron is higher on the week. Authorities in the trade consider prospects of maintenance of present conditions of price and demand during 1900 as quite favorable. A feature of the market is the presence of what might be termed supporting orders, which will be forthcoming at small recessions. Despite prophecies of checked export trade, a large foreign orders for rails is reported placed this week. Coke production is on an unexampled scale, and arrangements for next year's supplies are reported completed, but the iron ore situation is yet to be settled, though a doubling of last season's early-agreed-on price is not unlikely. Notwithstanding a total estimated production of 48,000,000 tons of anthracite coal this year, an increase of 12 per cent. on last year, demand has been so good that stocks are at a minimum. Talk of a famine in this product is, however, decried by authorities.

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Of the same subjects Dun's says that the iron industry shows no yielding in material, but a little advance in Bessemer pig at Pittsburg, with large inquiries for next year. Prices of rails are maintained, with one contract reported of 20,000 tons for Japan and another pending for South Africa. A single order for car axles covers 33,000, or 8,500 tons. Structural prices do not yield, and angles are quoted higher. But works which have nearly or quite filled their orders are seeking others, with concessions of $2 per ton in Eastern plates, $1 in steel hoops and sheets, and in bars at Pittsburg, while cut nails are quoted $4 lower. The general ratio of prices for all finished products is now 2.34 per cent. lower than Nov. 1, though the average for pig iron is 1 per cent. higher.

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Of business in particular districts Bradstreet's says that leather is very active and strong, both at Chicago and St. Louis, and retail buying is good at the latter market and at Kansas City. In the Northwest mild weather is the main bar to active retail trade, though some holding of wheat by farmers is reported retarding collections. A heavy business in lumbermen's supplies awaits the arrival of snow. A satisfactory business is reported doing on the Pacific Coast, although the movement of wheat is not up to expectations. Seattle reports the salmon pack as double that of last year. Satisfactory collections are still a leading feature of Southern trade, but here the stimulus afforded by cold weather is also lacking. New Orleans reports general trade large, collections better than for many years past, and the payment of old debts a specialty. The dry goods trade at the East is rather quieter, but textiles still tend upward. An advance in Bessemer iron is a feature at Pittsburg, while Providence reports jewelry manufacturers as doing considerably better than last year, though cheaper lines have been of late rather neglected.

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Dun's points out that heavy orders in the past are reflected by shipments of boots and shoes amounting to 281,272 cases in three weeks, 16.5 per cent. more than in 1897, and 32 more than in 1894, with other years still smaller. New business is checked by continuing rise in prices, which have reached in some grades 20 cents per pair, with one large contract in grain creole at 22½ cents per pair advance. Considerable orders are still received, but makers dare not take much more without protecting themselves at once by purchases of material. Leather continues very strong, higher prices seeming to increase the demand, which in some grades exceeds the supplies.

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A striking feature noted by Bradstreet's is that the year draws to a close with an exceptionally favorable record as regards industrial matters. Strikes have been few, partly, of course, owing to the willingness of employers to grant wage concessions.

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In spite of the great decrease in cotton and wheat, Dun's notes that exports of merchandise from New York have been nearly $2,500,000 larger for the week than last year, and for three weeks only about $900,000, or 3 per cent., smaller than last year, when from all ports the value for the month was $129,797,965, the largest ever known except in December, and the excess of exports over imports was $77,701,137. Apparently manufactured exports must now be very heavy, although prices have been rising, and the increase in imports, though about 14 per cent. for the month, cannot reduce the favorable balance greatly.

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According to the same authority, failures in three weeks of November have been $5,186,657, against $6,130,220 last year, and over $8,000,000 in every other year since 1893, when the amount was over $17,000,000. Manufacturing were $1,836,508, against $2,594,822 last year, and trading were $2,270,425, against $2,896,684. Failures for the week have been 191 in the United States, against 188 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 21 last year.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Annual report

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

More disposition was shown yesterday to sell than to buy stocks, and as a result closing quotations in a number of issues showed more or less substantial declines from the previous day's prices. Reactions in the gas stocks due to the conditions particularly affecting those issues and a sharp break in a stock that within the last few days has been very active on the curb were among the causes that led to the generally irregular condition of the market. Advances were not entirely wanting, but they were outnumbered by the stocks which showed net losses. Trading was fairly active in a number of issues, and in some stocks transactions were much larger than common.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS.—Variably affected by the several reports current at one time or another during the day, the New Amsterdam Gas issues were irregular. Report had it that the advance in the price of gas announced on Thursday was an advance in name only, and that the company that had made it was continuing to make contracts much below the legal limit. When the announcement was made after the meeting of the Consolidated Gas Board that that company would make no change in the present rate, it was generally felt that New Amsterdam's advance would be without effect. Insiders were said to have been sellers of the stock on Thursday's advance, and it was supposed that many who had carried their stock for a long time had profited by that opportunity to liquidate their holdings. Feeling in regard to New Amsterdam issues at the close seemed to be pretty generally bearish. Initial sales in the common stock were at an advance, but later this issue sold off sharply and ended the day with a net loss of over 2 points. Practically no demand appeared for the preferred stock, and it was offered down several points without attracting bidders. Transactions in the bonds were in larger amount than had been recorded in a long time. Upward of $325,000 of the bonds changed hands during the day, the price advancing early in the day, but declining fractionally at the close. Final sales showed a net gain for the day of a quarter of a point.

MANHATTAN LIGHT AND HEAT attracted much attention by a sharp decline of nearly 5 points. The stock was offered down without calling out bids, and, although sales had been effected earlier in the day in the neighborhood of 10, at the close no better bid than 2 could be had. Explanation for the course of the stock was found in the report from Philadelphia that the house which had put Manhattan Light and Heat on the market had been obliged to suspend payment, and it was supposed that the members of the pool which that house had formed to buy the stock had become alarmed and put their stock on the market for whatever it would bring. This was the explanation offered by persons having full knowledge of the company's affairs. It was said that the decline was in no way brought about by any change that had occurred in the company's prospects, and that it was entirely due to the financial difficulties of the firm that was the chief promoter of the new gas company.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was traded in to the extent of 2,000 shares or more at figures slightly above those of Thursday's close. No net change, however, appeared at the end of the day, the stock closing at 13⅜ bid. Brokers stated that there was excellent buying of this stock, but on what grounds these purchases were made was not known.

STORAGE POWER was traded in for the first time. Sales were made at 4⅜ and 4⅞, and the stock closed at 4¾ bid.

RUBBER GOODS common was strong. Demand appeared for a considerable amount of the stock, but little was offered. It closed with a fractional net gain at 20½ bid. Not so much strength was shown in the preferred stock, which in small lots sold at the close at 80.

ELECTRIC AXLE continued active. It advanced early in the day to 7¼, sold off later, and closed unchanged at 7 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	29⅞	29¾
New Amsterdam pf	56½	56⅞
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98½	99

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	36½	37½
American Agricultural Chemical pf	79	80
American Bicycle	22	25
American Bicycle pf	65	67
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Hide & Leather	36	36½
American Hide & Leather pf	80¾	81½
American Woolen Goods	25	25½
American Woolen Goods pf		80¼
American Writing Paper 5s	87	..
Beet Sugar	26	30
Beet Sugar pf	76	79
Distilling Company of America	11½	12
Distilling Company of America pf	36	36½
Electric Axle Light & Power	7	7¼
Electric Boat		21½
Electric Boat pf	20½	22
Havana Commercial	21	23
Havana Commercial pf	62	63
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf	68	70
National Salt	74	78
National Salt pf	48	50
National Tube	77½	79
National Tube pf	46	47
Otis Elevator	95	96
Otis Elevator pf	29	30
Pittsburg Coal subs	92	95
Royal Baking Powder pf	96	..
Rubber Goods Mfg	96	96½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	29½	30½
Sloss-Sheffield	80	81
Sloss-Sheffield pf	35	36
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	455	456
Union Steel & Chain	28	29
Union Steel & Chain pf	68	69
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87	87½
American Air Power		60
American Cotton		50
Arizona Land		10¼
Asphalt Company of America	9⅞	10
British Columbia Copper	15	16
Chicago & Alton sub	11½	12
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	108	108¾
Electric Vehicle	95	97
Electric Vehicle pf	75	85
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid		100
Flemington Coal & Coke	1¼	1½
General Carriage	28½	30
Illinois Transportation	35¼	..
Manhattan Light & Heat	3½	4
*Markeen Copper	2	5
Mexican 5s	8	9
New England Transportation	99	99½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	7½	8
New York Gas & Electric 5s	90¾	91
New York Transportation	102¾	103
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	13¾	14
St. Louis subs	22⅛	23½
St. Louis common, when issued	13½	13⅝
St. Louis preferred, when issued	26	31
St. Louis 4s when issued		93
Tennessee Copper	14	94¾
Trust Company of America		16
†Union Copper	229	231
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	..
Whipsaw Copper	27	27½
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.		13½

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	105	107
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	109	..
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	72½	77½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
New Orleans Traction	110	113
New Orleans Traction pf	30	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	35½	36½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	92	94
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	112
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest		80
Central Union 6s guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	42
Denver Gas 5s		86
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	42	47
Indianapolis Gas	63	65
Indianapolis Gas bonds	102	108
Lafayette Gas Co.	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	42	50
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	42	48
Mutual Gas of New York	64	70
Madison (Wis.) stock	300	..
New England Gas & Coke	81	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	25	27
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70	77

	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	42	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	64	67
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112½	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	96	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94	95
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	68	70
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	48⅞	49
Union Ferry	95	96
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	52⅝	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	84½	84⅝
Barney & Smith pf	46½	47½
Barney & Smith bonds	22¾	23
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	7
Cramps' Shipyard	45¾	46½
General Chemical	57¾	58
General Chemical pf	84⅞	84½
Hudson River Telephone	89	89¾
Lorillard Company pf	140	142
Standard Coupler	17½	18
Trenton Potteries	54	54½
Trenton Potteries pf	28⅜	28¾
Union Typewriter	133	133½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	95	97
Union Typewriter 2d pf	14½	14⅝
Worthington Pump pf	81⅞	82⅝

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steammoat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	23	25

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
530	Am. Steel & W.	48¾	49¼	48⅜	48⅜
40	Am. Sm. & Ref.	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜
17,710	Am. Sug. Ref.	158½	159½	158⅜	158⅝
750	Am. Tobacco	119	119¾	118½	119¼
740	A., T. & S. F. pf.	66⅞	66¾	66⅛	66¼
500	Balt. & Ohio	58	58⅜	58	58⅜
300	Balt. & Ohio pf.	78⅞	78⅞	78¾	78⅞
4,460	Brook. R. T.	88¾	89	88¼	88¾
80	Cases, & Ohio	28¾	28¾	28½	28⅝
1,450	C., B. & Q.	133	133⅝	132¾	132⅞
530	C., M. & St. P.	125⅝	126	125⅜	125⅞
60	C., R. I. & P.	113¾	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝
2,060	Cont. Tobacco	43	44¼	42¾	43¼
200	Cont. Tobacco pf.	92¾	93	92¾	93
6,390	Federal Steel	59½	60⅝	59½	59⅝
50	Fed. Steel pf.	80¾	81½	80¾	81½
270	Louis. & Nash.	86¾	86⅞	86¼	86⅝
1,920	Manhattan	104¾	104⅞	103¾	104
340	Mo. Pacific	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48⅜
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
50	N. Y., O. & W.	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25¼
100	North American	15	15	15	15
1,420	Nor. Pacific	55⅝	56⅛	55⅜	55⅞
20	Pacific Mail	45⅞	45⅞	45¾	45¾
100	Peo., D. & Ev.	34	34	34	34
400	People's Gas	114¼	114¼	114	114⅛
10	P., C., C. & St. L.	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
210	Read. 1st pf.	58⅞	59⅛	58⅞	59
7,920	Southern Pac.	43⅞	44¼	43⅝	44
10	Southern Ry.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
140	Southern Ry. pf.	58¼	58⅜	58⅛	58⅛
490	Stand. R. & T.	12⅛	12⅝	12	12
50	Tenn. C. & I.	114¾	115½	114¾	115½
10	Texas Pacific	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
13,150	Union Pacific	49⅞	51⅛	49⅞	51
330	Union Pacific pf.	77½	78	77½	77⅞
9,660	U. S. Leather	26½	28¼	19¼	20
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	79⅝	80	79¼	80
10	U. S. Rubber	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	Wabash pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½
72,040					

BOND.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$50,000	Amst'dam Gas 5s	98¾	99½	98¾	99

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.04	.03
Andes	.13	.13
Belcher	.29	.30
Best & Belcher	.40	.37
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.60	.57
Challenge Con	.22	.21
Chollar	.22	.20
Confidence	.80	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	1.45
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.22	.21
Gould & Curry	.17	.26
Hale & Norcross	.41	.43
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.08	.08
Kentucky Con	.06	.01
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	.50	.46
Occidental Con	.13	.13
Ophir	1.10	1.00
Overman	.17	.16
Potosi	.27	.27
Savage	.16	.16
Sierra Nevada	.06	.06
Standard	.39	.37
Syndicate	2.85	2.85
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.35	.33
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.18	.17
Silver bars	58⅞@59	59@59¼
Mexican dollars	47¼@48½	47¼@48½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	37¼	37½	36¾	37¼
Alamo	12	12½	12	12⅜
Anaconda	45	47	46	48
Anchoria	76	80	78	80
Argentum	21	22	21	22
Bankers'	21½	14	13	13½
Battle	33	34	34¾	35
Blue Belle	11¼	16½	11¾	12
Coin	219	220	217½	220
Columbine	20	21	19¾	20
Consolidated	15	15¼	15¼	15¼
Damon	26¾	26½	24¾	25
Elkton	118½	120	119	120
El Paso	30	34	33½	35
Findlay	13⅞	14	13⅜	14
Fleece	27	30	27	30
Garfield	20¼	21	20	25
Gibson	22	28	20	28
Gould	39	39¼	37	38⅝
Isabella	12¾	13	12¾	13
Independence	50	50½	49	49⅞
Jackpot	62	63	61½	62
King	68	69	68	95
Moon Anchor	68	70	65	75
Matoa	29	30½	30	31
National	14¼	14⅜	14½	14⅝
Ophir	60	65	60	65
Pharmacist Con	14½	15½	14¾	15
Pinnacle	32	32¼	30½	30¾
Portland	240	245	240½	242
Raven	70	71	70	70
Rawlings	33	33¼	34½	35½
Rosa	38	42	41	42
Sovereign	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
Tornado	48½	49	48½	49
Union	34⅝	35	34	34½
Vindicator	149	155	150	155
Work	31⅛	31⅝	31¼	32
Zenobia	19	20	19	21

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$294,511,807
Gold reserve	243,890,467
Net silver	10,380,708
U. S. notes in the Treasury	15,822,371
Treasury notes of 1890	985,508
Total receipts this day	2,054,518
Total receipts this month	39,595,406
Total receipts this year	230,495,571
Total expenditures this day	1,810,000
Total expenditures this month	36,346,000
Total expenditures this year	220,197,152
Deposits in National banks	82,151,942
Silver bullion	175,670
National bank notes received for redemption	345,678
Government receipts—	
From customs	1,002,202
From internal revenue	960,050
Miscellaneous	62,265

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons are to be paid on certain bonds of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 4. Books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 3 P. M. Dec. 4, and will reopen on Dec. 13, 1899. The President stated to the board at its meeting that the surplus earnings of the company over and above fixed charges for the four months ended Oct. 31 last were $294,000. He estimated the net earnings for November and December, over and above fixed charges, at about $150,000, making the total net surplus earnings for the first six months of the fiscal year about $440,000. The dividend this day declared requires only $150,000.

Options on Insurance Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 24.—Options were deposited with Henry G. Parker, cashier of the National Bank of New Jersey, here to-day, by a majority of the stockholders of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, agreeing to sell their holdings at $25 per share, which is double the par value. The options were secured by Frederick Weigel. Secretary of the insurance company, for a syndicate, the members of which have not been disclosed by Mr. Weigel. The options do not expire until Dec. 1. The capital stock of the company is $50,000, and the surplus at the end of the last fiscal year was $74,991.13.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 24, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¾	17	300	Am. Car & Found.	16¾	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
62½	62	300	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62½	62½	62	62	..
35¾	35½	440	American Ice	35⅝	35⅝	35	35¼	+ ⅜
77	80	50	American Ice pf	80	80	78	78	..
37	37¼	180	American Cotton Oil	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	..
94	95	500	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93½	94	93¾	94	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	3,453	American Linseed	12	13¼	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
53½	54	1,923	Am. Linseed pf., ex d.	52	53½	51¾	52½	+ ⅝
148	150	10	American Express	150	150	150	150	+ 2½
12	12½	200	American Malting Co.	12¼	12½	12½	12⅝	..
47	48	250	Am. Malting Co. pf.	46	47½	46	47½	+ ½
4	5	135	American Spirits Mfg.	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
40	40¼	4,785	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	40¼	40¾	40	40	— ¼
90	90⅛	1,310	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	90	90¼	89¾	90	+ ⅛
48½	49	6,925	Am. Steel & Wire	48½	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
95	96	250	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	94⅞	95	94¾	95	+ ⅛
158½	158⅝	25,630	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	159½	159½	158¾	158⅝	+ ⅛
118½	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119	119	119	119	+ ⅛
34¾	34⅞	385	American Tin Plate	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
83	84	15	American Tin Plate pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
118¾	119	18,610	American Tobacco	118¾	119½	118¾	118¾	..
45¼	47	10,630	Am. Steel Hoop	45¼	47	45¼	46¾	+ 1½
83	84¾	1,645	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83	84¾	83	84¾	+ 1¾
47	48	100	Ann Arbor pf.	47	47	47	47	..
22¾	23	2,540	At., T. & S. F.	23½	23½	22¾	22⅞	..
66¼	66⅝	12,935	At., T. & S. F. pf.	66⅝	66½	66	66¼	+ ⅛
45¾	46½	220	Anaconda Copper	46	46¾	46	46¼	+ ⅛
57¾	58	20,035	Baltimore & Ohio	56½	58¼	56½	58	+ ⅛
84⅞	84½	10,759	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78⅝	84½	78⅝	84⅛	+ ⅛
89	89¼	7,490	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	88¾	89¾	88¼	89¼	+ ⅝
140	142	25	Brooklyn Union Gas	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞	..
17½	18	400	Brunswick City	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
54	54½	200	Canada Southern	53⅞	54½	53¾	54½	+ ½
28⅜	28¾	9,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¾	29	28⅝	28¾	..
133	133½	6,400	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133	133¼	132⅜	133¼	+ ⅛
95	97	100	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	97	b.	97	97	..
114	114½	3,200	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
81	82½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	..
194	194	1,525	Chi., Gr. West., deb.	91½	91⅞	91⅛	91¼	+ ⅛
13¾	13¾	10	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16	16½	16	16½	+ ½
68	68½	350	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	50	51¼	50	51¼	+ ⅞
67½	68¼	600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	125⅞	126⅝	125⅝	125⅞	+ 2¼
67	67	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174⅞	174⅞	174	174	+ ⅞
67	68	100	Chicago & Northw.	167	168	167	168	..
12¼	12½	700	Chicago & Northw. pf.	204¾	204¾	204¾	204¾	+ 2⅝
39¼	39½	7,430	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	113½	114	113½	113¾	+ ⅝
48⅝	48¾	500	Chi. Term. Trans.	14	14	14	14	..
45	46	3,825	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	44¼	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
87½	87⅝	1,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	63½	63¾	63	63¾	— ⅝
22¾	23	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	52¾	53	52	52½	..
87	87⅝	1,500	Colorado Midland	128	128	128	128	..
22¼	23	100	Colorado Midland pf.	84	87⅝	84	87⅝	..
6⅞	6⅞	250	Colorado Southern	22¼	23¼	22¼	23	+ ⅝
48	48⅝	450	Col. Southern 1st pf.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
18½	19	100	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	..
18½	18½	450	Col. & H. C. & I.	18½	19	18¼	18½	— ⅛
200½	201	19,025	Consolidated Gas	18½	18½	18½	18½	..
43¼	44	13,035	Continental Tobacco	195½	196	195½	196	..
42¾	43¼	6,480	Continental Tobac. pf.	43¾	44	42⅝	43¾	— ⅜
121	121⅜	135	Delaware & Hudson	94½	94½	94½	94	+ ⅛
121½	122	810	Denver & Rio Grande	121½	122	121½	121½	+ 1½
20⅝	21	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
75½	76	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	75½	75⅝	75½	75⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	18⅝	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	6¾	35	Erie	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	250	Erie 1st pf	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
37	37	23,210	Federal Steel	37	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
59½	60¾	2,310	Federal Steel pf	59¾	60¾	59	59⅝	+ ⅝
81¼	81½	3,357	General Electric	81¼	81½	80⅞	81⅛	+ ⅛
130	130¾	200	Glucose Sugar	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	— ⅜
52½	52½	33	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ⅛
102⅝	102⅝	600	Great Northern pf.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ¼
176	176¼	3,100	H. B. Claflin Co.	176	176¼	176	176¼	+ ¼
113½	113½	472	Hocking Valley	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	+ ⅜
35	35	3,218	Hocking Valley pf.	34¾	35	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
64	65¾	50	Homestake	64	65¾	64	65¾	+ ⅞
75	75	3,700	Illinois Central	75	75	75	75	..
115¼	116¼	100	International Paper	115¼	116¼	115¾	116	+ ⅛
25	25	300	International Paper pf.	25	25	25	25	..
70	70	100	International Silver	70	69½	69½	69½	— ½
14	14	230	Iowa Central	14	14	14	14	..
14¼	14½	130	Iowa Central pf.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
59	59	900	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	59	59	59	59	..
9	9	600	Laclede Gas	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
79	79¼	700	Lake Erie & West.	78¼	79	78¼	79	+ ½
21⅜	21½	300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	21⅜	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ½
80	80	100	Long Island	80	80	80	80	..
55¼	55¾	2,750	Louisville & Nashville	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
89¾	87	11,675	Manhattan Con	87	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
104½	105	1,300	Met. W. S. El. & Chi.	103⅞	104	103⅞	104	+ ⅛
29¼	29½	200	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
82½	83	1,587	Metropolitan St. Ry.	83	83	83	83	..
193½	193½	10	Mexican Central	193	193	193	193¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	350	Mexican National ctfs.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¼	..
5⅝	5¾	600	Minn. & St. Louis	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
67½	68¼	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	67	67	68	+ ⅛
67	67	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
12¼	12½	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	7,430	Missouri Pacific	48½	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
45	46	500	Mobile & Ohio	45	45	45	45	..
78	..	255	Morris & Essex	187	187	187	187	..
63	..	130	National Lead Co.	30¾	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
410	..	300	National Lead Co. pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅝
530	..	155	National Steel	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
4,664

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Fifth Avenue Corner Sold—West Side Apartment House Brings $182,500—Other Dealings.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for the estate of Bernard Earle to Janpole & Werner the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 50.11 by 100.

The seven-story apartment house recently completed on the north side of Seventy-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, on a plot 57 by 100, has been sold for $182,500.

It is reported that the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 29 West Thirty-second Street, 25 by 98.9, has been sold, through J. Romaine Brown & Co., for about $70,000. The owner of record of this property is Charles A. Smith.

Rusher & Babcock have sold for Sonn Brothers to the Evangelical Zion Church the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 37.6 by 100. A new church will be erected on the site at once.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for August Schacht the four-story flat, with store, at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 60.

Harnett & Co. have also closed recently the following sales: For Clinton Ogilvie to Mrs. Thomas Reid the four-story dwelling 276 West Seventy-second Street; also, for S. B. Brague to Dr. A. E. Chapman, the four-story dwelling 115 West Forty-fourth Street, 18.9 by 100; also, for the Garden estate of Philadelphia to Mme. Herterich the dwelling 124 West Forty-fourth Street, 18.9 by 100; also, for Joseph Siegel to Lawrence McGuire the two three-story dwellings 59 and 61 Elizabeth Street.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for William H. Hall, for $58,000, the two five-story double flats 141 and 143 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; also, for a Mrs. Ensberg, for $14,000, the three-story dwelling 61 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; also, for a client, for $27,250, the five-story three-family flat 360 West Fifty-third Street.

Henry M. Ribeth has sold for Andrew Brose, for about $25,500, the new five-story tenement 518 East Eighty-first Street, 25 by 87 by 102.2.

Steindler & Gussaroff have sold to Golding & Sullivan, through Morris Kahn, the five-story double flat, with store, 1,712 Park Avenue, 25 by 90.

Steindler & Gussaroff have also sold to Mrs. Annie Mendlowitz the five-story double tenement 344 West Street, 25 by 85.

David Cohen & Co. report that they have sold for Jacob Fischel to S. Golde & Sons the six-story tenement at the northeast corner of Madison and Clinton Streets, 47 by 58, the buyers giving in part payment the old buildings at the southeast corner of Stanton and Sheriff Streets, 75 by 75.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

Scribner Street, north side, the block front between Washington Avenue and Lowmede Street, 200 by 125, two-story frame building and vacant, together with Lowmede Street, east side, 50 feet north of Scribner Street, extending to the Bronx River, 75 by 117, frame sheds and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mitchell Valentine..... $5,000

By James L. Wells.

Ernesclift Place, south side, 267 feet west of Lisbon Place, Twenty-fourth Ward, 25.2 by 135, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas H. Hardy. 2,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

502 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ury Danenberg 18,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 431 East Sixty-first Street, for a two-story brick office building, 20 by 21.6; estate of Jeremiah Towle of 243 Broadway, owner; J. Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 83 and 85 Cannon Street, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 40 by 70.2; Balleisen & Walkley, owners; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $35,000.

Main Street east side, 50 feet north of Cross Street, City Island, for two one-story frame dwellings 12 by 16; Mary C. Burke of 261 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $2,000.

Main Street, east side, 75 feet north of Cross Street, City Island, for a one-story frame wagon shed, 30 by 16; Mary C. Burke, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $200.

No. 617 Robbins Avenue, for a one-story frame stable, 14 by 25; Margaret Miller of 615 Robbins Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $150.

Westchester Avenue, north side, 100.8 feet east of Intervale Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 42; James C. Gaffney, owner; Hunter & Murgatroyd, architects; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 111 feet east of Fulton Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 40.6 by 25; William Bergen of 1,826 Washington Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, northeast corner of Fulton Avenue, for ten two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 26; William Bergen, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $26,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Fulton Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 36; William Bergen, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 334 and 336 East Seventy-ninth Street, for a three-story and basement brick and stone clubhouse, 34.10 by 50 by 102.2; Cherokee Club of 334 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; James J. F. Gavignan, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

Bryant Street, west side, 125 feet north of Freeman Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 45; W. C. Stevens of 1,294 Bryant Street, owner and architect; cost, $7,000.

Tiebout Avenue, southeast corner of High Bridge Road, for a one-story frame store, 24 by 26.6; C. W. Vreeland, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $1,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 233 feet south of Pelham Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, 22 by 56.8; D. Carzillo of 850 Pelham Avenue, owner; Henry A. Kapp, architect; cost, $5,000.

Longfellow Street, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for a one-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Josephine Dombroska, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Elm Street, northeast corner of Grand Street, to a six-story brick loft building; W. F. Chrystie, owner; H. M. Tostevin, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 36 and 38 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a seven-story brick bachelor hotel; W. R. H. Martin of 114 East Thirty-sixth Street, owner; R. S. Townsend, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, southeast side of Washington Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Jane Kelly, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 306 Eighth Avenue, to a one-story brick and frame store; W. S. McCotter, owner; C. A. French of 406 West Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 948 Second Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement; Uhlfelder & Hecht of 313 Church Street, owners; M. Muller, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 1,735 Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; Henry Gunther, owner; O'Brien & Peckworth, architects; cost, $100.

No. 436 Broome Street, to a three-story brick store and lofts; A. R. Naething, premises owner; W. L. Irving, architect; cost, $150.

New York Yacht Club Takes Title.

The New York Yacht Club took title yesterday to the property on the north side of Forty-fourth Street, 370 feet east of Sixth Avenue, a plot 75 by 100.5, being the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan to the club. The deed is made by Mr. Morgan and Lewis Cass Ledyard, and the revenue stamps indicate a consideration of $148,000.

Astor House Lease Renewed.

F. J. Allen, who has been connected with the management of the Astor House since 1874 and its sole proprietor since 1885, has just obtained a new lease of the hotel for a period beginning with the expiration of his present lease on May 1 next. It is understood that the term of the new lease is three years.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 24.

AMSTERDAM AV, 486, 25.6x100; William J. Smiley to James T. and Annie Donohue $1,

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 92d St, 25.8x100; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Arthur McConnell..... 100

ARTHUR AV, e s, 220.6 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.9x129.6x16.10x128; Emma Toch to Frederick W. Powell..... 3,750

BELMONT AV, e s, 64 ft n of the junction with Arthur Av, 100x50x irregular; Joanna Rourke to Josephine B. Rezzano 4,600

BERGEN AV, w s, 50 ft n of Rose St, 50x86.8x50x87; Annie Buckley to Henry Buckley ..... Gift.

BOSTON AV, Jackson Av, and Home St, triangular block, 254x283x101; Robert E. Smith and wife to Patrick H. J. Daly, ½ part 1

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 149th St, 99.11x100; Frederick M. Calder, referee, to William J. Farrell..... 32,150

CRESTON AV, w s, 219.8 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x100.11; Ellsworth Burger to Dennis L. Delaney..... 1

DE MILT AV, n corner of 23 St, 350x100; Thomas D. Penfield to Frederick C. Dexter 1

DISBROW PLACE, n w s, Lots 82 to 85, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 200x100; Thomas D. Penfield to Frederick C. Dexter..... 1

FAIRMOUNT AV, s s, 50 ft e of dividing lot between Lots 1 and 2, map of Fairmount, 25x154x25x155; Daniel J. Sullivan to Ellen J. Sullivan..... Gift

LOT 135, map of portion of Hunt estate; E. B. Levy to Charles H. Grahn..... 1

MADISON ST, 152, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Well and another..... 1

PERRY AV, s w corner of 206th St, 27.5x118.11x25x130.1; John J. O'Neil to John H. Greene and another 100

PERRY AV, s w corner of 206th St, 27.5x126.6x25x137.11; John J. O'Neill to M. M. Green 100

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, new line, 155.5 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x124x27.2x134.9; Mary Archer, widow, and others, heirs, &c., to Solomon Jacobs.....Omitted

UNION AV, e s, 136.3 ft s of 168th St, 19x100; Victor Gerhards to Henry Gelb and wife 6,900

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, proposed, 24.6x90x—x90; Wendover Av, s e corner of Brook Av, 26x104.8x25.11x104.10, and Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, new line, 26.2x100x32x100.2; Laurie L. Levey to Louther S. Horne ....

WEST END AV, s e corner of 85th St, 23.2x80; Clarence F. True to F. M. Applegate 1

WOOSTER ST, 208 and 210, e s, 43.3x100; Anna R. Morris to Henry L. Morris

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; Michael M. Keshin and others to Yetta Byron, ½ part..... 100

3D AV, e s, 175 ft s of 171st St, 50x100; Bernhard Maurer to Henry Korn..... 1

11TH ST, n e s, 133 ft s e of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Yetta Friedman to Mayer Baum 1

11TH ST, 232 East, 16.8x89.7; Samuel Stone to the rector, &c., of Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's in Bowery..... 13,600

33D ST, n s, 256.6 ft e of Madison Av, 18.6x98.9; Hilbur L. Ball to Paul D. Cravath 1

35D ST, 449 West, 18.10x99.2; Thomas O'Gara to Percival J. H. Whittaker..... 12,000

44TH ST, n s, 370 ft e of 6th Av, 75x100.5; J. Pierpont Morgan and another to the New York Yacht Club..... 1

48TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Milton Knapp, trustee, to Henry Freeman and another 1

60TH ST, 157 and 159 East, 40x100.5; Elizabeth H. Barry to Jessie Meyer..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 230 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Bernardine Preuss and another to Gustavus L. Lawrence..... 100

113TH ST, 141 and 143 West, 50x100.11; William H. Hall to Henry P. Ansorge.. 1

118TH ST, 152 East; Pleasant Av, 437; Broadway, 280; Pleasant Av, 437; James H. Egan to Adelaide J. Egan, all title and personal property..... 1

120TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x95.11; John L. Jordan to Isidor Wormser, Sr..... 9,500

122D ST, 255 West, 27x100.11; Ernst-Marks-Nathan Company to Thomas O'Gara 100

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Gustavus L. Lawrence and wife to William Preuss, Jr..... 100

125TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11, and 125th St, n s, 350 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Ellis B. Southworth to Julius M. Mayer and another, ¼ part 1

134TH ST, 61 West, 18.9x99.11; Bertha Ansorge to Arlington Hall..... 1

157TH ST, n s, 430.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 28x101.6; Randolph Hurry, referee, to William E. Coe and another, trustees 15,000

Recorded Leases.

BRUNS, Hermann, to Alfred Blum and another; 1st St, 6, 8, and 10, 5 5-12 years 4,200

BRUNS, Hermann, to Alfred Blum and another; 1st St, 6, 8, and 10, extension, 5 years 4,500

COOPER, Edward, and others, trustees, to Ferdinand Frankenberg and another; 327 Bowery, 5 years..... $1,800

DUEMPELMANN, Caroline, to Joseph Bockar and another; Stanton St, 302, 5 years ..... $720 to 780

EINSTEIN, Emanuel, to Naum Wolfert; Madison Av, 1,408, 5 years..... $780 to 960

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Perche Wangrow; Hester St, 69 and 71, 4 11-12 years..... 5,000

McDERMOTT, James W., and others, executors, to Hersey Brown and others; Maiden Lane, 33, 5 years..... 2,250

WEISENECKER, Charles, to National Basket Company; 125th St, 151 and 153 East, 20 years..... 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AIKEN, Anna R., and others to Benjamin F. Frisbie; Washington Av, n e corner of 164th St, 3 years..... 3,000

ANSORGE, Henry P., to Frank Johnson; 141 West 113th St, 3 years..... 22,000

ANSORGE, Henry P., to Frank Johnson; 143 West 113th St, 3 years..... 22,000

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Clarence W. Hillyer, executor, &c.; West End Av, s e corner of 85th St, 6 years..... 3,500

ARTHUR, George W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Brook Av, s w corner of 168th St, demand 10,000

BELL, Eleanor M. and William, to Tarrant, Putnam and others, trustees, &c.; West Farms Road, n w s, adjoining land of Eleanor Rowland and Episcopal Church property, West Farms, 1 year... 2,500

BLUMENTHAL, George, to Abraham Rosenberg and Washington Av, n w corner of 173d St, demand..... 5,500

CANDEE, Edward W., to Andrew Shiland, Jr., trustee; Avenue A, n w s, 44.10 ft s w of 53d St, also land under water, &c., and Avenue A, n w corner of 52d St, with land under water, ½ year..... 66,000

CONGREGATION AGUDATH JESHORIM to Jette Heller, executrix, &c.; 86th St, n s, 155.7 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 32,000

COSTELLO, Mary A. and Thomas F., to Elizabeth K. Uhlfelder; 199th St, n s, 106.4 ft e of Briggs Av, installments 4,250

COSTELLO, Mary A. and Thomas F., to Virginia B. Rogers and others, trustees; 199th St, n s, 131.4 ft e of Briggs Av, installments 4,250

DEXTER, Frederick C., to Robert Marshall; De Milt Av, n s, 175 ft w of 2d St; also Disbrow Place, n s, 150 ft n of De Milt Av, 3 years..... 3,000

DEXTER, Frederick C., to Dora R. Sparks; De Milt Av, n w corner of 2d St; also Disbrow Place, w s, 100 ft n of De Milt Av, 2 years..... 3,000

DECKER, John W., to William G. Tilman; Tinton Av, e s, 237.6 ft n of 161st St, 3 years..... 4,000

DIDWAY, Sarah A., to George D. Waas; Barker Av, w s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 3 years 200

DODSON, Emory F., to Dudley S. Harde; Central Park West, w s, 68.3 ft n of 94th St, demand..... 6,000

DONOHUE, James T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 480 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 29,000

FARRELL, William J., to Annie L. Horn; Convent Av, s e corner of 149th St, 5 years 25,000

FARRELL, William J., to Maria W. Dittmar; Convent Av, s e corner of 149th St, 3 years..... 5,000

FOSSIER, Maria, to Bankers' Loan and Investment Company; 70 Grove St, installments 13,000

FREEMAN, Henry, and Louis Brill to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 48th St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, installments.... 3,750

FREEMAN, Henry, and Louis Brill to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 48th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av; installments..... 3,750

FREEMAN, Henry, and Louis Brill to Milton Knapp, trustee, &c.; 48th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 11,500

FREEMAN, Henry, and Louis Brill to Milton Knapp, trustee, &c.; 48th St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 11,500

GAFFNEY, James C., to Empire City Savings Bank; 167th St, n w s, 60.4 ft s w of 169th St, 1 year..... 2,700

GEIB, Henry, to Victor Gehards; Union Av, e s, 136.4 ft s of 168th St, installments 900

GLEASON, Joseph J., to American Mortgage Company; Bowery, e s, 174.8 ft n of Delancey St, 3 years..... 30,000

GLEASON, Joseph J., to American Mortgage Company; Bowery, e s, 174.8 ft n of Delancey St, 1 year..... 4,000

GLICKMAN, William H. and Harry E., to William H. Macy, Jr., as guardian, &c.; 108th St, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 22,000

HALL, Arlington C., to Henry P. Ansorge; 61 West 134th St, 2 years..... 1,500

HALL, Arlington C., to Frank Johnson; 61 West 134th St, 3 years..... 8,000

HART, Martha A., and Imogene L. Guion to the Bowery Savings Bank; 24th St, n s, 304.2 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

HERZIBERG, Nettie, to Hudson City Savings Institution; 304 West 21st St, 3 years 1,000

HOFSTATTER, Mary, and another to Eliza Scheina, executrix, &c.; 19th St, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 1,000

HORNE, Louther S., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Webster Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, proposed, ¼ year 5,500

HORNE, Louther S., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Webster Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, proposed, ¼ year 3,200

HORNE, Louther S., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, new line ¼ year. 10,500

HORNE, Louther S., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, new line, ¼ year. 10,500

HORNE, Louther S., to Maude A. Deely; Wendover Av, s e corner of Brook Av, demand 11,000

HORNE, Louther S., to Laurie L. Levy; Wendover Av, s e corner of Brook Av, demand 11,250

HUNCHBERGER, Louise E., to Mary J. Haviland; Lots 441 and 442, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years.. 1,800

JAEGER, Isaac P. and Frank A., to the J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company; 657 3d Av and 200 East 42d St, demand..... 15,000

JOEHNCKE, Henry C., to John H. Myers, Jr.; Barker Av, s w corner of Morris St, 3 years 1,000

JOHNSON, Wilmot, Jr., to Abraham B. Cox; 30 West 26th St, 2 years..... 4,500

KEMPNER, Marcus, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 159 and 161 Ridge St, 1 year. 26,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 155 and 157 Ridge St, 1 year.. 26,000

KESHIN, Michael M., and others to Moritz L. Ernst and another; 1st Av, s w corner of 113th St, demand..... 2,000

LEVI, Jacob, to the Widows' Fund of Grand Lodge United Order True Sisters, and present trustees or their successors; 403 East 86th St, 5 years..... 10,000

McCONNELL, Arthur, to Frederick W. Sauer and others; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 92d St, 3 years 14,000

McNAMEE, Mary A., to Leon S. Mendel; St. Ann's Av, n e corner of 136th St, 200.1 to 140th St x102.9x irregular, demand 3,000

MERRITT, Katharine F., to Margaret Blake; Broad St, e s, widened, 117 ft s of 176th St, ¼ year..... 6,000

MERRITT, Katharine F., to Anna L. Moore; Broad St, e s, widened, 162.8 ft s of 176th St, ¼ year..... 4,000

MERRITT, Katharine F., to Josephine Lachat and another; Broad St, e s, widened, 170.5 ft s of 176th St, ¼ year..... 3,000

MERRITT, Katharine F., to Anna Ellis; Broad St, e s, as widened, 223.6 ft s of 179th St, ¼ year..... 1,500

PFARR, William, to James H. Everett; 105th St, s e corner of 4th Av, 1-8 part, 1 year 1,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to August E. Pfarre; Boulevard, Public Drive, e s, 75.6 ft s of 95th St, ½ year..... 8,830

PETTIT, Florence I., to Jessie Batton; Lawrence St, s s, 61.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 600

POWELL, Frederick, Jr., to Emma Toch; Arthur Av, 220.6 ft n of Lebanon St, installments..... 1,250

PREUSS, William, Jr., to Gustavus L. Lawrence; 124th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, one-half year..... 11,000

PREGENZER, Adam, and another to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 327 Bowery, saloon lease, demand..... 1,375

PREUSSER, John, to Elizabeth Bayer; 122d St, s s, 66.1 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years..... 5,200

REZZANO, Josephine B., to Joanna Rourke; Belmont Place, e s, 64 ft n of Arthur Av, 2 years..... 2,500

SAUNDERS, William, and another to Ida E. Weeks; 513 West 142d St, 1 year.... 2,000

SAUNDERS, William, and Maltus J. Newman to Thomas R. A. Hall; 513 West 142d St, 5 years..... 10,000

SCHIMPF, Frederick P., to William Ash; Amsterdam Av, w s, 75 ft s of 157th St, ½ year 500

SMITH, Robert E., and Patrick H. J. Daly to the City Mortgage Company; Jackson Av, n w corner of Home St, 1 year..... 60,000

STONE, Samuel H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 232 East 11th St, 1 year..... 9,000

STRESE, Margarethe and Herman to the German Savings Bank; Boston Road, n w corner of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 30,000

STRESE, Margarethe and Herman to the German Savings Bank; 169th St, n s, 55.4 ft w of n w s of Boston Road, and w s of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 19,000

STRESE, Margarethe and Herman to the German Savings Bank; Clinton Av, w s, 132.3 ft n of Boston Road, 1 year..... 18,000

STRESE, Margarethe and Herman to the German Savings Bank; Boston Road, n w s, 28.4 ft w of Clinton Av, 1 year... 18,000

THOMPSON, Samuel and Louise C., to Samuel Thompson and others, trustees; 43d St, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years.. 4,000

TOWNSEND, Priscilla H., to Josephine Wandall; Greenwich St, w s, 46.7 ft n of Jane St, ½ part, 1 year..... 1,000

TRIEST, Wolfgang G., to Louis Bossert; 119th St, s s, James notes..... 4,000

VREELAND, Charles W., and Charles W., Jr., to Margaret Knor; Tiebout Av, s e corner of Fordham Av, demand..... 1,200

WEBER, Peter, to Beadleston & Woerz; 480 Lenox Av, saloon lease, demand.... 1,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Sarah H. Powell; 123 Avenue C, ½ year..... 12,000

WHITTAKER, Percival J. H., to Julius Wolff; 33d St, 449 West, 3 years..... 5,000

WILLIAMS, Alethea V., to R. Anna Purdy; Woodruff Av, s e s, 100 ft s e from s w s of said avenue and n e s of Broad St, 3 years 5,000

WILLIAMS, John M., individually and as executor, to the National Savings Bank of Albany; 183 Houston St, 3 years..... 6,000

WILLSON, Charles H., and others to the Bowery Savings Bank; Av A, n w corner of 149th St, extends to pier line; also River Av, s w corner of 149th St, extends to pier line, 5 years..... 150,000

WITTEKIND, Marie, to Frederick W. Devoe, trustee, &c.; Columbus Av, n w s, 50 ft n e of Hancock St, 5 years..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHN, Aaron J., to the State Bank..... Nom.

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to Abraham Ruth 5,964

DODSON, Emory F., to Jacob Haas, assigns mortgage ..... Nom.

MENDELSOHN, Moses and Sigmund, to Henry A. Koelach..... 3,750

MONAHAN, Margaret B., and John J., trustees, to Harlem Savings Bank..... 20,000

PASSMAN, Nathan, and James Taylor..... Nom.

POWELL, Sarah H., to Charles L. Jackson and others..... 1,887

SMITH, William J., to Clement Le Boutiller, (assigns two mortgages)..... 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany..... 27,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany..... 36,000

THROOP, Montgomery H., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 50 ft n of 169th St, 175x100; A. C. Dessoir against William Ueckermann, owner and contractor.... 400

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 50 ft n of 169th St, 190x100; Union Av, w s, 186 ft s of Boston Road, 50x100; G. B. Raymond & Co. against William Weckermann, owner and contractor 293

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 80th St, 51.2x100; James Elgar and others against Henrietta K. White, owner and contractor..... 1,830

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 75 ft n of Windham Place; 31.4x100.10x31.7x104.5; Arthur Jaenecke against Chester B. Overbaugh, owner; Barent M. Gray, contractor 150

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 75 ft n of Windham Place, 31.4x100.10x31.7x104.5; Jacob Shuman against Chester B. Overbaugh, owner; Barent M. Gray, contractor

LORING PLACE, w s, 350 ft n of Hampden St, 50x100; Overbaugh & Camp against Mary D. Wheeler, owner; Barent M. Gray, contractor..... 166

LORING PLACE, w s, 350 ft n of Hampden St, 50x100; Edward A. Omealy against Mary D. Wheeler, owner; Barent M. Gray, contractor 158

PARK AV, s e corner of 65th St, 100.5x104.8; Peirce & Kinkel Iron Works against Edward W. Candee, owner and contractor 2,112

PARK AV, s e corner of 65th St, 100x105; Cowen & Croxton against Edward W. Candee, owner and contractor..... 8,824

PIKE ST, n e corner of Cherry St, 34.60; Brooklyn Slate Mantel Company against Lottie Ratner, owner; Louis Ratner, contractor 200

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 25 ft s of 156th St, 25x93.6; Francis Smith against Ella R. Smith and others, executors, &c., (partition;) attorney, G. H. Hyde.

MOTT AV, e s, 692.2 ft s of 144th St, 25x152.6 x25.6x147.4; Mary C. de Terronenne against Mary E. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. May.

MOTT AV, e s, 692.2 ft s of 144th St, 25x152.6 x25.6x147.4; George V. N. Baldwin against Mary E. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. V. N. Baldwin. 871

10TH AV, s e corner of 206th St, 99.11x100; John E. L. Beals against Thomas Brien, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel. 400

72D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Charles H. Stone, executor, &c., against Hugh Porter and others, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, H. Mansfield. 800

82D ST, 506 East, Department of Buildings against Josephine Wenige, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg. 750

116TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Katy Botty against John L. Hulshof and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. P. Botty.

167TH ST, s s, 41.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x90; Elizabeth W. Whitlock against Charles Brogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carter & Fallows.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.07¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	24.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.37½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@66c; No. 2 red, 67@68c; No. 2 corn, 32@32½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¼@32½c; No. 2 oats, 23½@24c; No. 2 white, 26½@34c; No. 3 white, 25@26c; No. 2 rye, 54@55c; No. 2 barley, 38@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.37@1.39; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.37@1.39; prime timothy seed, $2.37½@2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.75@$9.60; lard, per 100 lb, $4.80@$5.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.80@$5.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.15@$5.20; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½. Sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.75@$8.

COTTON.—There was no lack of spirit in operations on the Cotton Exchange, and, as compared with the recent comparatively narrow price variations, pendulations during the day's session were of sufficient scope to satisfy the most exacting operator. Following a sudden and somewhat unexpected uplift of no mean proportions in the Liverpool market, the opening here was firm, with prices 3 to 8 points higher. Not content with this rise, the bull faction immediately sought to rout their opponents and aggressively purchased the general list. Southern markets were officially reported by special wire as follows: New Orleans, 7 5-16c; Mobile, ⅛c higher, 7⅜c; Savannah, 7 3-16c; Charleston, 7⅜c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 1-16c higher, at 7¾c; Baltimore, 7½c; Augusta, 7 7-16@7½c; Memphis, 7¼c, St. Louis, 7 5-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	7.41	7.43	7.41	7.44@7.46
December	7.49	7.50	7.49	7.46@7.47
January	7.45	7.54	7.45	7.50@7.51
February	7.50	7.54	7.50	7.52@7.53
March	7.52	7.57	7.50	7.54@7.55
April	7.51	7.56	7.51	7.56@7.57
May	7.54	7.60	7.54	7.58@7.59
June	7.56	7.56	7.54	7.59@7.60
July	7.56	7.60	7.55	7.58@7.59
August	7.51	7.56	7.51	7.54@7.55
September	7.18	7.18	7.12	7.17@7.19
October	6.98	7.01	6.98	7.02@7.03

WOOL.—BOSTON, Nov 24.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool situation: The wool market continues excited. The Territories are bare of wool and there is little in interior markets. The supply now on hand is about where it usually is in February. Prices have further advanced. Territory fine medium has been sold on a basis of 62c clean. Foreign markets are all advancing. Private sales in London show an advance of 15 per cent. over closing rates of last sales. Purchases for American account in Australia are trivial. Quarter blood wools are in better demand, but at slightly higher prices, best Indiana selling at 27c. The sales for the week were 11,460,000 pounds domestic and 877,000 bales foreign, a total of 12,352,000 bales for this week against a total of 13,923,000 bales last week, and a total of 4,199,000 bales the corresponding week last year. The receipts to date show an increase of 357,216 bales domestic, a decrease of 23,028 bales foreign against last year. The sales to date show an increase of 174,948,100 bales domestic and 16,020,900 bales foreign.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	71 13-16	71 13-16	71 5-16	71½
March	75¼	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛
May	75⅞	75½	75	75⅛
Corn—				
December	39	39	38¾	38⅞
May	39	39	38¾	38⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	66⅝	66⅝	65¾	65⅞
May	70¾	70⅞	70¼	70¼
Corn—				
December	31 15-16	32	31¼	31¼
May	33⅛	33½	32⅞	32⅞
Oats—				
December	22¾	22¾	22 9-16	22⅝
May	24¼	24¼	23⅞	24

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The local and professional traders in grain futures directed their efforts rather to the closing up of old contracts than to entering upon new ones. There was practically no inside speculation; and, as a result, transactions were very small. The total for the day reached only 2,000,000 bushels futures and 216,000 bushels spot wheat. The market was a rather tame affair throughout. News was scarce. Cables were weak. Receipts, while small, failed to stimulate the market. Northwest car lots receipts were limited to 740 cars, against 802 cars last week and 1,553 cars last year. Northwest receipts for the week were 4,530 cars, against 4,317 cars a week ago and 6,059 cars last year. We quote: f. o. b. afloat, No. 1 Northern, export, No. 2 red, 73c spot; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 76½c prompt; No. 1 hard Duluth, 78c to arrive; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 78c to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—Close: Wheat in store—No. 1 Northern November, 64¼c; December, 62¾@62¼c; May, 66⅜@66⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c.

DULUTH, Nov. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 63⅞c; No. 1 Northern cash, 65½c; December, 64⅝c; May, 68⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 3 Spring, 59¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66c. Rye—No. 1, 55½c. Barley—No. 2, 44c; sample, 37@43½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 39¼c, elevator; 39¼c delivered, and 40c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 29½c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track, mixed, 30@31¼c; track, white, 31@34c; No. 2 white, clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 62¼c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 40@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT—60@61c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.50

CERTIFICATE FOR ALDERMEN.

Mr. Kenney Would Have Posterity Reminded of Their Services.

The propriety of having a lithographed certificate of service presented to each member of the Board of Aldermen was the cause of a long discussion in that body yesterday, and some merriment at the expense of Alderman Kenney, (Dem., Kings,) who fathered the scheme.

Mr. Kenney presented the resolution, which required that such certificates should recite the term of service of the recipient and be duly authenticated by the clerk of the board. Such a certificate, Mr. Kenney observed, would be a noteworthy addition to the works of art in any Alderman's house, and would be a memento to his posterity of the service he had performed in behalf of the city. The certificates were to be provided at the city's expense.

"What's the matter with having a portrait of each member on a certificate?" Alderman Gledhill inquired.

"This isn't a joke," the introducer of the resolution replied. "I'm serious."

"I object to any such scheme," said Alderman Burleigh. "I'm going out of office, and I don't want any chromo to remind me that I belonged to the first Board of Aldermen in the Greater New York."

The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

SUITS OF CITY EMPLOYES.

Deputy Warden O'Shea Beaten, but Inspector Coveney Reinstated.

The action of Commissioner Francis J. Lantry in removing Edward J. O'Shea from the office of Deputy Warden of the City Prison was upheld yesterday on a writ of certiorari by the Appellate Division, which holds that O'Shea's removal was justified by the evidence. "There was sufficient testimony to support all the charges," the Court says, "but the 'second' was substantiated by an overwhelming preponderance of evidence. And that particular charge was a most serious one, fully warranting the relator's removal from his peculiarly responsible position. The objections to testimony tending to show certain doings of the relator prior to those particularized in the specifications were without merit. These prior doings bore upon the charges of present mental weakness, lack of decision, want of force of character, and general incapacity."

James D. Coveney sought by writ of mandamus to compel Henry S. Kearney, as Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, to reinstate him as Inspector in that department, from which position he was removed in February, 1898. A dismissal of the proceeding at Special Term was unanimously reversed yesterday by the Appellate Division. It was alleged that Coveney, in October, 1895, had been appointed an Inspector of electric wires and appliances in the Fire Department of this city, and became a subordinate in the department, and that he had served five years in the Fire Department of the City of Yonkers, so that under the law of 1898 he could not be removed from his position except for cause shown after a hearing had. The jury, upon a trial of issues raised by the writ, found that he had so served, and Justice Ingraham, giving the court's opinion, now holds that this verdict was binding upon the Special Term, and that Coveney was entitled to be reinstated.

Reclaimed Land in Dispute.

The New Jersey Riparian Board has instructed George L. Record, its counsel, to bring an ejectment suit against the Ocean City Improvement Company, which recently filled in ten acres of submerged land in Great Egg Harbor, near Ocean City, without permission, the company claiming that it had only reclaimed land it formerly owned but which had been washed away by the tide. The board has also adopted the exterior wharf line at Perth Amboy established by the Secretary of War in August, 1892.

Town Prisoners Cremated.

JELLICO, Tenn., Nov. 24.—Granville Nell and John Sprouls, who were arrested and placed in the town calaboose here for drunkenness last night, were cremated in a fire which destroyed the jail and several buildings near it early to-day.

INSTRUCTION.

LANGUAGES.

The Berlitz School of Languages, 1,122 Broadway, New York. 73 Court St., B'klyn. Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

HOW TO GET STRONG.

Reduce corpulency, cure dyspepsia. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.; entrance, $5.00; monthly dues, $2.00.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls.—Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Certificate accepted by Smith College. Reopens October 4th. 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York.

A GOOD BOARDING SCHOOL. Thorough education, good home and nobility of character our constant aim. Address THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., Pennington Seminary, N. J.

APPLY NOW BURNZ' SHORTHAND SCHOOL for free evening class; begins Nov. 27. 39 East 8th St.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES FOR GIRLS. 53 WEST 45TH ST.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 and 14 East 49th Street. CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS, Commencing Saturday, Oct. 21st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

AMERICAN DIST TEL CO.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; elegant work; wishes customers; out by the day. Louise, 45 West 98th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By German young woman competent as housekeeper; references. Young, 1,403 3d Av., (79th St.,) one flight.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By English nurse experienced in lifting and managing helpless patients, to care for invalid or any position of trust; highest testimonials. S. E., 335 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

NEW YORK STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, No. 30 West 29th St., City.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF HELP? IF SO, GIVE US A CALL.

This Bureau is conducted by the State of New York and is free; consequently you will not have to pay any money to secure help. We investigate all references.

Office Hours: { 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. / Closed Saturday at noon.

YOUNG MAN WANTED TO DO FINANCIAL reporting and similar work; stenographer preferred; work chiefly. Newbur, 1750 North 15th St., Philadelphia.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Plaintiff desires the trial in the County of New York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH LUKE, "Maria" Luke, his wife, (the name "Maria" being fictitious, the first name of the wife of said Joseph Luke being unknown to plaintiff), Anna Auer, Isabelle N. Leo and Solomon Moses, defendants.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August, 23, 1899.

DULON & ROE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Joseph Luke, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of November, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, November 10, 1899.

DULON & ROE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. n11-law6w8

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. : S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF W. W. VAUGHAN, bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order entered in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1899, and to the law in such case provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the stables of the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Co., 24th Street, near Lexington Avenue, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1899, at 11 A. M. on that day, the following personal property of the bankrupt, to wit: 16 truck horses, with their harness; 6 trucks, 3 drays, and 1 buggy.

CHARLES M. HOUGH, Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HARRIS ABRAMS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harris Abrams, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 22d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 24, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. McCAFFREY and JOHN J. McCAFFREY, (formerly trading as McCaffrey Brothers,) Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William H. McCaffrey and John J. McCaffrey, (formerly trading as McCaffrey Brothers,) of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said William H. McCaffrey and John J. McCaffrey were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 24, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BERNARDO BARRIE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernardo Barrie, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 24, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. BENGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William M. Benger of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said William M. Benger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 24th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BERENSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Bernstein of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Bernstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 24, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH BERKOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Berkowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 24th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS BOCK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Bock, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 22, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 24, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX SILVERMAN, Bankrupt. No. 1,540.

Notice is hereby given that Max Silverman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 16, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

New York, Nov. 24, 1899.

NO. 1,739.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. TORIAS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph M. Torias of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph M. Torias was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of ERNEST HALL, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 24th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o14-law6mSa

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE Y. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy8-law6mSa

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-law6msat

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n11-law6mSa

STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICKS, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York. o7-1w6mS

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LEWIS M. HORNTHAL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis M. Hornthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 24, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE M. LYNCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George M. Lynch of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said George M. Lynch was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 24, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. McCAFFREY and JOHN J. McCAFFREY, (formerly trading as McCaffrey Brothers,) Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William H. McCaffrey and John J. McCaffrey, (formerly trading as McCaffrey Brothers,) of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said William H. McCaffrey and John J. McCaffrey were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 24, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. BENGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William M. Benger of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said William M. Benger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 24th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BERENSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Bernstein of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Bernstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 24, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WILLIAM M. EARL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William M. Earl, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 15th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 24, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT M. GRANT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert M. Grant, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, November 23, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—NELSON S. CUBBERLEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Nelson S. Cubberley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 18, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 24th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ERNEST W. HOFSTATTER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ernest W. Hofstatter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 18, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

New York, Nov. 24, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES REILLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Reilly of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Charles Reilly was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 24, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES RUBINGER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Rubinger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 24, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ALFRED R. SAX, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred R. Sax, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 24, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX SILVERMAN, Bankrupt. No. 1,540.

Notice is hereby given that Max Silverman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 16, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

New York, Nov. 24, 1899.

NO. 1,739.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. TORIAS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph M. Torias of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph M. Torias was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of ERNEST HALL, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 24th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOS. 583 AND 585 EAST 159TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against PHILIP J. DIRKSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

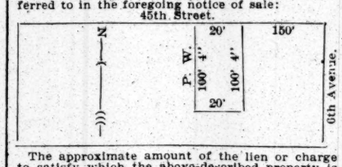
All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifth Avenue distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street and the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet four (4) inches; thence westerly, parallel with Forty-fifth Street, twenty (20) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Sixth Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet four (4) inches to the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly, along the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less; said premises being known as No. 110 West Forty-fifth Street.

Dated New York, November 3rd, 1899.

ARTHUR D. TRUAX, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,832.36, with interest thereon from the 30th day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $528.19, with interest from the 30th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates is $425.26, with interest; such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

After making all of the aforesaid payments the referee is ordered by the said judgment to pay, out of the surplus money, if any, to the defendant Sarah M. Hunt, or her attorneys, the sum of $10.60, costs, with interest from the 30th day of October, 1899, and also the sum of $12,711.65, with interest from the 20th day of October, 1899, the amount of said defendant's lien upon the premises.

ARTHUR D. TRUAX, Referee.

n8-2aw3wW&S&n29

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—Place of Trial.—CHARLES WEINBERG, plaintiff, against SARAH M. HUNT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; running thence northerly parallel with said Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty feet; thence southerly, again parallel with the said Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; thence westerly along the said northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

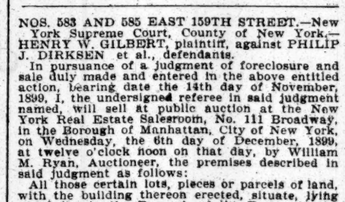
Said premises being now known as and by the street number Three East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, New York City.

Dated New York, November 16, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

MEYER AUERBACH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 56 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 3 East 132d Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,482.20-100, with interest thereon from the 16th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $628.20 and interest. Sale is made subject to monthly hirings by tenants.

Dated New York, 16th day of November, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

n20-2aw3wM&S&dec11

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—Place of Trial.—CHARLES WEINBERG, plaintiff, against SARAH M. HUNT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street and the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet four (4) inches; thence westerly, parallel with Forty-fifth Street, twenty (20) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet four (4) inches to the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly, along the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street twenty (20) feet to the point of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less; said premises being known as No. 110 West Forty-fifth Street.

Dated New York, November 3rd, 1899.

ARTHUR D. TRUAX, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,832.36, with interest thereon from the 30th day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $528.19, with interest from the 30th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates is $425.26, with interest; such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

After making all of the aforesaid payments the referee is ordered by the said judgment to pay, out of the surplus money, if any, to the defendant Sarah M. Hunt, or her attorneys, the sum of $10.60, costs, with interest from the 30th day of October, 1899, and also the sum of $12,711.65, with interest from the 20th day of October, 1899, the amount of said defendant's lien upon the premises.

ARTHUR D. TRUAX, Referee.

n8-2aw3wW&S&n29

NOS. 583 AND 585 EAST 159TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against PHILIP J. DIRKSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth (159th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Courtlandt Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southerly again

GAS WAR NOT YET ENDED

Other Companies Will Not Follow the Lead of New Amsterdam.

CONSOLIDATED TO FIGHT ON

It Gives Notice of Its Intention and Sends Its Agents Into the Rival Concern's Territory.

The gas war is still on. It was never off. The rivals of the New Amsterdam Gas Company did not yesterday follow its lead and raise the price of gas to the legal limit, $1.10 a thousand, so that if New Amsterdam displayed a flag of truce it was fired upon.

There was abundant evidence yesterday that the action taken by New Amsterdam on Thursday was independent, and also that when it acted there were not pending any negotiations to end the differences of the companies by any consolidation or any compromise with this end in view. The Consolidated and Standard companies, in declining to follow the action of New Amsterdam, put forth statements wholly unfriendly to that company. New Amsterdam now can return to its cut rate only by a reversal of the action of its Board of Directors, while there were evidences yesterday of an intention on the part of its rivals to wage war on it and take from it as many of its patrons as will rebel against the increase of the price of gas from 50 cents to $1.10.

The Board of Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company met at noon in the board room of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The absence of William Rockefeller was not regarded as being very significant, as he was compelled to attend the trial of a case in court. The meeting lasted half an hour. On its adjournment it was announced that the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. had been declared, and that the following official statement prepared by President H. E. Gawtry had the approval of the Directors:

"For a long time the price of gas was cut below the legal rate, and for the specific and avowed purpose of getting away the business of the Consolidated Gas Company. The course pursued was not legitimate business, and led to bankruptcy, and under such conditions the Consolidated was prepared to meet the emergency. The action of the New Amsterdam Company was accompanied by a statement that its business had reached the limit of its capacity. This was the inevitable result of selling gas at prices below the other companies and below the cost of production. It would be glad now to keep the business at the old rates, and now has put up the price. No notice will be taken of that action by this company."

This gave the Directors of the Standard Gas Light Company, if they waited to learn the intentions of the Consolidated, their cue when they met in the Bank of Commerce Building later in the afternoon. This meeting lasted longer than is usual, and when it adjourned, Secretary W. G. Hoyt announced that nothing but routine business had been transacted, and that no action had been taken on the increase in the price of gas by New Amsterdam.

Frank S. Hastings, the practical gas expert of the New Amsterdam Directorate, talked freely of the situation yesterday afternoon. "As to the rumor that New Amsterdam is going to withdraw the resolution to charge the legal rate after Nov. 30," he said, "such action must be taken by the Board of Directors, of which I am a member. I have no knowledge of any meeting of the Directors, and were such a meeting contemplated I would know of it. The talk about New Amsterdam being in financial straits is not new. It has been stated more than once that we shall default on our bond interest due Jan. 5. I say that we can count on ample financial support to take care of our obligations. There will be no necessity for default, and there will be no default."

Mr. Hastings read President Gawtry's announcement and quoted "The course pursued was not legitimate and led to bankruptcy."

"That's absurd," commented Mr. Hastings. "But it sounds well—from them. Why, the Consolidated was the first to cut prices. About the rumor that the New Amsterdam was helped out of a serious strait by J. Pierpont Morgan with $6,000,000, and that he has drawn out and has no further interest in the company, I have no knowledge. I never heard of such a transaction, and the story that the Directors of New Amsterdam held their meeting on Thursday to pass a 'bluff' resolution to rig the market and let some interests out on the rise, sounds very fishy. Coming to the position of New Amsterdam, its output is double what it was a year ago. I do not think we are going to lose many customers."

Russell Sage, after the meeting of the Standard Directors, said: "Before the meeting I took pains to learn if there was any desire on the part of the warring companies to have a conference. I found no evidence of it. No invitation to a general discussion of the situation reached me. In our discussion of the raising of the price of gas by New Amsterdam we decided that the resolution of the Directors indicated an assumption on their part that the other companies would follow because they would be compelled to follow. We regarded this partly as defiance, partly as an invitation. We had no part in this change of plan, and resented the action by taking no official notice of the change. Standard at present sells its gas at 65 cents. I cannot say when the price will be changed."

Treasurer Doane of the Consolidated, in discussing the action taken at the dividend meeting, said that the action of the New Amsterdam Company in raising its rates had been discussed, but not at any great length, as it was soon agreed that the Consolidated would go right on with its old rates, irrespective of the action of the rival concern. It should not be inferred from this, however," said Mr. Doane, "that this company and other companies will go right on indefinitely furnishing gas at the present rates. Every company furnishing gas at the rates made last Spring is doing so at a decided loss. This has been the case without a single exception, and no one knows better than I what those losses have been. The time will come eventually when all the companies must raise rates. What that advance will be I am not prepared to say."

"Was the action of the New Amsterdam Company taken with a view of bringing about a consolidation between all the leading companies?" was asked.

"I don't know what the intention was in Wall Street regarding the movement," replied Mr. Doane.

"Was the action taken by the New Amsterdam preceded by any overtures to the Consolidated looking toward consolidation?"

"I am not prepared to say what negotiations may have been under way, but our action to-day speaks for itself. There is nothing more to be said on the question."

Secretary O. F. Zollikoffer of the Consolidated was asked whether the company did not contemplate raising its price early in the new year.

"I must refer you to the written statement we have issued," he replied.

"Is the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., just declared, paid out of the profits?" was the next query.

"N—no," said Mr. Zollikoffer. "There is no profit in gas sold at 65 cents."

"Then the dividend is being drawn from the surplus?"

"Yes, from the surplus."

Mr. Zollikoffer declined to answer any further questions.

It was admitted yesterday by an official of the Consolidated Gas Company that every advantage would be taken of the position of New Amsterdam, and that as soon as its action in raising rates was known canvassers for Consolidated were sent out into its territory to obtain its customers on favorable terms on contracts for one, two, or three years at 65 cents. It is likely that within the coming week the tactics of last Summer will be revived.

The Mutual Gas Light Company has cut no figure in the "gas war." It is a Vanderbilt corporation, and in the matter of rates has followed the Consolidated. Its President, Robert M. Gallaway, said yesterday that no notice would be taken of the action of New Amsterdam.

Consolidated Gas opened yesterday on the Stock Exchange at 200½ and reached 201, but on the news that the rate of New Amsterdam was not met, declined to 195½ and closed at 196. New Amsterdam common closed on the curb at 29⅜ bid, against 31½ bid on Thursday, and preferred at 56½ asked, against 58½. Of New Amsterdam bonds, $340,000 were sold. The last quotation was 98½ bid, against 98¼ on Thursday.

PROPOSED GAS LEGISLATION.

The Bill Providing for a Municipal Plant to be Reintroduced.

Senator Thomas F. Donnelly and Assemblyman Julius Harburger, who, in April last, a few weeks before the close of the session, introduced a bill at Albany, providing for the ownership and operation of a gas plant in this city by the municipality, and will introduce it again on the very first day of the coming session, were outspoken yesterday in regard to the latest developments in the gas war.

"This gas war," observed Senator Donnelly, "produced competition. Competition will inevitably reduce prices. Consequently this action on the part of the New Amsterdam concern obviously means that the companies have come together again to raise prices, the statement issued by the Consolidated Company notwithstanding. It can mean nothing else. The Consolidated Company in course of time will control all of the other companies, and will then be able to compel the people to pay whatever price it chooses to fix, unless legislative action should hinder it.

"The bill that Mr. Harburger and myself are to introduce will enable the city either to build its own plant or acquire existing plants by condemnation proceedings. If the bill becomes a law the city will be able to sell gas for half the price now being charged, and that at a profit, because companies at present doing business have been able to pay interest on their watered capitalization, while the city will be satisfied with a fair return based exclusively on the cost of the plant and of the article sold."

Assemblyman Julius Harburger said it was not easy to guess the meaning of the move on the part of the New Amsterdam Company in raising its rate once more to $1.10 if it was true that the other companies were not going to follow suit. "It is very suspicious," he declared. "If it is just because they have reached the limit of their furnishing capacity, as they assert, and have taken this means to choke off other customers or squeeze those they have got, it is a very queer business proceeding, for if the other companies really intend to keep their prices down the New Amsterdam will not long be burdened with too many customers, or in fact, any customers at all.

"In my argument before the Assembly Committee last session I proved conclusively that the companies were making a large profit on the sale of gas at 50 cents for 1,000 cubic feet, and the best evidence of it is that even now, at the reduced rate, they are declaring substantial quarterly dividends. As soon as it was rumored that the price of gas was to be increased the stocks jumped 6 points, and to-day I received reliable information that large blocks of gas stocks will be bought for investment purposes during this and the coming week.

"The bill for municipal ownership was handicapped last time by the fact that the session was nearly over when it was introduced. In spite of the powerful influences that are being brought to bear against the bill, I can almost guarantee to the citizens of New York that it will become a law. I doubt whether any man, whatever his political faith may be, will care to go on record as having opposed a measure that means a saving of millions of dollars, not only to the taxpayers but to the people in general."

At yesterday's meeting of the Council a resolution offered by Mr. Wise (Tam.) was adopted, requesting the Board of Aldermen to pass the ordinance adopted some time ago by the Council in favor of the reduction of the price of gas to 75 cents a thousand. The ordinance referred to was passed by the Council before the beginning of the gas war.

MR. CROKER FOR PUBLIC GAS.

Says Companies Will Get Together, —He Attacks All Trusts.

Richard Croker, when asked last night if Tammany Hall would support the bill to provide for a municipal gas plant, replied:

"Yes. Tammany Hall believes in municipal ownership of gas plants and always has so believed. It is the policy of the organization to supply gas to residents of the city at cost. Gas works are a public utility and there is no excuse for their operation by private parties, especially at rates that are exorbitant. The city is going to own its own rapid-transit system. Why should it not control the other utilities which everybody uses? Gas, like rapid transit, should be furnished to the people at the cost of production, and what Tammany Hall can do to bring this about shall certainly be done.

"The control of the gas market is in a trust, and Tammany Hall, like all other Democratic organizations, is opposed to it. As long as the companies were willing to supply the demand at reasonable figures, it was all right, and everybody was satisfied, even if the companies made a large profit. It is apparent, however, that the gas war is over, and that trust rules are again going to prevail. That means that the people are again to be charged excessive prices for a commodity whose value to its owners depends entirely upon the rights which they enjoy from the public at no expense to themselves. It is this condition that Tammany Hall wants to remedy."

From local matters Mr. Croker passed to a discussion of trusts and the political situation. "The Democracy," he said, "will sweep the country on the issue of anti-trusts. The country is now ruled by trusts and for the trusts. Trusts have ruled and are now ruling in the Cabinet and in the White House. In the Senate they have Hanna, Depew, and Platt, and, with McKinley in the Presidential chair, they have everything their own way. This war of ours in the Philippines is being fought by the trusts under the American flag. The people, however, are gradually awakening to the fact that the Democracy will gain a sweeping victory next year, whether Bryan is nominated or not. The victory will follow the fight which is now under way against trusts and monopolies."

RAPID TRANSIT PROSPECTS.

Chief Engineer Parsons Tells Bronx Citizens Three Years Should See It Completed to Their Doors.

William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, in speaking to a number of residents of the Borough of the Bronx yesterday, made a number of statements which are regarded by those interested in rapid transit as being of the utmost importance. The occasion was the gathering in the Corporation Counsel's office of a committee of citizens who had been delegated to present to Mr. Whalen a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions thanking him for the interest he has displayed in furthering the rapid transit project. Mr. Parsons was present, as a representative of the Rapid Transit Commission.

After the presentation speech, which was made by Civil Justice Tierney, Mr. Whalen made a response, in which he recited the advantages which would accrue to the city from the building of the underground railroad and declared that the beginning of work would mark an era in municipal ownership of public utilities.

Mr. Parsons was asked to tell the citizens of the Bronx what the Rapid Transit Commission was doing, and he said:

"I can announce semi-officially that we are going to have bidders on the rapid transit contract, and bidders on satisfactory terms. I can assure you that there will be more than one bid. Owing to the passage of the Constitutional amendment, there will be more money to spend, so that, instead of one section of the road being built at a time, the Rapid Transit Commissioners will be able to award the contract so that the road will be carried at once into the Bronx.

"As to the question of time, that depends on how soon the material can be sent forward. I am going to have a conference to-morrow with the representatives of several large steel companies, and I hope I can arrange to have the various mills distribute the contract. If this can be done, the work should be completed in three years up to your country. I wish to assure you of the interest of the Rapid Transit Commission in the speedy completion of the work and of our appreciation of the Corporation Counsel's labors in assisting us to overcome the obstacles which have presented themselves."

The resolutions presented to Mr. Whalen are as follows:

"The people of the Borough of the Bronx in mass meeting assembled do hereby resolve that a vote of thanks be presented to the Hon. John Whalen, Corporation Counsel of the County of New York, for the very able, efficient, and energetic manner in which he has assisted the Rapid Transit Commissioners in progressing the work of rapid transit, and hope he will continue his assistance until the completion of the work and rapid transit is an accomplished fact.

"Resolved, That we thank him for the suggestion of commencing work in the Borough of the Bronx at the same time it is commenced at the southerly part.

"Resolved, That we also thank him for his advocacy of the reduction of the contractor's bond from $14,000,000 to $5,000,000."

The resolution is signed by George Chappell, as Chairman, and Samuel M. Richard as Secretary.

Ex-Mayor Gleason's Charge Falls.

Magistrate Connorton in Flushing yesterday dismissed the charge of assault preferred by ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City against Dr. William Nammack of Far Rockaway. Dr. Nammack denied the assault, which it was alleged occurred the day after election.

When you "catch cold," if the doctor isn't handy, take JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

The Raglan is the only kind of overcoat that is permissible by the laws of dress to cover every possible get-up from a foot-ball costume to evening dress.

But "every man to his taste" and we have for every taste—paddocks, surtouts, Inverness, long overcoats and short ones, rough and smooth; $15 to $55.

Fourteen styles of sack and English walking coat suits.

Ready-made, yes; but with a flavor of originality; cut from the newest cloths of the Old World.

Fancy waistcoats that your eye rests on with pleasure, $5 to $8.

Spats, not like Tom, Dick and Harry wear; but our own cloths and colors; $1 and $1.50. Golf spats, $3.

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350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ANOTHER MOLINEUX JUROR

Second Week of the Trial Closes with Seven Men Selected.

GRAND ARMY MAN IN THE BOX

Mr. Osborne in a Passion Over His Acceptance and Several Times in Trouble with the Court.

Another juror was found yesterday to try Roland B. Molineux on the charge of murdering Katherine J. Adams, and the second week of the trial has come to an end with only seven jurors in the box. At the opening of the week there were five jurors in the box. Four were chosen during the week and two excused who had already been sworn. The record, therefore, for the week is but two jurors added, and it has as yet been impossible to get any seat beyond the seventh filled.

An effort was made yesterday to push matters along a little more rapidly, but to a very great extent this attempt was frustrated by Assistant District Attorney Osborne's antagonistic attitude toward talesmen who either said they were opposed to circumstantial evidence or doubted the infallibility of the deductions of handwriting experts. Whenever a talesman held opinions on either of these subjects, Mr. Osborne at once bristled up, and several times yesterday he was admonished by Recorder Goff.

On one occasion a talesman said that he was opposed to the infliction of the death penalty in a case where circumstantial evidence alone was introduced.

"You know the law of the land gives certain weight to circumstantial evidence, do you not?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I do," said the talesman, "but that does not imply that I agree with the law on that subject."

"Oh, you'd like to have a law of your own, wouldn't you?" said the District Attorney.

"You must not talk that way to talesmen," said the Recorder sharply, and Mr. Osborne apologized, only to do the same thing a moment later, when the Court again warned him. These admonitions of the Court consumed time, so that little progress was made. One thing has been accomplished by the publicity given to the style of examining talesmen. A grocer is not asked for a dictionary definition of "inculpatory," nor is a hackman asked to define "hypothesis." In this line the examinations are pushed along more rapidly than before.

It is fair to infer from Mr. Osborne's actions that had he been in court when the seventh juror was chosen yesterday he would have challenged him peremptorily. The juror chosen in James Hynes, an undertaker, living at 378 Willis Avenue. He is about fifty years old, is married, and has three children, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Veterans' Union, and the Knights of Columbus. Deputy Assistant District Attorney O'Connor conducted the examination of the talesman in the absence of Mr. Osborne, and after he had passed through the ordeal at the hands of the prosecutor the defense snapped him up readily. Then messengers were dispatched for Mr. Osborne, but he could not be found, and the Court gave instructions to have the juror sworn. Just as he finished the oath Mr. Osborne rushed in. He was in a towering rage when he found out that a Grand Army man had been chosen, presumably on account of Gen. Molineux's standing in that order, and he criticised his assistants sharply.

Mr. Weeks created a diversion yesterday during his examination of Constant J. Sperco, a native of Turkey, but who said he had been educated as a sanitary engineer in various colleges in France.

"In what college?" asked the attorney for the defense.

"L'Hospital de la Salut," replied the talesman in an undertone.

"Did I understand you to say Les Invalides?" said Mr. Weeks, and a roar of laughter went round the room, in which even the Recorder joined.

It is not likely that a trial of the importance of the Molineux case will be commenced in this city again so near to the holiday season, for the Court and the attorneys have come to the conclusion that the approach of Thanksgiving and the Christmas holidays have quite as much to do with the scruples against capital punishment and circumstantial evidence as have the consciences of the talesmen. Those who have no such scruples have lately taken to voicing the excuse that they have an opinion that no evidence could shake.

"It is most extraordinary," said the Recorder yesterday, commenting on this phase of the case, "that those talesmen who have no conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty have decided opinions about the guilt or innocence of the accused. I am afraid that the holiday season is too close at hand and business must be good."

Molineux looked in better health and seemed in better spirits yesterday. He was attended throughout the day by his father, Gen. Molineux, upon whom the dreary examinations have had no visible effect. Gen. Molineux has frequently expressed his firm conviction that his son will be acquitted.

The trial will be resumed on Monday morning at 10:30. Several new panels will be called, but there is little hope of completing the jury before the week is out, especially as there will be a holiday, on which the court will not sit.

Bishop Doane on Divorce and Remarriage.

Special article in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Sunday, Nov. 26. Daily, one cent; Sunday, three cents. "All the news that's fit to print." Order in advance from your newsdealer to-day to insure getting a copy of to-morrow's TIMES.—Adv.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.

GLOVES.

For street, driving or evening dress. Piqué sewn, Mocha or tan castor, $1.00 & $1.50 per pair.

Dent's, — heavy kid, piqué sewn, tans,—or fine suède, grey with white stitching, $2.00 per pair.

Fowne's, Dent's or Fisk, Clark & Flagg's reindeer gloves,—finest quality, hand sewn, greys and tans, $2.75 & $3.50 per pair.

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HANDKERCHIEFS.

All pure linen,—plain hemstitched or lace edged with embroidered corners, 10 cents each.

Embroidered hems, with drawn hemstitching, 12½ cents each.

Women's and Men's sizes,—initial, unlaundered, 75 cents per half dozen.

Box of half dozen,—embroidered initials, Women's . . . $1.50 Men's . . $1.50 & $1.75

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ÆOLIAN RECITAL

TO-DAY,

Saturday, November 25, at 3 P. M.

ADMISSION COMPLIMENTARY TO ALL.

SOLOISTS:

MISS ROSSI GISCH, VIOLINIST.

MISS L. GAERTNER, VIOLONCELLO.

The Æolian is not merely a musical luxury, it is an accurate educator of the highest order. . . . The Æolian affords a grand orchestra for every home."—Albert Ross Parsons.

"The Æolian will bring into the family circle and familiarize all with a class of music rarely listened to, and will lead to a higher appreciation and greater love for the 'Divine Art' of music."—P. S. Gilmore.

PROGRAM.

BATISTE.....Grand Offertoire de Cecilia. Æolian Pipe Organ.
(a.) RUBINSTEIN.....Melody in F.
(b.) POPPER .....Elfentanz
MISS GAERTNER.
DRYSCHOCK.....Gavotte in E. Pianola.
SAINT-SAENS.....Introduction and Rondo Capricioso.
MISS GISCH.
ROSSINI.....Semiramide Overture. Æolian Orchestrelle.
JADASSOHN.....Trio in F, Op. 16, for Pianoforte, Violin and 'Cello.
Allegro tranquillo.
Andantino.
Allegro grazioso.
(Piano part played with a Pianola.)

THE ÆOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West Twenty-third St.

KNOWLEDGE SAVED HIS LIFE.

Though His Leg Was Severed, Eberhardt Directed Treatment.

If George Eberhardt of 908 Avenue D had not studied the rules on "first aid to the injured" he would probably not be alive to-day. As he is at present, he is minus his right leg, but he is in the Flower Hospital on a fair road to recovery, after a very narrow escape from death.

Mr. Eberhardt was on his way home from Rockaway on Thursday night, and was about to leave a Belt Line car at Forty-fifth Street, when he slipped from the step and fell under the car. The wheels passed over his right leg and severed that member just below the knee. The injured man was carried to a doorway near by.

An ambulance was summoned. No one seemed to know how to help the injured man, who was rapidly growing faint from the loss of blood.

Eberhardt gave one of the spectators a handkerchief and instructed him how to apply a tourniquet with it, and thus stop the flow of blood. The treatment was successful. An ambulance soon arrived, and took Eberhardt to the Flower Hospital, where the limb was dressed.

Ambulance Surgeon Miller, who attended Eberhardt, said that if it had not been for the injured man's pluck and quick action it would have been impossible to save his life.

Fire Alarms Brooklyn Prisoners.

The women prisoners in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, were badly frightened yesterday morning by a fire which occurred in a factory building near the jail. Warden Bergen and the keepers had some difficulty in quieting them. The fire occurred in a three-story brick building at 249 and 251 Willoughby Street. The loss on structure, machinery, and contents was placed at about $30,000. The occupants of the building were A. P. Stevens, the owner, carpet cleaner; George Fitzgerald, shoe manufacturer; Charles F. Phelps, maker of spring mattresses, and the Evanola Manufacturing Company.

Answers to Correspondents.

E. H. W.—The rule for scoring in football is: "Goal obtained by touch-down, 6 points; goal from field kick, 5 points; touch-down failing goal, 5 points; safety by opponent, 2 points." The schedules you ask for have not yet been completed.

SEEKER.—A will that has been probated seventeen months cannot be set aside by mutual consent or unanimous petition of the heirs.

Overcoats Which Are Correct.

Rough Black, Blue and Gray effects, cord edges, $20.00, (splendid value).

Black Kersey, full silk lined, raw edges, $24.00.

Oxford, Black and Blue Elysians, full silk lined, $30.00.

Gray Mixtures, in light and dark shades, full silk lined, $35.00, (cut full, short and stylish).

Oxford Vicuna, very soft, lined throughout with silk, edges piped with velvet, $40.00.

Carr's Meltons, equal to custom.

Also, Suits, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes.

Stores open late.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Bloomingdales

d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

In Neckwear the point is in the selection. It is in this regard that this store excels. Every tie offered for to-day's

Special Sale

was picked by a buyer who has given a lifetime to the knowledge of such matters. Every neat dresser and every economist should come here to-day for

Men's Neckwear.

Some very handsome PUFFS AND SCARFS, all new shapes, in fine silks and satins are here, at prices varying from 79c. to..... 1.50

Men's and Boys' fancy TECKS, FOUR-IN-HANDS and PUFFS, exquisite patterns, 50c. value..... 25

Men's PUFFS, FOUR-IN-HANDS, TECKS AND IMPERIALS, the latest ideas, silk lined..... 39

ENGLISH SQUARES, beautiful silks and satins, in stripes and figures; nothing but these please the most fastidious..... 39

Main Floor, 60th St. Section.

$3.00 Monarch Pats

The Patent Leather Shoe That Won't Break Thro'

Hunt around if you want to. Try to find other patent leathers with folded edges, and kangaroo tops. Try to find other patent leathers that won't break through. You might as well save shoe leather. There are no "Pats" but "Monarch Pats." $3.

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Upon request we send our book, "Monarch Styles."

The Right Thing at The Right Time at The Right Place at BYCK BROS

A Saturday Special—Overcoats

Soft woven Vicunas, new Oxford shades, silk and serge lined . . 18.00

Specials in other departments:

A good Patent Leather Shoe.....3.00
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New 75c. Neckwear at.....50c.

BYCK BROS

Down Town, S. W. Cor. Fulton and Nassau Sts.
Up Town, 158 to 164 East 125th St., n'r 3d Ave.

Miss Gallagher Released.

After spending two nights in a cell, one in the Yorkville Police Station and the other in the Tombs, Miss Eliza Gallagher, sixty years old, was arraigned in Special Sessions yesterday on complaint of the Health Board, charged with keeping two live chickens in her apartments at 228 East Twenty-second Street. Miss Gallagher pleaded guilty to the charge against her and Justice Jacob, after consultation with the two Associate Justices, suspended sentence.

DEPARTMENT FOR MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS.

Misses' and Children's,—Jackets, Coats, Reefers, and three-quarter length "automobile" Box-coats.

Various models, — finished with stitched satin, fur, fancy buttons, tailor seams.

Colors:—tan, blue, red and brown, $10.00 to $25.00; Formerly $15.00 to $45.00

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The Best in the World for $3.50.

Men everywhere throughout the United States are asking who makes the best $3.50 shoe.

Thousands are answering, W. L. Douglas, because they know he is the largest maker and retailer of $3.50 shoes in the world and can afford to sell a shoe for $3.50 that has been costing from $5 to $7 because he charges his customer only one profit.

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Catalog free.

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High cut storm boot, made of Imported Norwegian Russet Calf, on the famous Country Club last. Full bellows tongue, which keeps out snow and rain. Full double sole to heel. The top was especially designed to admit tucking trousers inside. This storm boot elsewhere would cost $5 to $7. Sent by Mail for $3.75.

Over 1,000,000 Wearers

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Thanksgiving Tables, Big and Small.

What would some of the Puritans, with the guests of the first Thanksgiving Day to entertain, have thought of dining tables that will stretch out to fourteen feet? Flemish, Renaissance, Colonial, every beautiful style; all having the finely polished tops so essential nowadays.

Side tables are as beautiful; plain or finished with delicate carvings or lines of inlay. Daintiest of all are our little carving tables—low, with a shelf, that slides out, providing a place for plates.

These would delight every housewife who would keep her table decorations intact, and can be had only when you

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MEN'S WEAR.

Items for To-day.

100 dozen Heavy Wool, (White, Tan and Gray,) Shirts and Drawers, $1.00 Each. Good value $1.50.

NIGHT SHIRTS of Flannelette, for Men or Boys, 49c. Each. Good value 75c.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Bishop Doane ON Divorce and Remarriage.

SPECIAL ARTICLE IN THE NEW YORK TIMES TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY.)

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EVENINGS, 7:45. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
This Week and Next Week.
CYRANO DE BERGERAC
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
WEEK OF DECEMBER 4TH.
Revival of BEAU BRUMMELL

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT
IN AID OF
ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL,
Mme. GADSKI.
MLLE. RUEGGER, FRANK KING CLARK, GEORGE HAMLIN, FRIEDA SIEMENS,
FRANZ KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA.
All by Courtesy of C. L. Graff and Victor Thrane.

CARNEGIE HALL TO-MORROW NIGHT
Kaltenborn Orchestra Hambourg, Petschnikoff and other great soloists
Full Particulars in Sunday's Papers. Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office.

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MENDELSSOHN HALL. THIS (Sat.) Aft. at 3.
CLARA BUTT
Res. Seats $1 & $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. Direction N. Vert & Henry Wolfsohn

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Sat. Aft., Dec. 2.
CHOPIN RECITAL. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN. LAST RECITAL.
Seats now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

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LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
JULIA ARTHUR
MORE THAN QUEEN.
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY.
"BEN-HUR" SEATS ON SALE.

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Evs., 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day, 2:15. 1,100 Seats, 25c.
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Special Matinée Thanksgiving Day. Seats selling. Next Week—FAUST (in English.)

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus
15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures, (new.) Press Eldridge, Cressy & Dayne, Drawee, 30 others

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus
15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures, (new.) Taciani, Three SaVans, Bon Ton Trio, 30 others.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15
Last 2 weeks.
WM. H. CRANE and His Company in A RICH MAN'S SON.
SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

CASINO! TO-NGT, 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2
2D GREAT M'NTH! Xtra Mat. Thanksgiving Day!
ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St. & Wy-7th Av. To-night, 8:20 Mat. To-day, 2:15
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
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50c. Admission TO Promenade 50c.

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"A GREEK SLAVE."—TUESDAY, NOV. 28.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

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Next Week: THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

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THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Social Maid Burlesquers. Comedy & Great Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 50c Mat. to-day to all parts house. "ROUND NEW YORK" & Sherlock Holmes Burlesque SHARKEY-JEFFRIES, CORBETT. GREAT BILL SUNDAY NIGHT.

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Whirl-I-Gig & The Other Way.

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NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

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To-day, Matinée & Eve., "Die Herren Soehne," (Our Gentlemen Sons.)

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.
THIS WEEK—A FOOL OF FORTUNE.

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DALY'S Broadway and 30th.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman, Manager. Last Matinée To-day, 2.
E. H. SOTHERN and MISS HARNED.
THE SONG OF THE SWORD.
NEXT MONDAY, DANIEL FROHMAN'S CO.,
The Maneuvers of Jane. By Henry Arthur Jones.

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CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Great Rural Drama,
"WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices, 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY.
JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée To-day. Xtra Matinée Thanksgiving Day.
Wm. Gillette in his new play SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Matinée To-day. Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Xtra Matinée Thanksgiving.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. To-day & Thanksgiving.
"Amazingly Amusing."—Herald.
Charles Frohman's Comedians. MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
MR. KENDAL Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2.
MRS. KENDAL In Their London Success. Xtra Mat. Thanksgiving Day.
The Elder Miss Blossom

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & To-day
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
. Special Matinée Thanksgiving.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. THE SORROWS OF SATAN. Mat. To-day.
Next week—"Why Smith Left Home."

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1899.
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1899 TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

Best 100 Holiday Books—A List with Reviews.

Two weeks from to-day (on Dec. 9) THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will appear as a special Holiday Number. We have in preparation a list of 100 BOOKS, chosen from the year's literature, and best adapted to purchases in the Holiday season. These books will be classified and each one will have a notice. It is assured that the circulation of this number will rise many thousands above 100,000 copies. As a literary newspaper, it will stand as the most remarkable achievement in journalism—remarkable for size, for reading matter, for circulation, and for publishers' advertisements.

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The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Mr. Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare" will soon be issued in an illustrated edition. The frontispiece will be a reproduction of the poet's tomb in the original colors. There will also be photogravures of Burbage, Alleyn, Lord Southampton, and Queen Elizabeth, the last portrait being taken from Lord Dillon's picture representing the Queen, in 1592. The text illustrations, which number eighty-four, include, besides portraits and topographical views, fac similes of rare title pages, of signatures of Shakespeare's kindred, of the Quiney letter, which was addressed to the poet in 1598, and of the notorious Shakespearean forgeries by Ireland and Collier. The illustrations will also include Norden's rare engraving of London Bridge in 1597, and Kip's engraving of a triumphal arch under which James I. and the Avon poet passed in 1604. It is understood that Mr. Lee has made a number of notable corrections in his text, and has supplied several valuable additions. The covers of the volume will be reproductions of a design of English workmanship of the sixteenth century, the original of which is in the British Museum.

A companion volume to Mr. Sydney George Fisher's "The True Benjamin Franklin" is being published by the J. B. Lippincott Company. This book, which is called "The True William Penn," is also by Mr. Fisher. It was 217 years ago, plus a few days, that William Penn reached the site that had been selected for the City of Philadelphia. On his first voyage to his colony he reached Chester, on the Delaware River, Oct. 28, 1682, Old Style, or, as we now would say, Nov. 7, 1682. On the following day he went up to the site where his city was to stand, then a forest of walnut, chestnut, spruce, and pine trees. It is worth noting, in passing, that this book is the first complete life of Penn written by a Pennsylvanian. Mr. Fisher, who is a lawyer of Philadelphia, has written, besides "The True Benjamin Franklin," "The Evolution of the Constitution of the United States," "The Making of Pennsylvania," and "Pennsylvania: Colony and Commonwealth," and has therefore approached his new subject with a full knowledge of the politics that shaped the career of the founder of his State, or was later to be shaped by him. For the personality of the man himself he has made careful research.

A new romance from the pen of Robert W. Chambers, "The Cambric Mask," will be presented early in 1900 through the Frederick A. Stokes Company. In it the author returns to his descriptions of nature which for his earler books gained so many enthusiastic readers. Here he shows once more his regard for the streams and woods that characterized his tales of the heart of Maine. The nocturnal visit of a band of Whitecaps forms one of the most strikingly dramatic episodes in the story.

It has only recently come to light that Dr. O'Meara in his famous volume, "Napoleon at St. Helena," did not use up nearly all the distinctive material that he had at hand. The author left a journal of his daily intercourse with the Emperor in exile, only part of which was drawn upon for the published work. The original manuscript of the journal, containing some 160,000 words, has been placed in the hands of the Century Company by the persons to whom it was ultimately bequeathed. The manuscript abounds in matters of the utmost interest and importance bearing upon the character and opinions of Napoleon, of which the doctor, when he published his book in 1822, did not avail himself. It must be remembered that, although based upon this journal, "Napoleon at St. Helena" is in no case even a partial transcription. The journal throughout is in a fuller and more intimate style. The Century Magazine will shortly begin to publish copious extracts from the manuscript.

An important work on the antarctic from the pen of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, will be presented through the Doubleday & McClure Company early in the Spring. Dr. Cook, it will be recalled, was the surgeon on board La Belgica, which has just arrived at Antwerp after a sojourn of nearly two years in the antarctic. The expedition of which Dr. Cook was a member was a private enterprise carried out under the auspices of the Belgian Government. It made some very important discoveries and secured a valuable collection of antarctic fauna and several important records of deep-sea observation as regards temperature and fish life. The work will be illustrated by a large number of reproductions of photographs selected from over a thousand plates. Although of great scientific value, the book is written in a graphic, narrative style, and presents not only the results of scientific research made but contains withal the complete story of the expedition.

The Macmillan Company will shortly publish the first two volumes of an important work on "The History of the British Army," by the Hon. J. Fortescue, already known among the readers of military literature as the author of the "History of the Seventeenth Lancers." The end of the second volume brings the work down to the Peace of Paris in 1763, and two more volumes will reach 1870. The author's aim has been to dwell on such points and episodes as were essential to a coherent sketch of the growth of the British military system. He also treats of certain political events, and shows the relations that existed between them and the army. The work is illustrated with maps and plans of battles exactly reproduced from the original documents or specially prepared from the most authentic sources.

RUSSIA AND ASIA.

Four Interesting Books—The Siberian Railway, Turkestan, Archangel, and China.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
George H. Warner,
Associate Editor of "The Library of the World's Best Literature."

It is time that Americans at least should cease taking their opinions about Russia and the Russian Government from poems, however forcible, which represent Russia as a horrible brute, treacherously smashing a face—"Adam-Zad the Bear, that walks like a man, with little, swinish eyes; with horrible, hairy human paws like hands in prayer"—or taking them from caricatures, no matter how much they add to the gayety of the periodicals and illustrate the humor, the gravity, and the greed of the bear. Such books as the one under review will assist us to get far away from such shocking insular insults and such irresponsible travesties.

The author's first and chief object is what the title indicates, the relation of Russia to Siberia, the Pacific, and the Continent of Asia, which is not a recent one, but old enough to merit respect. Vladimir says in his preface that he wishes to correct such ignorant impressions as that expressed by Henry M. Stanley in The Nineteenth Century for June, 1898, where he says:

Is this picture far-fetched? He who dares say so betrays his ignorance of the rate of Russian progress over Asia. Twenty-eight years ago she had just effected a landing on the eastern shore of the Caspian. During this short interval she has stridden across the continent, and is now at Port Arthur, preparing for the locomotive from St. Petersburg.

Here we have a prominent man upbraiding people for ignoring what is historically false. Russia has not stridden across the continent in the last twenty-eight years; she did traverse Asia very rapidly—in about half a century—but it was more than two centuries ago.

The author's second object is what the title again indicates, the connection of Russia with the waters of the Pacific by a railway line of unexampled length, difficulty, and cost, and finally joining the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean by the lines from St. Petersburg on the Baltic and Ekaterina on the Arctic Sea.

Of this project the writer gives general but trustworthy information, which will serve us better than the many magazine essays which have appeared in late years in such numbers, both in Europe and in this country, for most of them have been written from a technical engineering, a traffic and commercial, or a capitalistic point of view; few of them from a broad view of national finance and growth.

The author helps us, by his concise sketch of Russian internal history, to see the phenomena to be studied in the development of a race, the subjugation of a vast tract of the earth's surface, and the making of homes for an expanding people. We in America well know what the latter task is, but we do not always remember what advantages we have enjoyed through our enormous seacoast, giving us unrestricted access to the world, and our varied surfaces and almost universal climate and its consequent fruitage.

To know the Russians we must picture to ourselves a clan, a people, of the immense Ayran race, expanding in their European home. We must try to picture this people multiplying with unexampled rapidity, (its birth rate to-day exceeding any other European people,) tilling the land, cutting the forests, building homes and cities, organizing communes, provinces, and principalities, and at length a Government. An autocracy? Yes, but an autocracy where the autocrat labors harder than the subject, whose task it has been to organize, to protect, to civilize, a large mass of men lacking the political knowledge of the West, and certainly lacking its culture, its sciences, and its inventions.

We cannot follow the internal efforts of Russia at any great length or note the period of feudalism, the changes in the centre of power—Kief, the mother of Russian towns, becoming secondary to Moscow as the seat of power, (A. D. 1169.) This, the author argues, was an event of great importance. "National ambition was no longer directed regretfully toward that Byzantine empire now separated by a wide zone of triumphant nomadism, but tended eastward to the rude unknown lands either uninhabited or occupied by scanty, unwarlike tribes."

Here, in a word, we may find the key to our author's theme—the Pacific, Siberia, and the Siberian Railroad, the natural expansion of a people yet in the vigor of youth, not net arrived at the period of standing still or of decline. Moscow, on the Moskva, dates from about

*RUSSIA ON THE PACIFIC AND THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY. By Vladimir, author of "The China-Japan War." With maps and illustrations. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. 1899. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE HEART OF ASIA. A History of Russian Turkestan and the Central Asian Khanates from the Earliest Times. By Francis Henry Skrine, formerly member of Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, and Edward Denison Ross, Ph. D., Professor of Persian at University College, London. With nineteen illustrations by Vereschagin. Numerous photographs, and two maps. London: Methuen & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A RUSSIAN PROVINCE OF THE NORTH. By Alexander Platonovich Engelhardt, Governor of the Province of Archangel. Translated from the Russian by Henry Cooke. With photographs and maps. London: Archibald Constable & Co. 1899. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

INTIMATE CHINA. The Chinese As I Have Seen Them. By Mrs. Archibald Little, author of "A Marriage in China." With 130 illustrations. London: Hutchinson & Co. 1899. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A. D. 1147, and became a place of great importance, and from being a town surrounded by stockades became in 1339 a fortress, the Kremlin, "that assemblage of churches and palaces which, with their historical associations, became the palladium of Russia." In contstant struggle, or alliance, with the Golden Horde, the Grand Dukes of Russia succeeded in keeping the capital inviolate, and made a strong Government at Moscow.

The conquest of Siberia is due to the merchants of Novgorod, who reached the mountain range called Yugra, and by the Tartars Ural (girdle) which was passed in 1400, and the River Ob discovered. The actual conquest is due to the popular (though little known out of Russia) hero Yermak, who gave to his sovereign the largest territory on the globe. His name is revered in Siberia, and is the subject of innumerable songs and legends.

But Yermak owes his success to a people whose name is famous in Europe, and which, at the opening of the sixteenth century, became the pioneer soldiers of Russia—the Cossacks. The Cossacks lived on the lower Dnieper, and their land became the refuge of adventurers from other regions, the only question asked of the newcomers about their past being "a belief in the orthodox faith, a strong body, and a stout heart."

Incessant warfare with the Tartars had toughened the fibre of the Cossacks, and they became everywhere the advance guard of Russian conquest. They passed to the Don and to the Volga, and thence to the Ural, and on to the great Siberian rivers, and now they are found on the Amur and the Ussuri and the shores of the Pacific. Our author tells us that the notion held in Europe that they are irregular cavalry, formed by a despotic Government, of which they are the symbol, is wrong.

"They started as river pirates, and only became wild horsemen of the steppes to meet the nomads with their own tactics. Their military organization is a recent development; they were the vigorous offshoots of a young race overeager for find wider fields for the enjoyment of their boundless individual freedom." With followers of this element, Yermak crossed the Ural, reached the Ob, attacked the heroic Kutchem, and took his capital, Sibri, (from which Siberia was subsequently named.) The account of the subsequent battles, and of the heroic death of Yermak, (the millstone of a hand mill,) who had risen from being a "tracker" of boats and a pirate on the Volga to the possession of the title of Prince of Siberia, is interesting in the extreme. The town of Tobolsk was founded twelve miles from Sibri by the successor of Yermak, in 1587.

The next step taken in Siberia was the opening of a route from the Ob to the Yenissei, in 1618; the next the discovery of the Lena and the founding of the town of Yakutsk, in 1632, and the next, the founding, in 1651, of what is now the largest and most important town in Siberia, Irkutsk, on Lake Baikal. Here we reach the dividing line of the eastward exploration. To the eastward of Lake Baikal rise the Yablonoi Mountains, and beyond them begins the Amur country. The explorers, perhaps with their northeasterly instinct, or because emigration, like water, takes the line of least resistance, followed the rivers and the plains northward and eastward, and finally reached the Pacific, leaving the direct route to the Pacific till later.

In 1636 the Cossack Buza was sent to explore the Lena. He descended the Lena, entered the Arctic, and discovered the Olensk, west of the Lena, and also the Yana, to the eastward. Other explorers proceeded further eastward, but it was reserved for the Cossack Dejneff to sail through the straits which the Dane Bering, eighty years later, named after himself, and land on the extreme eastern confines of Siberia, 10,000 versts (7,500 miles) from the Baltic. Here, on the Gulf of Anadir, he founded the Cossack ostrog of Anadyrsk. The first settlement on the Okhotsk Ocean was in 1647, when an ostrog was founded at Okhotsk at the mouth of the River Urka.

The occupation of Kamchatka by Atlasoff followed in the year 1697—a province full of furs, and with another merit much greater than that of specific commerce, namely, that it long contained the only port of Russia on the open Pacific, and, in fact, does so yet, as Vladivostok is on the Japan Sea, and Port Arthur is on the Gulf of Pechili far inside the Yellow Sea.

The struggle for the Amur country and its annexation is a story of great interest to the geographer and the student of the movement of races. The discovery was made, not direct from Lake Baikal, but from the north, via the Lena River. In the period from 1638 to 1648 there were three expeditions. The daring Cossacks explored the rivers, and floated down the Amur to its mouth.

The expedition which produced most permanent results was that of Khabaroff, a trader and speculator in the Siberian fur country. In 1649 he asked permission of the Yakutsk authorities to explore the East at his own expense. Proceeding up the Lena he ascended the Olokma between the Yakutsk and the route of the first expedition, the River Vitim. This route finally penetrated by portages to the Amur by the small River Urka. Here commenced the conquest of the Amur region. The Moscow Government in 1650-5 took charge of the expedition, sending fresh men and supplies of lead and gunpowder. At length the Russians came in armed contact with the Manchurian Princes who held sovereignty over the region, and now commences that long controversy with the Chinese—as the annals now call the Manchu power—which has not yet ended.

The Amur long defined the boundary between Siberia, Mongolia, and Manchuria. After Yermak, Khabaroff is the most conspicuous figure among the Cossacks, but now comes another name, Beketoff, who opened a third route, proceeding via Lake Baikal, and sailed down the Shileka to the Amur. Events now proceed rapidly. After various engagements with the Manchu, the Russians, under Stephanoff, in 1658, were defeated on a branch of the Amur, the Sungari, which the Chinese supposed was the main river. This disaster led through the succeeding years to many struggles, and at length to the total defeat of the Russians on the Amur.

In 1684 the Chinese attacked the Russian towns, and in 1685 the Russians were besieged at Albazin by 8,000 Chinese. The defense was continued until the Chinese retired, but it led to the celebrated treaty of Nertchinsk (1689), when Russia relinquished all claims to the Amur.

The Cossacks had failed, and had to wait nearly two centuries before resuming their advance. Their failure was due to the power of China, more warlike than at any subsequent time, for the Manchus had then recently conquered China and infused a short-lived vigor into the old empire. The Chinese had firearms as well as their enemies. They owed much also, the author remarks, to "the liberal-minded favor shown to the Jesuits, who gave the Emperors of the Manchu dynasty all the resources of the science of Western Europe." What our author terms "the halt in the Far East" is that long period of Russian history from the time of the discovery of the Amur to 1847, a century and a half.

Vladimir freely states his own and perhaps the modern Russian view of Russia's relation to Europe. In brief it is that the Russians failed to understand the consequences of the French Revolution; that they failed to accept the frank offer of Constantinople made them by Napoleon, but instead engaged in the crusade against France. The Czar Paul was assassinated, but the new Czar, Alexander, was persuaded to pose as the savior of Europe and destroy the greatest man of the century instead of aggrandizing his own country. Had Alexander favored the dream of Napoleon his successors might have been spared the two futile attempts upon Constantinople by taking possession of it then. The author believes that Russia was deluded by the Austrian Metternich into a policy of inaction little suited to a young race irresistibly impelled to expansion.

The revival in the interest of Russia in Siberia seems to be a consequence of the exile thither of a considerable number of the aristocracy, and the accession of Nicholas I. in 1825. In 1847 Nicholas appointed Muravieff Governor General of Eastern Siberia. His brilliant career in three armed expeditions resulted in a treaty of peace with China in 1858, in which the left bank of the Amur was left to Russia, with the right of free navigation of the stream.

In 1859 Ignatieff visited the Pacific, and at length, availing themselves of the troubles of China in the Taiping rebellion, the Russians induced China to accede to the occupation of Vladivostok, on the Japan Sea, and confirm it by the treaty of Peking, Nov. 2, 1860.

Muravieff now saw in the removal of the naval station from Nikolaiefsk to Vladivostok the completion of his plans, and the establishment of his own name as one of the greatest benefactors of Russia. His magnificent statue stands at Khabarofsk on the Amur at the junction of the Ussuri, near the Pacific, as Yermak's stands, a most heroic figure, almost in the centre of the greatest unit of land under one Government on the globe.

The Siberian Railway, as we said, is itself a development—an evolution. Trade began "tracking" the rivers of the north; trade built roads; the Government built post roads, and next military roads. Private enterprise built steam lines, on the Ob in 1843, on the Amur in 1846, on the Yenisi in 1863. The Government of Russia is exceedingly sagacious. We must in our judgment of it consider the fact that the railroads in Russia are not built for either personal or Governmental pecuniary profit, but for the development of the country.

The imperial Government issued its rescript for the construction of the Siberian Road March 17, 1891. All routes proposed centred, as the old exploration had, on Lake Baikal, at the most important town in Siberia, Irkutsk, and were to proceed thence to the Pacific. The rapid changes in the East have caused many changes in the plan for reaching deep and open water. The railway line has long been open to Irkutsk, and the Amur has been the water connection to the Okhotsk Sea. The line along the Amur to its mouth has been abandoned, and the concession obtained of China through Manchuria fixed the terminal at Vladivostok, on the Japan Sea. But in 1898 the Russian lease of Port Arthur, on the Yellow Sea, gave what will without doubt be the most important terminus. In either case the line will comprise nearly 5,000 miles, by far the longest single enterprise ever undertaken. The political complications may be serious, but the commercial results already appear beneficial.

The United States has furnished machinery and tools for the building of the line, which, it is said, will accelerate the completion of the line some two years. Oregon is supplying cross ties, and Pennsylvania steel rails, while American locomotives are extensively in use in Russia. The importance to the United States of a railway to Europe from the eastern shores of Asia is great, but more important still is the opening of all Northern Asia to our trade, for no one can see the railway extensions of Russia in Central Asia without a conviction that it is only a question of a very few years before the Siberian system will be united with the Central Asia system of Russia, which will give unrestricted access to all Asia. And it may be a dream as fantastic as Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew" in the dead of Winter gazing across the Bering Straits at a woman advancing from the confines of Asia, to say that Russia may extend her northern system to the Northern Strait, and that the United States may meet it within sixty miles through its Alaskan territory, thus connecting the two great continents by rail with only one interruption. Then perhaps some Czar or some President may tunnel the strait, and complete the railway miracle. The question of traffic on the Siberian line will soon cease to be an open one. We remember that we once had no line to the Pacific; now we have five lines, all crowded with business. Russia's Central Asia line is already burdened with business, and we may predict will continue on through China to the great trading ports on the Pacific, and thus afford an outlet for a part of the traffic toward our own ports.

It is evident that the continent of Asia is to be so connected by railway that it will become an intimate part of the continent of Europe through the bonds of trade and travel. There has been recently proposed an English line to shorten the line from London to China, which has more territorial but not so many engineering difficulties as the Russian routes. Briefly, it is: To abandon the idea of a railway down the Euphrates, and by water through the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to India, in favor of an all-rail route, starting at Alexandria or Port Said, in Egypt, passing the Isthmus of Sinai, crossing Arabia, (thus avoiding Turkish territory,) skirting the east side of the Persian Gulf, passing through Beluchistan to Kurrachee in India. Availing itself of existing lines as far as Mandalay, in Burmah, it proposes to use a line already under construction to Kunlong. A practicable route has been discovered and surveyed which would connect through from Kunlong to the Yang-Tse River in China. Thence the route would be by water, and in the course of no long time by rail to Shanghai, the greatest mart of China.

We may call this the British railway dream, but it is not all a dream, for out of the 6,670 miles involved there are already 2,000 miles in existence.

Thus it will be seen that China and its enormous trade is the theme of many a railway as well as many a political dream, and whatever the fate of the Chinese Government, China and its people will still constitute a commercial prize second to none in the world, except, perhaps, that of the United States.

The authors of this valuable and fresh study of Central Asia, Francis Henry Skrine, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, and Edward Denison Ross, Professor of Persian at University College, London, inform us in the preface that this is the only volume on Turkestan published in English within ten years, or since Lord Kedleston's work, "Russia in Central Asia." And they further say that they offer for the first time, in any language, a consecutive history of Central Asia from the earliest days. But their object is not merely historical; they give a most valuable account of the movement of Russia from the Caspian eastward, and the successive steps of her occupation of that vast region, and a view of the countries as they are developing under her rule. They discuss "that eternal struggle between the East and the West," and the relations between England in India and Russia in the South of Asia. They give a brief but very clear view of the early history of Russia and her forming Government. It is difficult for Englishmen to be unbiased in their views of the purpose of Russia, but these gentlemen have taken not only the view of the student in the library, but of the traveler in the field, and are able to summon to their aid not only all previous writers, as their very abundant and interesting notes show, but also men of practical affairs and experience in the field, on both the Russian and the English sides of the question. Our authors take us back in a most scholarly and instructive way to the space in Central Asia, long considered the cradle of mankind, in a search for traces of nationalities and religions. In doing so, they tell us, they consult the annals of the Iranians, Greeks, Scythians, Chinese, Turks, and Russians.

The most the reviewer can hope to do will be to summarize a few of their facts, to indicate the questions involved, and speak of some of the men involved in the long history of this great region. Probably no part of the East, except, perhaps, Asia Minor, has been subject to so many different rulers, and occupied by so many dynasties, as has the region between the Caspian on the west, the Altai Mountains on the north, China on the east, the Hindu Kush and the Indian Ocean on the south, during the last 2,500 years. The Russians themselves are believed by the authors to have come from the extreme east of the region, the Pamir Mountains, and to be a part of the Aryan Veneti mentioned by Ptolemy in the first century of our era; that they settled in Europe on the Don and the Volga long before the Christian era, making their way north as far as the Vistula, where they were known as early as the fourth century A. D. as the Slavi, while the other two branches of the Veneti became known as the Wends and the Antes.

Perhaps in this origin we may find a homing (eastern) longing, as others find in the various movements of the Russians a northeastern, and also a southern tendency. There can be found few, if any, more fascinating stories in history than the development of the Slavs and their movements from their first European seat in the region of the Black Sea to the extreme northeast of Asia, and from the Vistula to the Pamir Mountains on the borders of India, with many a sidelong glance at the rich field lying on the south of the latter line of travel, namely, Constantinople, Asia Minor, and Persia.

The earliest references to the great region now designated Turkestan "are found in the Indian and Iranian epics, and give color to the theory that the Pamirs were the birthplace of the Aryan race."

The ancients gave the name Bactria to the region lying between the Oxus and the Paropamisus Mountains, and Bactria is usually named as the original Aryan seat.

Cyrus subdued Bactria, and it is mentioned in the annals of Darius II. as part of the Persian Empire on the inscription of Behistun, which dates back to the sixth century B. C. The annexation of Bactria by the Persians involved the fall of all the surrounding districts. But this region receives its most romantic interest from the most daring and marvelous military expedition of any age, the conquest of Asia by Alexander, 334-323 B. C.

Of the three great conquerors in Central Asia, it is probable that Alexander affected the course of the world most profoundly. After the conquest of Western Asia he crossed Media, Parthia, Hyrcania, and Margiana. Then, after a long swing southward, he marched north through Bactria, crossing the Oxus and occupying Sogdiana. Returning, he was again in Bactria, moved eastward, crosses the Indus into India, and, founding a seventh Alexandria on that river, floated in hastily constructed vessels down the Indus to the Indian Ocean, whence part of his army went by water to the Persian Gulf, while he, with the main force, went overland to Babylon, where a greater conqueror awaited him.

Alexander's glorious ten years seemed to have left no result, but, in truth, he broke the power of the Persian Empire forever, and made the East for a long period a part of the new world which had begun with the development of Greece.

Asia constantly wakens the latent enthusiasm that exists in us all for the free desert and the great rivers. The masses of men who roam under the sky, no matter how barbarous, cruel, or bloodthirsty they are, excite our admiration—and our love of the heroic. There are also certain names that have a fascination for us. One such is the Amu Daria, or, in plain usage, the Oxus; another the Sir Daria, (the Jaxartes,) flowing through deserts, we know not how or how far, to their mysterious and almost ignoble tomb in the Aral Sea. We have Balkh, and again Merv, "the Queen of the World," the capital of Khorassan, and again that most poetic name, Samarkand, the most beautiful of Asiatic cities, "standing revealed in palaces, mosques, and colleges," revealed now in ruins of exquisite beauty, but made visible to us by the great artist, Verestchagin, whose pictures are freely used in this volume.

After Alexander we turn first to that phenomenon, the descent of the Tartar tribes from the north of China, now called Mongolia and Manchuria. In the year 250 B. C., Tsin Chi Hwang-ti of the Chow dynasty, which ruled over China from 1122 B. C. to 250 A. D., began the construction of the Great Wall, that barrier 1,500 miles in length, which was once supposed a useless folly, but which is now seen to have been of great service to China by throwing the rising Tartar tribes of Eastern Mongolia to the westward, whence they finally descended upon the Graeco-Bactrian countries of Central Asia. China was thus preserved from the domination of the Mongols for more than 1,500 years. In this Tartar movement to the southward we cannot now detail all the struggles for supremacy among the chieftains of the various tribes, but out of them emerges the tribe called the Yué-Chi. In 30 B. C. one of the clans of this movement, the Kwei-Shuang, subdued the others, and in time became known as the Kushan, ultimately masters of the countries which go to form Turkestan, Eastern Iran, and Afghanistan.

At the dawn of the Christian era the Kushans were the foremost power of Central Asia, and were in treaty with Rome through Ambassadors. Their power lasted until the end of the third century, when they were expelled from Bactria by the White Huns. The White Huns, also of Tartar origin, are known under a variety of names, but were of the same stock as the Yué-Chi. In 360 a new tribe, the Juen-Juen, advanced westward from the extreme east of Tartary, and became masters of all Tartary, carrying their conquests from Korea clear to the confines of Europe. The various Hunnish tribes were thus driven westward by the Juen-Juen, and eventually the White Huns entered Europe under Attila in 430 A. D.

The history of Central Asia is inextricably mixed with that of Persia and the Sassanian dynasty. The struggles for dominion and power are innumerable, the Tartar element constantly pressing southward and westward.

The Turks proper first appear in the annals of the Persians about 550 A. D. The eastern tribes possessed the vast territory between the Ural Mountains and Mongolia; the western Turks, Tu-Kiue, ruled in Central Asia, from the Allai Mountains to the Jaxartes.

The pressure upon Northern Persia now changed from that of the Hun to that of the Turk, but Persia was now attacked from the westward, and the course of history of Central Asia and of Persia was changed by a new and irresistible force—the rise of Islam. No conquest was ever so rapid as that of Asia by the Meccans.

Led by Khalid, (the Sword of God,) the Arabs defeated the Romans, took Damascus, and in six years after the death of the Prophet had conquered all Syria and Palestine. In 639 the last of the Sassanian dynasty fled, the Arabs overran all Persia, and their standard was planted in Bactria and on the walls of Herat and Balkh. The Arabs overran all Central Asia, and Islam became the religion of the vast realm.

It will be impossible to give the elaborate and complete details of the next few cent-

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uries in Asia, but the Mohammedans triumphed everywhere. The death of the great Caliph Harun El-Rashid in 809 at the early age of forty-five, near Khorassan, must be noted; and the final separation in 872 of the Arabs and the Persians after an association of 200 years. The Bagdad Caliphs thenceforth lost their power over the States of Central Asia. We must note also the conquest of Persia by the Turks under the famous Toghrul Beg. By the expeditions of the Turk Toghrul and his brother Chakir (1048 A. D.) Mesopotamia and Asia Minor were overrun by Turkish bands—a reversal of that wave of Arab-Persian conquest which had swept eastward 400 years before. Alp Arslan, the son of Chakir, invaded the Roman Empire, and at his death ruled over a vast territory, extending from the Euphrates to the Oxus and from the Caspian to the Persian Gulf.

That momentous event, the birth of Temuchin, Chingiz (Gengis) Khan, was in 1162. Now for the first time appears the specific term Mongol. The Tatars, as they called themselves, were a development like the others north of the Great Wall. The tribe or branch of which Temuchin became the leader, and finally the Chingiz Khan, (the very mighty King,) was small, consisting of not over 40,000 tents; "but in twenty years' time Chingiz built up the widest empire the world has ever seen." Northern China was overrun; all Central Asia succumbed to his attack; India was invaded. He died in 1220 at the age of fifty-eight.

The Mongol invasion of Russia was under Chingiz's successors, and for 200 years the Golden Horde held their capital, Seral, on the Caspian, and levied tribute upon Russia.

But more interesting to Europeans than the Empire of Chingiz and more romantic is the story of Timur, the Great Amir—Timur Leng, the Lame Timur—or Tamerlane, as English usage has it. To Timur was long given a common ancestry with Chingiz Khan, but that myth was entirely exploded. Timur was a Turk, and was born at Kish, now Shahr-i-Sabz, (the Green City,) near Samarkand, in what is now Bokhara, A. H. 736, (1333 A. D.) By the close of 1370 Timur had made himself master of the western Chaghatays, (the dynasty of Chingiz Khan,) and, setting another on the throne, began that most remarkable career of conquest, comparable only to that of Alexander. With Timur begins that long period of the supremacy of the Turk in Asiatic lands and Eastern Europe. After he had restored peace to Central Asia he seized Persia and the Caucasus in 1390. In 1395 he triumphed over the Mongols established in Southeastern Russia. Turning then to India, he conquered the Punjab and the Ganges Delta (1398) and returned to Samarkand laden with immense spoils. Turning again westward he broke the Egyptian power in Syria defeating the Mamluks and taking Damascus. On the field of Angora (1402) he defeated Sultan Bayazid, the renowned conqueror. Constantinople and the Empire of the East lay at his mercy, but, happily for European civilization, he was drawn home to his beloved Samarkand, and three years later died at Otrar, on his way to subdue China, in 1404, at the age of seventy-one. This wonderful man is described by Wolff as being of great stature, large head, open forehead, beautiful red and white complexion, with long hair, white from his birth. He wore a serious and gloomy expression of countenance, was an enemy to joke or jest, and especially to falsehood. He loved neither sports nor buffoons, but physicians, astronomers, and lawyers. He was not a man of learning, but sought every means of acquiring knowledge of other countries, of their politics, Courts, and armies. Of a retentive memory, he never forgot what he once read or heard. To use the exact words of Wolff, "Without the philosophy of Antonius or the pedantry of Constantine, his laws exhibit a deep knowledge of military art and political science. Such principles were imitated successfully by his successors Shah Baber and the great Shah Akbar, in Hindustan."

The dynasty of Timur lasted for only 140 years, but it comprises the most brilliant page in Central Asian annals. Timur's son, Shah Rukh, ("King and Castle," Timur's favorite move in the game of chess,) died in 1448, and was succeeded by his son, Ulugh Beg, who made Samarkand the most beautiful city in the East. His astronomical calculations are well known in Europe. This period is made illustrious by the names of poets, philosophers, and theologians, and is comparable with the brightest days of the Moorish rule in Spain. The Chaghatay dialect is the oldest form of Turkish which has come down to us through the Arabic characters.

Our author's object is not to describe the entrance of the Osmanli Turk into Europe, the extinction of the Greek Empire with the capture of Constantinople in 1453, and the menace to all Europe, but rather to show how Russia has taken upon itself to bring order out of the never-ending confusion of the semi-barbarian resultant of the age-long strifes of Asia, and put an end to the oppressions, the cruelties, the disorders, the misgovernment, and to some of the vices of the Khanates. In an interesting sketch map of Central Asia is shown the successive occupations of Russia from the Caspian eastward and from Siberia southward. A line drawn from Orenburg eastward and northerly as far as Omsk, in Siberia, and down to Zaisan, shows the claim of Russia in 1734. A second line, drawn from the north end of the Caspian irregularly through Lake Balkash, represents the advance in 1735. It was nearly 100 years later—namely, in 1863—that the series of military expeditions drew another line from the middle of the Caspian through the Aral Sea, and eastward to the border of China near Lake Issik. In 1868 Samarkand yielded; in 1874 all the territory north of Khiva, Bokhara, and Kokand was occupied.

Here the lines of occupation became more irregular; the conquest of Khiva, of Bokhara, and of Merv in 1884 established the sovereignty of Russia without recourse. The conquest of Central Asia by the Russians will form, as time goes on, one of the most remarkable military and heroic episodes of the world.

The building of the railway from the Caspian Sea began in 1885, and is a record of construction work under great difficulties which will repay the reader for careful study. The line extends via Geok Teppe and Askabad along the Persian border, which it leaves going northward to Merv. From Merv there is a branch line to Kushk, a distance of 142 miles, on the border of Afghanistan, and within a short distance of Herat, long considered the northern gateway to India. This line is especially interesting to England, as, with the construction of certain not difficult lines, the passage from London to the Indus may be reduced to seven days, a clear saving of time over the Suez route of ten days. The route from Kushk would be via Kandahar, joining the Indian lines at Chaman, and thence to Bombay and all parts of India.

The main line runs northwardly from Merv, crosses the Oxus at Charjui, reaching Bokhara, thence eastwardly to Samarkand, Kokand, and at present ending at Andijan, on the Jaxartes. There is a branch line from Khavast, half-way between Samarkand and Kokand, to Tashkent, the great caravan mart of the Jaxartes region.

Already all these lines are burdened beyond their capacity with commercial business, and it is confidently predicted that the great Siberian transcontinental line will ultimately be connected with the Central Asia line. And it would not be a very wild dream for the railway engineer to conceive of a railway line to the Pacific through the heart of China, or at least to navigable water on the Yangtse Kiang.

Who can doubt that the whole vast Central Asian region, under equal and just government, will revive and under irrigation and proper care will renew its ancient fertility? The world will gain a new and productive land of immense extent, of romantic history, and wonderful beauty.

But what of the relations of the greatest land power of Europe and the greatest sea power—Russia and England—in the heart of Asia? One might suppose that it would be at least a century before Russia could, if disposed, advance further from her base and the profitable use of the lands now in her possession, either in agriculture or in trade. Our authors, though English, seem to have few insular prejudices, and look with admiration upon Russia. Perhaps the remarks they make in the chapter entitled "Friends or Foes" as to the past and the present will best explain their political judgments, if not their sympathies. They say: "It is almost impossible for an Englishman to judge the subjects of the Czar. Forty-five years ago a friendship which had lasted for centuries was shattered by that greatest blunder of the century, our Crimean campaign. The Russian advance in Asia, which we have described as automatic and uncontrollable, has been interpreted as a menace to our position in India." But, they continue, "the geographical position of India is such that it can be held by no European power which is not mistress of the seas." "It is true that the path opened by nature for her expansion leads southward. Peter the Great's famous will is a forgery, but no one can doubt that its promptings have sunk deeply into the hearts of the Russian people. In their eyes the Czar is the heir of the Byzantine Empire, which gave them laws and religion, and they are firmly convinced that a day will come when the Greek Cross will replace the Crescent which desecrates the summits of St. Sophia. Twice has the road to Constantinople been blocked by England. In 1854 she drew the sword in order to keep the world in Turkish hands; and a quarter of a century later she turned back the Czar's victorious legions when the splendid quarry was within their grasp.

"Baffled in an ambition which educated Russians deem legitimate, their eyes are turned to the Far East; but here, again, England has set limits to their expansion."

But at present all questions of boundary are set at rest under the decision of a mixed commission to demarkate the spheres of English and Russian influence on the Pamirs in 1895. "The boundaries of these Asiatic empires meet in those stupendous hills, but their difficulty of access has hitherto precluded any attempt to lay them down authoritatively. The English representatives met their Russian colleagues on the shore of Lake Victoria, a wild mountain tarn which gives birth to the Oxus. No time was lost in tracing the boundary prescribed in an agreement entered into between the two powers. Starting on the eastern side of the lake, it follows the crest of the Sarikol Range until the Chinese frontier is reached. From the sixth mile, writes a survey officer, 'a rugged and inaccessible spur of the Sarikol Range carries the boundary into regions of perpetual ice and snow to its juncture with the main range. Here, amid a solitary wilderness, 20,000 feet above sea level, absolutely inaccessible to man and within the ken of no living creature except the Pamir eagles, the three great empires actually meet. No

(Continued on Page 788.)

RUSSIA AND ASIA.

(Continued.)

more fitting tri-junction could possibly have been found.'"

The author of "A Russian Province of the North," a nobleman, Alexander Platonovich Engelhardt, has one manifest advantage. He is the Governor of the province, Archangel. He has therefore access to all the sources of information, to the best maps and latest surveys, and he gives his readers the benefit of the maps, surveys, and official information in liberal measure.

Few of us have any true idea of the extent of this most northern province of Russia. Our atlases pinch up the lines of longitude on their converging way to the north pole so that the little spot on the map called the Province of Archangel does not seem as long east and west as the Atlantic Coast from New York to Florida, or as deep north and south as from New York to Detroit. Yet from the Varanger Fjord, the furthest coast of Norway east of North Cape and Hammerfest, on the Arctic Ocean, to the Ural Mountains is a good thousand miles. And in the middle of this space the White Sea dips far down south 300 or 400 miles, making an immense coast line, which would be greatly extended if Nova Zembla were taken into the measurement. Nova Zembla is a part of the Province of Archangel, and is some 1,000 versts, or 666 miles, long north and south by 200 versts, or 133 miles, wide.

The total population of the Province of Archangel is 350,000 souls. The port of Archangel has a population of about 20,000, and is a city of considerable development on the Dwina River. The more populous and civilized district immediately about the City of Archangel is not described in this volume, it being chiefly a record of observations in the other districts. However, political economists and statisticians will find all the products and the trade of the Province of Archangel tabulated and reduced to usefulness in the volume under review. Commercial men can now accurately know what competition in any line is likely from the whole province.

There is a branch of the Russian Bank for Foreign Trade at Archangel. Roughly speaking, the productive power of the Province of Archangel is large and now increasing, owing to its railways, steamship lines, and its telegraphs, which last are a great aid to the fishermen, giving notice, as they do, of the movement of the shoals of fish and their whereabouts—a weather bureau for the fishermen. The immense extent of 211,356,000 acres is more than half waste land; about 81,000 acres being timber and 540,000 acres pasture, which leaves only about 200,000 acres of tillable surface.

The product of barley, oats, rye, and potatoes amounts to only about one-third of the actual needs of the whole population, so that 45,000 tons must be supplied from the interior of Russia. Owing to the vast amount of pasture land, stock breeding with the new facilities for export promises to be profitable. The fisheries are of course the greatest industry, the whole product of salmon, cod, turbot, herring, &c., amounting in 1897 to £119,473. The seal fisheries are also prosperous, though they are on a small scale. The forest game and marine animal industries are extensive and profitable.

Various mills and factories had an output in 1897 of £813,894. The total imports and exports of 1897 were £1,201,579. But the general reader will care most for the significance of the late operations of the Russian Government. As all know, Archangel was long the only port of European Russia on the open ocean, and that was closed by ice six months in the year. The possible importance of the port is shown by its enormous trade in 1812, when it was the one spot in Europe where Napoleon's blockade was broken, which brought on his fatal Russian campaign.

But in 1894 the far-seeing Imperial Minister of Finance, Mr. Witte, whose name is becoming famous in Europe as a financier, visiting Archangel, saw that what Russia and the well-being of the province most needed was an all-the-year-round open port. So he proceeded to build one. And the harbor of Ekaterina, on the northern side of the Peninsula of Kola, (Lapland,) was chosen, a port ice-free, with deep and ample harbor, "sheltered by impregnable rocks of granite whence a Russian fleet could put to sea, free and unfettered, and gain access to the broad ocean and all the countries of the world." "For we must not lose sight of the fact that of all the seas which wash the shores of Russia, the White Sea, and the Arctic Ocean are the only ones that she can really call her own."

The commercial importance of Ekaterina Harbor will doubtless be secondary to the value to Russia of its dockyard and naval depot. But both will be immensely enhanced when the railway is extended from Archangel to Kola and Ekaterina. Telegraph lines have been erected, as they have also been from the Norwegian frontier along the Lapland coast and the White Sea littoral to Archangel, and northward to Ust-Tsilma, in Petchora. There are weekly steamers connecting all the principal ports and a semi-annual steamer to Nova Zembla.

The chief interest, however, must at present centre in the fact that Archangel now has railway connections with Vologda, 396 miles, opened in 1897; thence to Moscow, 394 miles further, in all 700 miles, and branching at Yaroslav to St. Petersburg.

There is also another very long line building from Kotlass, on the Northern Dwina, to Perm, in connection with the Siberian Railway, some five or six hundred miles long. These lines are expected to effect a great change in all the extreme North, to afford a home Russian market for the vast fisheries, interior Russia having hitherto been dependent on foreign fisheries, and in return to afford a market for Russia's food products. The province is expected to develop rapidly the metal deposits, the timber and fish and game industries, and to become one more proof of the sagacity of Peter the Great in his estimate of the province and of the statesmanship of Russia. Such measures are measures of finance, in the true sense of the word. And they are a part of that vast national and industrial expansion which avails itself of all the great inventions of our time to make its way and its success.

Besides these general facts the volume is an account of three official tours during the author's administration. It contains valuable and interesting information about the appearance, the customs, the religion, and the habits of the inhabitants of the district of Kem, of the Lapp country called the Murman coast, of the Island of Nova Zembla, and of the district of Mezen and Petchora east of the White Sea and bordering on the Ural Mountains, the dividing line between Europe and Asia. This vast northern province is nearly all a plain with few elevations; it is in great part the tundra, covered with stunted timber and mosses. The reindeer are the principal reliance of the people outside of the fisheries and shipbuilding. There are interesting ethnological questions; the Samoyedes have long been the subject of much dispute, some counting them pure Mongols from the west of Siberia, and some a mixture of Finn and Mongol. The Lapps are a waif from some Asiatic westward movement.

The author has not the advantage of describing a beautiful country, but he well describes the polar night and the arctic day. The polar night lasts from Nov. 25 to Jan. 15. "But there is a glimmer of light, and the Aurora Borealis set the heavens in a blaze as with clouds of fire, turning night into twilight, as it were, and by their brilliancy and beauty making some amends to the natives for the absence of the sun's rays." But there is a compensation; the sun never sets from the 24th of May to the 21st of July—the arctic day. Summer lasts two months, but attempts at agriculture are doomed to failure, except upon a very limited area.

Something over fifty years ago one S. F. B. Morse, now not unknown to fame, wrote a letter from Paris to his friend Irenaeus Prime, then editor of The New York Observer, in which he informed his friend and the public, as the old files of the paper show—for the letter was of enough interest to put in print—that he had the day before received a visit from one M. Daguerre, to whom he had explained the invention he had made—the electric telegraph—and that M. Daguerre thought it would become of service to the world. "In return," continues Mr. Morse, "I to-day visited M. Daguerre, who showed me his invention of taking sun pictures on metal surfaces. We discussed the uses of such an invention, especially in bringing to us pictures of the rare architecture and works of art of foreign lands, if not views of the lands themselves and their inhabitants, and how it would almost dispense with the necessity for travel and personal exertion when one could have the whole world thus brought to his doors."

This is not a literal quotation from the letter, but is the gist of what these two remarkably modest gentlemen said when mutually complimenting one another. Both would have been incredulous could any one have that day predicted what the wire and the camera would work out in later days.

Mrs. Archibald Little's book is a new proof of how accurately the camera reports, as well as how it becomes more and more an interpreter of the beautiful, the interesting, and the real in "foreign countries." Mrs. Little's camera has a remarkably sharp and discriminating faculty, and an unusual eye for beauty. It has the aid of very skillfully made plates impressed on unusually smooth and fine paper, helping to make the volume of her observations in China an exceedingly agreeable one to the eye and the hand.

The pictures, though some of them are of familiar subjects, are not the hackneyed ones, and those of scenery, such as the Entrance to the Yangtse Gorges, Poling a Boat up a Rapid, The Poppies and Terraced Rice Fields, The Fortress of Refuge, The Great Precipice on Mount Orni, and of The Great Wall, are fine and inspiring.

Not that Mrs. Little's book depends upon the illustrations for its interest. She has remarkably sharp eyes and open ears, as well as a discriminating camera. From the time of the landing of this well-qualified Englishwoman in Shanghai, with her husband, Archibald J. Little, F. R. G. S., in May, 1887, through a residence and journeyings of many years (part of the time being spent in Japan) Mrs. Little has had unusual facilities for seeing Northern, Central, and Western China, and more than that, of hearing China discussed by Europeans of station and of accurate knowledge. The author has taken cognizance of a great number of things, things as widely separated as the custom of foot-binding among the women, and the affairs and politics of the Emperor's household, and the aspects of the Sacred City inclosed in Peking. The author gives with clearness the best English information concerning the legitimate Emperor and the illegitimate usurping Empress Mother, and of their respective adherents, advisers, and followers, and describes the recent coup d'état, and the events of late years, giving a full and clear view of the issue which is, in a word, a struggle between the old order and progress. She gives also in full the remarkably bold open letter of the reformer Kang Yu Wei on the deposition of the Emperor.

Li Hung Chang is unhesitatingly classed as "unscrupulous" and reactionary. The official service based upon competitive examinations does not, as we fondly dream it will with us, produce either efficiency or honesty, for to the successful candidate eventually belong the immense spoils of official power over the revenues and the bribe-giver.

The book does not contain an index, but it has a very ingenious device following a full table of contents and list of the 120 illustrations. It is called "Dry Statements, (to be carried with the reader, if possible,") and reads:

The Chinese Empire is rather larger than Europe.

Being on the eastern side of a great continent, it has the same extremes of climate as are to be found in the United States.

Fruits, flowers, and crops vary in like manner.

Peking is on about the same parallel as Madrid, Chungking as Cairo, Shanghai as Madeira.

The population of China is over 385,000,000.

That of the British Isles in 1891 not quite 38,000,000.

That of France in 1896, 38,500,000.

One alone of China's eighteen provinces, Kiangsu, has over 39,500,000.

The Russian nation, already extending over one-sixth of the globe, while China only extends over a little more than one-twelfth, musters little over 129,000,000, and thus has about one-third of the Chinese population, with about twice its territory to stretch itself in.

There is no poor law in China. There are no Sundays.

It is considered very unwomanly not to wear trousers, and very indelicate for a man not to have skirts to his coat; consequently our European dress is reckoned by Chinese as indecorous.

Chinese begin dinner with dessert or Russian sakouska, and finish with hot soup instead of hot coffee.

Their cooks are second only to the French; their serving-men surpass the Germans.

Chinese love children; are ready to work day and night for their masters; and, if occasion demand, to be beaten in their place, or even, if need be, to die for them.

In fine, although in all details unlike ourselves, a great race, with some magnificent qualities.

This is interesting and valuable, and will be of service, but after all, what readers really want is to get as far as possible from the ignorance of that time when our missionaries first reported the difficulties of the heathen chopstick and the degradation of the Chinese diet of rats and mice. We can easily enough understand the immense disparity in station, the great heights of wealth and the depths of poverty in contrast everywhere. Here we are helped to know the social customs, the manners, the fashions, and superstitions, the views on religion, on life and death, which a woman observes so keenly. She wants us to see the beauty of China's trees, its gorgeous flowers, and its magnificent gardens; to see the terraces, the walls, the bridges in carved stone; and to understand what it is that pleased the Chinese eye in the immense overlaying carved roofs and their curious ornamentations.

Mrs. Little's interesting journey with her husband (who has published "Through the Yangtse Gorges) up the immense Yangtse River introduces the reader to the far western province of Szechuan, one of the richest and most picturesque in China; and also into the borders of Chinese Thibet, whose Buddhist temples and monasteries are not only interesting, but architecturally worth seeing. She throws some light upon Taoism and upon the ancient Roman Catholic missions and their lasting effects, and upon the Protestant missions and missionaries and their work.

Our author is a woman of courage, and can draw a very sharp contrast between the very bad sights and smells of a Chinese city and the sights and smells of London not unfavorable to the Chinese city, and contrast the vice of Paris and other European cities not always unfavorably to the Chinese.

Naturally Mrs. Little devotes much space to social questions, and to the Chinese ideas of morals and decency. The position of women in any country is justly considered a fair gauge of its social condition, and this book is so discriminating and well informed that it constantly draws the line between what is really vicious, immodest, or bad, and that which is only different from the European ideas of behavior or of morality and propriety.

The author makes the shrewd observation that "more formidable than the soldiery are the literati of China. Soldiering is despised in China; learning is esteemed. The literati are far more numerous. They arrive (for the examinations at the city of their province) in great armies, nominally 10,000, or more, and each young man of any standing has his pipe bearer, and three or more servants, possibly in the case of military students a horse or two and attendant grooms as well. In the Summer of 1897, at Chiangtu, there were 14,000 candidates who had already passed the first of the five examinations necessary before entering the highest body in China, the Hanlin College. They were all what is commonly Englished into B. A.'s, that is Tsai or Budding Talent. And there were ninety-six degrees to be conferred. Picture the disappointment in a land where for twelve centuries no official post of any kind has been conferred without preliminary examination."

Speaking of soldiers, Mrs. Little saw the armies of China moving to meet the Japanese in the war of 1895. The descriptions would be ludicrous if they were not so pitiful—the story of a people that prefers learning to soldiering going out like lambs to be shot down in the one-sided war. When are the Chinese people going to learn that war is the noblest, the most admired, occupation of civilization, and really beneficial to the recipient if he did but know it!

They do not yet appreciate that modern spirit which insists on China's "entering the family of nations" and taking up arms as an indispensable part of civilization, though soldiering is to them but a relic

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of the barbarism of their own incomprehensible antiquity.

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GEORGE H. WARNER.

Bookbindings at Bonaventure's.

The eighth annual exhibition of fine and rare books, at the Bonaventure Galleries, was opened on Monday, Nov. 20, and will continue until the 1st of December. Twenty-eight French, English, and American binders are represented, and the number of volumes shown exceeds 100. French work largely predominates, but the showing made by English and American binders is exceedingly favorable. A notable fact in connection with the bindings exhibited by Mr. Bonaventure is that the designs are made here by him and the volumes, in paper, are taken from this country to Europe on his annual visits to foreign markets and placed direct in the hands of selected binders, who then execute the commissions given. The result is that the design harmonizes with the book, and the execution must conform and also harmonize.

A beautifully bound set, in seven volumes, of the Bibliophiles Contemporains, the publications of the society founded by Octave Uzanne, the celebrated French author, in 1890, which are most eagerly sought for in Paris and by book lovers, is one of the features of the present exhibition.

They consist of "Feminies," first edition, which is illustrated in color by Rops. The binding medium is light orange colored levant, with emblematic border in five colors. The mosaics are in mauve, red, green, pink, and saffron. The name of title is in full mosaic on the back, and the whole is very rich. Ruban is the binder.

"L'Effort" comes from the Club Bindery. It is bound in dark blue gros grain morocco, with one-inch broad sunflower border, and, though severly plain, is of real merit and serves to show what can be done by a native bindery.

Daudet's "Sapho" (first edition, with water-color frontispiece) is bound by Lortic in crimson red morocco. A Ligne Brisée border of twelve lines bounds the cover. Arabesque tooling appears in corners. The doublé is in delicate blue, with Tudor rose ornaments in the angles of the quadrangle. A straight and dotted line border, with dentelle finish, are details in this piece of gem binding.

Voltaire's "Zadig," one of the rarest of the "Amis des Livres," was bound by Chambolle-Duru in brown morocco, with line border. Doublé in dark blue, with interlaced geometric border. This volume must be seen to have thorough appreciation in the masterly ornamentation in lines and curves that has been lavished upon it.

Stikeman sent seven or eight examples of his work, among which was "The Dipsy Chanty," (Roycroft,) in dark blue crushed levant, with white lotus leaves as motifs. Doublé in marbled paper, delicately tooled, and also Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," in dark green morocco, with Renaissance border.

A whole case was devoted to Zaehnsdorf, some fifteen of his bindings being exhibited. One of these was a first edition of Kipling's "Seven Seas" in maroon morocco with arabesque designs and elovis Eve patterns. Doublé with dentelle border.

Lefort bound "The Fountain and Other Poems," by William Cullen Bryant (presentation copy by the author) in pale blue morocco, Janseniste style, with American lily in relief as a mosaic on cover, and "Tennyson's Sonnets" (1830) sur brochure in royal blue morocco with panels of roses and butterflies as mosaics. Doublé in crushed strawberry levant with single line border and an individual rose stalk most delicately inlaid in white in one corner.

Among the lessons taught by the present beautiful display is that the French are easily maintaining their old superiority as binders.

W. G. BOWDOIN.

Grant Allen's Best Story.

It has just been made known that the late Grant Allen was the author of two works of fiction not heretofore attributed to his pen. They are entitled "Rosalba" and "The Typewriter Girl." G. P. Putnam's Sons published "Rosalba" at about the same time that "Miss Cayley's Adventures" was presented, but not even the publishers were aware that both were the work of the same author. Their only information was that the author of "Rosalba" was a prominent person who did not care to have his name affixed to the book. And so it seems that the writer who hid his identity behind the pseudonym of "Olive Pratt Rayner" is no other than the man who has won distinct fame in several branches of literature. Even the professional critics were deceived by the pseudonym, and one of them went so far as to urge upon Mr. Grant Richards of London, his own publisher, the benefits to be derived from getting the supposed "Miss Rayner" to write a story for him. Persons of broad and discriminating reading have been heard to say that a very large portion of Grant Allen's fame as a writer of fiction will most assuredly rest upon "Rosalba," which is the history of a very attractive young Italian variety artiste.

Famous Hamlets Left Out.

A British correspondent inquires why in "Some Famous Hamlets," a forthcoming book by Mr. Clement Scott, has the author completely ignored the Hamlets of Booth, Salvini, and some others that were famous not quite a generation ago. Mr. Scott, it is understood, even gives some space to discussing the merits of Mme. Bernhardt's Hamlet, while Sir Henry Irving's, Wilson Barrett's, Tree's, and Forbes Robertson's come in for the principal share of comment. It is said that some fifteen years ago Austin Brereton anticipated Mr. Scott's title by the publication of a little volume, which reviewed "Some Famous Hamlets" from Burbage to Fechter. Thus, if Mr. Scott's narrative were a little fuller, it would, together with the Brereton book, form a fairly complete record. It is to be regretted that it is not so.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—After two years of the most intense suffering, borne with a cheerfulness and heroism that have rarely been equaled, Grant Allen is at rest. Now that he is gone, men are lavish in their praise of him. It is a curious custom which refrains from saying the things that could make a man happy until after it is certain that he cannot hear them, but it is the invariable custom of the Anglo-Saxon race. When Grant Allen was living his work received scant praise, and certain of his peculiarities furnished unfailing material for chaff. Now we are told that he was an unappreciated man of genius, which is the truth, late as we seem to be in discovering it.

Allen undoubtedly tried to do too much. His true place was as a writer upon scientific subjects, but he early found that to make a living by writing scientific books was an impossibility. He was an admirable writer of short stories, but he wrote too many of them to make it possible to maintain a uniform standard of excellence. His novels were chiefly written to give expression to his eccentric social and religious theories, and while they are undoubtedly clever they are much below his short stories in literary merit. I think he was at his best in short descriptive articles, dealing with animals and plants, for he was intimate with nature, and wrote charmingly of that intimacy.

Personally, Allen was one of the gentlest and most lovable of men. It was a delight to hear him talk of the animals which he had known. He had learned from the gospel of Darwin that an animal is as much a person as a man, and the animals recognized in him one who understood them. He was on the most intimate terms with a large circle of animals, and his furred and feathered friends will mourn him as sincerely as if they knew the true meaning of that sudden and mysterious disappearance which we know as death.

Allen was in his way an encyclopedia. He knew most things, and of many things he had a complete and exhaustive knowledge. Genealogy was one of his hobbies, and he knew more about the origin of English families than is known at the Herald's office. He was rather a shy man, and not at all prone to display his accomplishments, but when he could be induced to talk upon some favorite subject, his listeners must have been dull indeed if they were not delighted.

The last time I met Allen we had a long conversation concerning certain mental characteristics of dogs and cats. I remember how lucid and plausible was his theory of what dogs thought of men, and of the different way in which cats look on us. He was at the time suffering from the terrible disease which has taken him from us, but he was as sunny in his manner as if he had never known pain. He was not only a man of genius, but a man of exceptional kindness toward all created beings. Professedly an agnostic, his life might have been a model for any Christian to follow. If ever a man was loyal to what he believed to be his duty, it was Grant Allen. He was not what men call a successful man, but surely so noble a life as his has not been lived in vain.

How far is a novelist justified in painting a portrait of a living man? Mr. Morley Roberts has made Cecil Rhodes the hero of his new novel, "The Colossus," and people are asking themselves if Mr. Rhodes has not good cause for complaint against the author. As a rule it may be safely said that no one has a right to put any living person in a novel—at least without that person's consent; but the case of Mr. Rhodes is to some extent exceptional. He will probably be pleased with what Mr. Roberts has done, for the reason that it will be a good business advertisement of him, and Mr. Rhodes is first of all a man of business. There are people who admire him because he has undoubtedly done much to build up South Africa, but I fancy that very few respectable Englishmen admire the man's character. He is the incarnation of vulgar force. He certainly has some elements of greatness, but his view of life is as sordid as that of a second-hand clothes dealer of the sort that forms the butt of comic papers. He will not feel in the least degree insulted by the portrait of him which Mr. Roberts has painted. On the contrary, it will probably please him. In the circumstances we may therefore justify Mr. Roberts's book, for he has selected as its hero the only living Englishman of eminence who would be pleased by such treatment. As for the book itself, it is very clever and very readable. It has not the dainty refinement of Mr. Anthony Hope's "The God in the Car," the hero of which was also Mr. Rhodes, but I fancy that it will have much more popularity, and will thoroughly deserve it.

Mr. Swinburne's new tragedy is, of course, one of the most important books of the year, but perhaps that is rather because it is Swinburne's than because it is a great and faultless poem. I confess that while I yield to no one in my admiration for the earlier works of Swinburne, I find it difficult to read those of his later years. The new volume, of course, has very great merit, but to me it is tedious, and I should not like to be compelled to read it through. As for Swinburne's recent political poems, and notably his sonnet on the Dreyfus trial, they would be called to the last degree hysterical had they been written by any other man.

The Speaker, under its new management, is greatly improved. It is now something like The Saturday Review in its better days—that is, if one can imagine a Liberal Saturday Review. When it was first established The Speaker was by far the most readable of the literary weeklies, but it did not improve with age, probably because its Liberal supporters grew tired of spending money on it without the hope of dividends. It has started off so well with its new editors that it is to be hoped it will not lack financial support. I have little sympathy with its politics, but I should like to see the Liberal party represented by a really able literary weekly. Munsey's Magazine is shortly to appear here. The experiment of establishing the magazine here will be interesting, and will probably have the effect of improving the process pictures of the cheaper magazines.

Among the new novels is Miss Violet Hunt's "The Human Interest." Miss Hunt is one of the cleverest of women writers, and her books are always interesting. She is especially brilliant in dialogue, and dullness is something which she always successfully avoids. There is, however, a pessimistic tone in most of her writings, which is rather unaccountable to those who know her as a very bright, attractive, witty woman. This tone is even more prominent than usual in her new book, but I hardly imagine that it will affect its sale. The book is a thoroughly good one, and is on the whole the best thing that Miss Hunt has yet done.

Miss Mary Cholmondeley's "Red Pottage" is well worth reading. There are situations in it which are decidedly new and which ought to be enough to make its fortune. It is unequal in some respects, and does not, I am confident, represent the best that is in the author; but it is a novel which ought to make a hit, and probably will.

The second volume of Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne's "Adventures of Captain Kettle" is selling well. Captain Kettle has any quantity of admirers, and he is entitled to be considered a true creation. The second volume of his adventures is as full of interest and impossibility as his first, and most readers will be sorry to learn from the last chapter that there is little probability that the Captain will resume his adventurous life.

There is to be a delay in the publication of the translation of Zola's new novel. The truth seems to be that the book has proved untranslatable in the present state of the English law. If it were to be translated with any fidelity to the original, the publishers would be sure to be prosecuted, and a Bowdlerized translation would be a very unsatisfactory thing. This is a pity, for since the Dreyfus affair English admiration for Zola has immensely increased. But the English law is framed with a single eye to the interests of the young person, and "Fécondité" is certainly not a book that is intended for the young person.

The book of the season will undoubtedly be the Stevenson letters, which are to be published some time this month. That is to say, it will be the book of the season if it proves to be something more than a mere reprint of the letters that have already appeared in Scribner's Magazine. It is generally understood that those letters will form only a part of the new volume, and it is earnestly to be hoped that this is true.

An enormous quantity of new books is on the publishers' shelves, and the advertising columns of the literary weeklies are crowded with announcements. The war in South Africa has not yet had any apparent effect on the book trade; but if it continues it will inevitably cause a heavy loss to the publishers. The war correspondents will have things all their own way, and novelists who write of fictitious battles will be unable to compete with correspondents who write of battles that they have seen.

W. L. ALDEN.

Letter from Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 31—The great artistic event of the next few weeks will be the general exhibition of Alfred Stevens's works which, by a gracious consent of the Government, will be held at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Alfred Stevens, though a Belgian by birth, has lived all his artistic life in Paris, and is as much identified with French art as Alma Tadema with that of England. A brilliant painter—indeed it would be difficult to find his superior among any living moderns—equally good in landscape, portraiture, and genre, Alfred Stevens, whether owing to a natural, almost Bohemian insouciance of character, or to bad luck, has never had the pecuniary success which his genius merits. I believe that the effort which his friends, and all true art lovers, are now making to "boom" him is not altogether unconnected with the somewhat straitened financial situation into which the eminent painter, aging and ill, has recently fallen. He has a son, M. Leopold Stevens, a young giant, who has inherited much of his father's genius, and from him great things are to be expected, though his fame is not yet wedded to pecuniary fortune. I am convinced that when this exhibition is opened it will be a revelation even to those who are fairly well acquainted with Alfred Stevens's amazing versatility and the unvarying excellence of his works. Stevens has been for some time in the hands of picture dealers, which accounts in a measure for his not having reaped the full reward of his virtue, but greatly unpaid, as he still is by them, I know that his pictures bring large prices, and I am acquainted with several amateurs who buy a Stevens whenever they can as a pure speculation, confident that its value can only increase with time.

Stevens is a brilliant and witty conversationalist, and his epigrams upon art are quite as neat as Whistler's, and perhaps of more practical value to the world at large. Some years ago a number of his friends persuaded him to publish for private circulation a little volume of his "Impressions of Painting," which is now extremely rare. "Execution is the painter's style" is one of them. "The virgin forests where we have not lived have not the eloquence of an intimate and familiar woodland spot," is another. "Too good eyesight is often a misfortune to a painter whose retina loses its sense of proportion through seeing too many things in detail." "Every master has painted a Virgin and the Infant Jesus. It is always a mother and her son, and this will always be an admirable subject."

Alfred Stevens, I may add, is one of the last of the old boulevardiers.

In literary circles there is great talk just at present of Clovis Hugues's epic poem of "Joan of Arc," in which, as he says, he has sought to clothe modern poetry, with its romance and symbolism, in the old and simple dress of the folk-lays. A few extracts have appeared, and they are certainly very pleasant reading, though the tone is too playful and imaginative to be in the least heroic. Clovis Hugues is a mulatto born at Marseilles, so that he carries two suns in his heart instead of one. His squat, humpbacked figure, long fell of grisly hair thrown back from the mask of a good-tempered satyr cut in old ivory, are a welcome and familiar sight in the Chamber, where he is the favorite of all parties, although professing extreme Socialist views. He started in life as office sweeper in a Radical paper at Marseilles run by M. Naquet, and ultimately joined its staff. To the end he was the intimate friend of Victor Hugo, whose genius he admired above all things and whose grotesque vanity was a source to him of infinite good-tempered amusement. He is a painter of some talent, and married a sculptress, whose chief title to fame, however, is that she shot a lawyer dead who had insulted her in court during a divorce case. Clovis Hugues is the champion of all weak causes, and whatever posterity may say as to the final value of his verse, no temperament exists which is more in ethical sympathy with that of the Pucelle than is his.

Here are some details which I have gleaned from the art world specially for the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:

Fritz Thaulow, the great Norwegian painter, a chief pillar of the impressionist school in Paris, and particularly well known in America, whence he brought some glorious studies, exhibited this year at Georges Peter's, has been spending his holiday at Venice. Thaulow is the greatest master of still water and stream effects who has ever lived, and Venice, the water city par excellence, must have filled his soul with joy. He tells me that he has been painting a large series of pictures of the canals of Venice. Furthermore, he has just finished three pictures all representing the old bridge (ponte delle Pietri) of Verona. These will be exhibited here at Georges Petet's in March of next year, in a collection to be entitled "The New School of Painters and Sculptors." They will then be shown in Scandinavia and Germany, and finally at the Paris Exhibition. Denis Puech has just finished a portrait bust in bronze of M. de la Sicottière, destined for Alençon; also a high relief representing the town of Paris protecting Work, Science, and Poetry, which will be placed in the study of the Prefect of the Seine at the Hôtel de Ville. The model of Mme. Calvé as Ophelia is finished. M. Denis Puech spent three weeks at Mme. Calvé's country house in the Aveyron, where the great prima donna posed to him. Perhaps, but this is not certain, the statue may one day be placed upon Mme. Calvé's tomb. M. Puech has also been at Rambouillet, where the President of the republic posed to him for a bust. Mr. St. Gaudens, when I last heard from him, was busy with the figure of Victory which completes the monument of Gen. Sherman, exhibited this year at the Salon. Tattegram, the painter, to whom the Medal of Honor was awarded at this year's Salon, has been ill. He has been obliged to renounce the execution of the large paintings ordered from him by the Government for the Salle des Fêtes at the exhibition, but hopes to be well enough to finish by the end of this year a big triptych destined for the Calais Chamber of Commerce. Iwill, one of our most delicate landscape artists, has been working at a grand panoramic picture, entitled "Evening at Venice," showing San Georgio, La Salute, and the Palace of the Doges, and at three other important views of Venice, in which town he is now staying to complete his work from nature. Louis Girardot, the Orientalist, is still, he tells me, deep in his study of Arab life in Morocco, and this year is more particularly busy with interiors. During the Autumn he has been painting forest scenes, has finished several portraits, and sketched out two little figures to be cast in wax. His is a genius of many moods.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Colonel Baxter and Oblivion.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Two correspondents of THE SATURDAY REVIEW have lately remarked upon the forgotten fame of Col. Charles E. Baxter, a gallant New York officer who was killed in the battle of Chapultepec during the Mexican war.

Has not oblivion also befallen the other brave and devoted officers who perished with Col. Baxter in the same war—Ringgold, Hardin, Butler, Clay, and others whose names once were upon every one's lips? Moreover, of the Generals most conspicuous in that war, with the exception of Taylor and Scott, how many are now remembered—Worth, Quitman, Smith, Shields, Pillow, Twiggs—unless it be the last two, whose memory survives more by reason of their part in the civil war than in the war with Mexico?

Why are Baxter and his Mexican war compeers thus forgotten? They were no less valiant and devoted than Warren, Montgomery, Knowlton, Herkimer, Pike, Lawrence, and those of equal fame who fell in our wars with Great Britain, whose names are cherished throughout the whole Nation.

Because, notwithstanding the hard fight-

ing and valor of our soldiers therein, the Mexican war was for us an inglorious war—a war of aggression upon a weak sister republic, waged in the interest of slavery more than of liberty. The American conscience was opposed to it; and, although popular imagination was fired by its success, there was no underlying moral principle to ennoble its memory.

Thus, for the most part, has it been with all wars waged by the strong against the weak. Who, except their descendants, remember the many heroes of our Indian wars? Who among Frenchmen cherish the memory of the conquerors of Algiers? Who among Englishmen the memory of a throng of devoted officers who have fallen in England's wars to obtain territory and trade? Excepting the few world conquerors, who are remembered for their genius and the magnitude of their desolation? It is the soldier whose sword is drawn in defense of liberty or of nationality whose name endures. The fame of Wallace, of Kosciusko, and of Toussaint lives while their conquerors are forgotten. The moral sword only, like the moral muse, is immortal.

A. H. P.

Poughkeepsie, Nov. 20, 1899.

Veazie's Edition of Lamb.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your recent editorial article on the various editions of Lamb in connection with your notice of the new one of Macmillan's was of interest to the lovers of the author of "Old Familiar Faces," but I think there is one edition of his works not alluded to by you which is worthy of mention. I refer to that published in Boston in 1862 with the imprint of William Veazie. This was in four crown octavo volumes, and, like all of this publisher's books, got up in good taste and with excellent typography. This edition was, presumably, a reprint of that issued in England under the editorship of Thomas Noon Talfourd and contains a sketch of the life of Lamb by the editor. These original four volumnes were afterward added to by a fifth, entitled "Eliana, Being the Hitherto Uncollected Writings of Charles Lamb." It bears date of 1864, contains a preface signed J. E. B., and seems to have been copyrighted by William Veazie. This volume embraces a series of "Essays and Sketches," the farce of "The Pawnbroker's Daughter," which, by the way, met with no success; "The Adventures of Ulysses," several tales, including the three which he contributed to "Mrs. Leicester's School," and some additional "letters" and "poems" which had not appeared in the former volumes. This edition of Veazie's, which perhaps is not as complete as some of the later ones, still is most excellent in every respect, and was appreciated at the time of issue by all book lovers. Probably it is now out of print or at least difficult to find.

WILLIAM HYATT FARRINGTON.

Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 4, 1899.

The Original Edition of Lamb.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your late very elaborate article on the editions of Lamb's works I am surprised to find you have overlooked what I believe was the original edition, printed by Ollier, two volumes, 12mo, (? 18mo,) 1816. I owned a copy forty years ago.

W. Davenport Adams, in his admirable "Dictionary of English Literature," gives date of "Essays of Elia," 1823. Though not a contemporary reader, I lived on his writings, as on those of Hazlitt and L. Hunt, as a youthful student of English literature, while a collegian, in the third decade of the present century, when the genius of this delightful master and consummate artist was first fully acknowledged. The contemporaries of Charles Lamb are all gone and almost all of his early readers and admirers. The very few now living, if any remain, must be classed among octogenarians and fossil critics.

LAUDATOR TEMPORIS ACTI.

New London, Conn., Nov. 18, 1899.

"Back On or To" Indiana.

Three young Hoosiers who have come into prominence of late are Booth Tarkington, author of "The Gentleman from Indiana"; George Ade, author of "Artie," "Doc Horne," and "Fables in Slang," and John T. McCutcheon, the artist and war correspondent, who has done work in the Philippines. All three attended Purdue University at Lafayette, and were members of the same college fraternity. Tarkington and McCutcheon are still under thirty. Ade is a loyal Hoosier. He finds it to his advantage to live in Chicago, but he is ever ready to glorify his native State. "Indiana is all right," he says. "I'll never go back on or to it."

From Patent Medicines to Authorship.

George Ade of Chicago, whose humorous character studies have been praised by Mr. Howells and others, can claim a certain kinship with his distinguished fellow-Hoosier, James Whitcomb Riley, inasmuch as each began his adult career in the patent medicine business down in Indiana. Mr. Riley sang the praises of an oil for the cure of rheumatism and Mr. Ade glorified the properties of a certain black pill. Mr. Ade's strange little volume, "Fables in Slang," has already made a success surpassing that of his "Artie" or "Doc Horne."

Besides Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," Charles Schibner's Sons publish to-day "Bob: the Story of Our Mocking Bird," by Sidney Lanier, with sixteen full-page illustrations in color; "America To-day," by William Archer, and "Christian Mysticism," by William Ralph Inge.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for 1900

THE MOST VALUABLE PROGRAMME THE MAGAZINE EVER OFFERED. FOLLOWING IS A PARTIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

TOMMY AND GRIZEL, J. M. BARRIE'S latest and greatest work, has just been completed and will be published serially in *Scribner's*, beginning with the first issue of the new volume (January number)—illustrated by Partridge. It can be safely asserted that *this is Barrie's masterpiece—one of the greatest works of fiction of recent years.*

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OLIVER CROMWELL, by **THEODORE ROOSEVELT,** will not be the history of a mere student, compiled with much research, but with little experience of affairs. It will show a man of action in history as viewed by a younger man of action to-day. The illustrations will be upon the same scale as the now-famous Revolutionary pictures in *Scribner's*, which were pronounced by the press "*the most brilliant pictorial accompaniment of late years.*" Some of the most celebrated illustrators in America and England are now making paintings and drawings for the work. [For full description send for prospectus.]

Oliver Cromwell

Begins in January and completed in six numbers.

Theodore Roosevelt

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS will continue to be a prominent and frequent contributor both of fiction and of special articles.

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THE CHARM OF PARIS, by Ida M. Tarbell, illustrated by an extraordinary group of artists, including Lepère, Marchetti, Jeanniot, Steinlen, Huard, and McCarter.

THE BOER WAR will be dealt with in *Scribner's* (like the Spanish War) with vivid, complete descriptions by eye-witnesses—accompanied with the *best* photographs. The first articles will be by H. J. Whigham, who has already reached the front.

Further plans announced later.

Walter A. Wyckoff

WALTER A. WYCKOFF, author of "The Workers" (who was with the recent Peary Relief Expedition), has written on "The Arctic Highlanders" (to be published soon), and is also engaged on more articles on subjects akin to "The Workers."

ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON, author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," will contribute to early numbers of the Magazine a notable group of stories—all illustrated by himself.

Ernest Seton-Thompson

OMDURMAN AND THE SUDAN, by Capt. W. Elliot Cairnes, the well-known English military critic. Illustrated by Captain Cairnes's own photographs.

THE RUSSIA OF TO-DAY, by Henry Norman, author of "The Real Japan," "The Far East," etc., and the expert on foreign politics and colonial policies. Six articles, all illustrated.

Henry Norman

OCTAVE THANET: stories dealing somewhat with questions in regard to modern woman's sphere.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE: several more of his stories of picturesque phases of Western public life.

HENRY VAN DYKE is writing stories of wilderness types. Walter Appleton Clark will continue to be his illustrator.

Henry van Dyke

THOMAS NELSON PAGE, Henry James, Maarten Maartens, Edith Wharton are among those who have already written short fiction for the forthcoming numbers.

ART FEATURES include special articles on art and artists, such as "Puvis de Chavannes," by John La Farge, illustrated, in color, from the great artist's work; special illustrative schemes by E. C. Peixotto, the young American illustrator, who is making a pilgrimage through Europe for the Magazine; and by Walter Appleton Clark, Dwight L. Elmendorf, and others.

Thomas Nelson Page

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"Stories from American History."

[CONTRIBUTED.]

In the list of stories and novels touching American history that THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW gave some weeks ago was the singular omission of the Macmillan "Stories from American History." Because of this omission I am going to take the liberty of calling your attention to what these stories are, and what general view is back of them.

These stories, I should add before we go further, are, I think, the first organized effort to present the romance of our history in the best possible form, to group tales of various times and centuries already passed, and so looked at objectively. Perhaps it is on this very account that the tales need something of an introduction to your schedule, and perhaps because of their newness they escaped the eyes of your compiler.

We Americans have only of late, comparatively speaking, become aware that this country has a long tradition, a tradition full of poetry and historical romance. Instead of the old story that used to be told about the lack of historic perspective in our legend and lack of the mellow atmosphere that centuries give, we have found that just the other thing is true, that our country is singularly rich in its morning tradition—that no land has a more poetic beginning, we might almost say an earlier beginning. In fact, the tradition seems as old as written history. It started so long ago that we cannot find its beginning, the end of its thread, so to speak, unless forsooth this verse of Blake, like most true poetic and imaginative writing, comes to bear genuine historic testimony:

> I give you the end of a golden thread,
> Just wind it into a ball,
> It will lead you in at Heaven's gate,
> Close by Jerusalem's wall.

Egyptian priests told of the wonders of the mysterious country in Sais, burial place of Kings. Later on Socrates, a mere boy, a goat-herd upon the scanty soil of Attica, read of the great Island of Atlantis to the westward, and, lying under the myrtle tree tending his father's flocks, wondered and dreamed of the land and told of it afterward according to Plato's report.

From such times as these down through all the centuries to our own era there were rife among all the nations we know of fables and tales of the great continent lying beyond a sea of calms and baffling winds, an Island of Youth, a Hy-Brasail, the Green Meadows of Enchantment, King Arthur's Avalon, the Island of Antilla, a Norumbega with apples of gold and houses of crystal. Alongside all these generations of men springing up and perishing in European and Asian soil and in their strength conjecturing and telling twilight tales of the fabled Island of the Blessed, which should some day come to their mailed hands, there were also generations living and dying upon this soil where we now build and plant—the autochthonous race of the red men, who, too, about the fat-pine fire of the wigwams, were rehearsing twilight tales of a white-skinned conquering race, which should advance across the great waters of the East.

The day of the Egyptian Kings and the day by the bright light of which we now see—these, too, are the termini of a vast length of time. Between them have been great movements, and here, upon our own soil, an epic has been lived that makes Troy's but a village song. In the colossal turning about there have been adventure and romance of most noble form and color. Indeed, no race movement, nobler, saner, more far-reaching in its results to mankind, has been since the Greeks swarmed from their nest in the Eastern Aegean and settled upon the fertile lands of the Western Mediterranean.

In the vast conquest and centuries-old upbuilding of our country there have been magnificent success and heart-rending failure which may be drawn in the broad lines of a charcoal sketch and named in forces of hundreds of thousands. Then again there have been heart-rending failure and countless instances of individual pluck, individual perseverance, individual endurance, undaunted physical courage, and in moral courage the never-failing optimism which has taken the Anglo-Saxons in victory to the remotest corners of the earth and an imaginative assault upon the high stars themselves.

In his late article upon "The Present Literary Situation in France," Mr. Henry James exclaims, "Does French life support being worked with the fury, as we may about say, that the great combination, from Balzac down, have brought to bear on it?" and answers the question negatively. In this we Anglo-Saxons are unlike the French. There is substantially no end to the romance, the adventure, valiant effort, the success, the travail and pain, the give-all and gain-all and self-abnegation of the pioneers, our forbears, the men and women who have forerun us in this continent, and whose crumbling bones are hidden in our brown earth from Maine to Mexico, or peradventure lie

> Scattered in the bottom of the sea
> And in their holes
> Where eyes did once inhabit there are crept
> As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,
> That woo the slimy bottom of the deep
> And mock the dead bones that lie scattered by.

For one instance of heroism recorded there are countless thousands that have never found a voice to name them, or the recognition of a neighbor's nod. They worked with the minor harmonies of Vae Victis, the oldest hymn of the human race, sounding in their ears; they had the sublimated courage to keep on when failure was inevitable just as when success was assured. They had the true Anglo-Saxon robur, hearts of oak.

It is about such a people's lives and the accomplishments of such lives that these "Stories from American History" tell. The ideas back of them I have faintly suggested above. It was doubtless the short length of time the books have been out that led to your compiler's oversight. The excellence of the books themselves would certainly, once they were seen, have failed in no wise to impress the memory. S. K.

New York, Nov. 16, 1899.

The Browning Letters.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

In view of the discussion aroused last Spring anent the publication of the Browning letters I thought it might prove interesting to bring to notice Mrs. Browning's own ideas on the propriety of just such an action. I do not remember having seen or heard the passage quoted before. In her letter of Feb. 17, 1846, Mrs. Browning writes:

"I, for my part, value letters as the most vital part of biography, and for any rational being to put his foot on the traditions of his kind in this particular class does seem to me as wonderful as possible. * * * And if her principle [Miss Martineau's] were carried out there would be an end! Death would be deader from henceforth. Also it is a wrong, selfish principle and unworthy of her whole life and profession, because we should all be ready to say that if the secrets of our daily lives and inner souls may instruct other surviving souls, let them be open to men hereafter, even as they are to God now. Dust to dust, and soul-secrets to humanity. There are natural heirs to all these things. Not that I do not intimately understand the shrinking back from the idea of publicity on any terms—not that I would not myself destroy papers of mine which were sacred to me for personal reasons—but then, I never would call this natural weakness virtue." Since Mrs. Browning did not destroy her letters, however "sacred to her for personal reasons," but left them to the keeping of her husband, who in turn intrusted them to his son, to "do with them as he pleased," are we not unfair in blaming Mr. Browning for acting upon what was, perhaps, an implied wish or at least a tacit consent from his father?

Surely the history of a noble love, the revelation of the "secrets of the daily lives and inner souls" of such a man and woman as Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett must be helpful and inspiring to other men and women. As such, it seems to me, we ought to receive it and gratefully.

CLARA DE L. BERG.

New York, Nov. 17, 1899.

"By Way of Cape Horn."

[CONTRIBUTED.]

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of THE TIMES I note a review of Morgan Robertson's "Where Angels Fear to Tread," wherein your reviewer questions whether the Captains and mates of America's commercial marine are actually as brutal and unreasoning in their treatment of their sailor crews as the book in question would indicate. May I recommend to this critic Mr. Paul Stevenson's "By Way of Cape Horn; or, Four Months in a Yankee Clipper"? As a matter of fact, a lamentable ignorance exists regarding American shipping laws, and it is probable that no civilized country allows its sailors to be as villainously treated and cruelly neglected as does America. Not in the navy, but in the merchant marine. If in any way influence could be brought to bear to bring these evils before legislators, something might be done for "poor Jack." Thorough investigation and reform would surely result if public intelligence could be fairly aroused.

J. F. BUSHNELL.

Madison, Conn., Nov. 10, 1899.

A Book That Exalts.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Will you permit a grateful reader to thank you for your appreciative indorsement of Crawford's "Via Crucis"? "A book that exalts," aye, the most uplifting story of the last decade. Base ingratitude alone would venture, then, to pick a flaw in an almost perfect work. Yet, I might direct your attention toward a technical theological inaccuracy into which Mr. Crawford is betrayed by his lack of canonical knowledge. He afflicts Gilbert with a dread that an impediment has been created between Beatrix and himself by Arnold's marriage with the widow of Stoke. As a matter of fact no such bar is reared, since, according to Catholic theology, affinity is established between the widow alone and the relatives of her husband or between the husband alone and the relatives of the wife, while the relatives are in no wise mutually affected. So, in this story, Arnold could not marry the relatives of Gilbert's mother "to the fourth degree," but his daughter, Beatrix, was in no way impeded from entering into a matrimonial relationship with the Guide of Aquitaine.

EDWARD WALSH, JR.

Milford, Conn., Nov. 13, 1899.

"A Solitary Summer."

[CONTRIBUTED.]

Will you tell all of our literary brotherhood who are at once nature lovers, and fond of quaint turns of style in writing of that love, to read "A Solitary Summer," by the author of "Elizabeth in a German Garden"? I myself have not yet succeeded in getting the latter, but since perusing its sequel my librarian won't have a life to lead until I do! I expect I shall have to buy at least three copies, to make sure that all the friends in my own private circle who would appreciate it can have the chance to do so. "A Solitary Summer" and "Fisherman's Luck" are equal to a whole country vacation.

MAY MACKINTOSH, Pd. M.

Weehawken Post Office, N. J., Nov. 12, 1899.

ANTHONY HOPE.

His Story of the Inner Life in the "Town of Man's Soul."*

It dates back to Aristotle that in a play the story is the essential thing, and the corresponding proposition—that in a story the play is the main point—has been more or less in favor of late years. In Mr. Hope's stories, in those at least that follow the "Dolly Dialogues," we have had the play continually in sight. The scenic effects, the rapid succession of incidents, the carefully constructed plot, the brilliant, swift dialogue, the gallant hero, the villain, and the lovely lady—all these have made it appear that Mr. Hope was chiefly bent upon our amusement; that his idea in writing for us was to turn our thoughts away from the humdrum elements of our everyday lives to show us a stage always admirably set, with characters always in costume and in motion, yet always interpreting the subtle but lucid mood of the playwright who originated them. Certainly we owe Mr. Hope our gratitude for this, but it has not prepared us for his latest novel.

"The King's Mirror" is not a story of royalty in action, as "The Prisoner of Zenda" was, and "Rupert of Hentzau"; it is a story of the inner life. The scene is laid in what Bunyan calls "The Town of Man's Soul," and for once Mr. Hope has indulged in a psychological study pure and simple, with a barely nominal excuse of romance. His "King" at the opening of the story is a child of eight, and is hardly five-and-twenty at the close. In the meantime his career develops without external struggle, his kingdom has no wars, intrigue plays but a small part, there are no journeyings in disguise, no assassinations, no blood-curdling risks; we are given no explanation of the complicated machinery of government beyond its effect upon the young King's character. The foes with whom he does battle are the natural impulses that threaten to disarm his dignity and bring him down from his detached position upon the throne to the level of ordinary vulnerable humanity. Early in the game he learns an important lesson—that he is not a King for his own pleasure, and the problem then becomes that of subjugating the man to the King under all conditions and in the face of every temptation.

This involves a moral issue, many readers will say, a tussle with conscience, an ideal of honor and purity; and certainly the result is on the side of morality as we understand it and have made it; but Mr. Hope is not in this case a moralist. The King's concern is not to practice righteousness for its own sake, but to maintain his pride of office, and to sacrifice his traditional incorruptibility to no vulgar satisfaction. As Charles XII. of Sweden is said to have lived austerely, despising all forms of intemperance, only to gratify the vanity that would not let him degrade his title, so Augustin's victory over himself is merely a victory of the world over the flesh, and the question of the spirit enters in but little. His reflections at a moment of peril to his liberty of mind express his general attitude: "I clung obstinately," he says, "to the conception of myself as standing alone, as being independent and under the power of nobody in any respect; this was to me a stronger check than the restraint of accepted morality." In other words, it was his King's conscience, not his man's conscience, that pricked and guided him.

The outcome of such a system of training is bound to be melancholy, and Mr. Hope has not abated by one jot the frank pessimism of his revelation. The King may realize the dreams of other lives, never that of his own; may stand at the door of passion and pleasure only to let it swing against him by his own will. Like Pepys, he is one man to the public, another to his diary, but, unlike that statesman, he shows to better advantage as we learn more of his feelings and thoughts. These feelings and thoughts, exaltations and depressions, moods of revolt and moods of renunciation, impulses and reactions, are what give to the story its insidiously tragic element. Always fearful of the commonplace, Mr. Hope has made his hero a king, and has supplied a mediaeval conception of the royal person as the motive for his mastery over forces difficult to subdue. But in Augustin's assent to fate and in the ingenious irony with which he analyzes his temperament and lays bare his quivering sensibilities is the inevitable suggestion of symbolism. We feel that the author is saying to us in an audible aside what a still more famous author said to his readers by way of introduction to his allegory:

> Wouldst read thyself, and read thou knowest not what,
> And yet know whether thou art blest or not,
> By reading the same lines? Oh, then come hither
> And lay my book, thy head, and heart together.

And the conclusion forced upon us is that if we follow duty and win respect because we are kings—to ourselves at least—we are not at all blest but thwarted, defrauded, and miserably disillusioned.

This is not an inspiriting doctrine, nor one likely to engender a working mood in the reader. We are accustomed to the thought that virtue has its rewards, even where it combats inclination. If such is not the case then we pray for blindness, since nothing in the world so saps one's interest in living as the abuse of melancholy, and interest in living is to the mind and soul what meat and drink should be to the body.

To quarrel with Mr. Hope's philosophy is not, however, to quarrel with his methods. If he has all at once elected to show us life from what seems to us a wantonly morbid

*THE KING'S MIRROR. A Novel. By Anthony Hope. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1899. Price, $1.50.

point of view, he certainly has not neglected his art in carrying out his idea. He is quite as brilliant, as suggestive, and as skillful as he ever was. Moreover, his style has gained solidity, and he strikes a deeper note than in any of his previous work. His characters are definitely drawn and finely discriminated, and each of them, as usual, is interesting. He has never entertained the catholic notion that human beings are interesting because they are human beings; only a few types solicit his attention, and these not by any means the types we meet at the ordinary dinner table. We have always been sure of good company with him, and in "The King's Mirror" it is particularly distinguished. The more important characters—Hammerfeldt, Wetter, Coralie, the Princess Heinrich, Victoria, Elsa, and the Countess, are all of them as real and as present to us as if we saw them moving before us; far more vital and real than the majority of colorless individuals who jostle us in actual life. In the Countess we have a picture of the feminine temperament more effective, possibly truer, than is common in modern fiction. It is not delicately done as the portrait of Elsa is; there is something quite brutal at times in the simple outline and unsparingly frank details, but in the end the impression remains of a singularly sincere nature, self-conscious and ambitious, yet capable of great generosity and self-forgetfulness. Mr. Hope has shown an indefinable deference toward this particular creation of his brain, a kind of sympathetic respect unusual with him—possibly because he has endowed her with a faculty pre-eminently dear to him, the faculty of mental detachment and acumen, the ability to stand off and criticise the emotions of the heart with a brain unroiled by their agitating influence. He is apt at rendering what he calls "the two-fold appeal of the quick word from beautiful lips," his women are seldom stupid, and when they are so he makes no secret of his distaste for them, but he does not always combine with wit the gentleness and absence of frivolity so marked and so appealing in the Countess.

If the Countess is the book's heroine, as, in spite of her minor part, she seems to be, Wetter is perhaps its hero. With his incisive manner, his scanty conscience, his susceptibility to all the vivid, emotional sides of life, his eye for effective contrasts, his delight in complex enigmas, his shifting point of view, and his exhaustive knowledge of his own temperament, he suggests a whimsical attempt by Mr. Hope to make him the King's understudy, who plays for him that part in the free world which he must give up for the rôle of King. These two, the Countess and Wetter, if not more natural than their companions, at least imitate humanity with a finer grace in the artificial atmosphere surrounding them.

In "The King's Mirror," taken as a whole, are to be found most, if not all, of the author's characteristic merits. Despite the nature of the theme which breeds in the mind of the average writer a deadly seriousness, he never loses his delightful air of playing with life, he never crushes his butterfly, nor is he betrayed by any didactic purpose into undue solemnity. He is uniformly easy, urbane, and discreet, and consistently entertains and beguiles us. If his aphorisms are sometimes a little thin and sharp, a shade too suggestive of vin ordinaire at a feast where one expects the best of Burgundy, the defect has its compensation in the absence of any cloying element. But he demands this time an effort on the part of his reader which will be repaid or not according to the individual taste. To some the book will be tedious, to many more it will be puzzling, to a certain number it will seem the promise of an important advance. Nicolas Poussin had the habit of qualifying for his large pictures by modeling little figures and draping them and putting them in pose. It is easy to imagine that Mr. Hope's earlier work, in spite of its excellence, partook somewhat of this preparatory nature. He made beautiful little figures and arranged them delightfully, but they were not, it would seem, the picture he had in mind.

ELISABETH LUTHER CARY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"A Reader," Hartford, Conn.: "Who is the author of 'Jerry the Dreamer'? Also name of publishing house."

"Jerry the Dreamer," by Will Payne; was published by Harper & Brothers in 1896, at $1.25.

"Pindar," New York City: "I have in my possession a document granting a commission as Captain in the Jacobite Army, which fought in Ireland against King William of Orange in the seventeenth century. It is dated Limerick, March 10, 1690, and is signed by Richard, Duke of York, 'Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.' I have no desire to part with the document, but am curious to know what it might be worth."

Historical documents are always interesting, but unless such a paper as the present is signed by or concerns a noted man its value is slight.

"Xenia," Yonkers, N. Y.: "Will you advise me if 'Leaves of Grass,' (Whitman,) published in 1855, bound in dark green with gilt lettering, is an original edition? If so, what the real value of same is, and where it can be disposed of."

A copy of the first edition of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Brooklyn, 1855, with portrait, sold for £5 last Spring in London. Another copy, with several portraits added, fetched $41 at the Pratt sale last season in Boston. In 1896 three copies sold at American sales for $26, $18.50, and $26, respectively, the first having a letter of Whitman inserted. A copy of the first edition, in good condition, will always fetch a fair sum at auction or can be readily sold to a dealer in rare books.

L. A. Sanson, Chestnut Hill, Penn.: "I should be obliged for a list of the writings of George Bancroft, the historian."

A full list of Bancroft's published works will be found in Foley's "American Authors." Leaving out translated, edited, and occasional publications, his works are as follows: "Poems," Cambridge, 1823; "History of the United States," Boston, 1834-75, ten volumes; "History of the Colonization of the United States," Boston, 1841, two volumes; "Miscellanies," New York, 1855; "Joseph Reed: A Historical Essay," New York, 1867; "History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States," New York, 1882, two volumes; "History of the United States, with the Author's Latest Revisions," New York, 1884-6, six volumes, and "Martin Van Buren to the End of His Public Career," New York, 1889.

Mary R. Osborne, 201 Hewes Street, Brooklyn: "You say in this week's SATURDAY REVIEW that Mr. Edwin Markham's 'Man With the Hoe,' the famous poem, is published in his book of poems. Please give me title and price of the book."

"The Man With the Hoe, and Other Poems," by Edwin Markham, Doubleday & McClure, New York; $1.

"C. R. V.," New York City: "Have these books any value? 1. 'Oeuvres Lyriques d'Horace,' par P. F. Lavau. (French and Latin versions on opposite pages.) Versailles, 1810; 2. Original Poems by J. Dryden, two volumes in one, Edinburgh, 1773; 3. 'Journal des Opérations Militaires du Siege et du Blocus de Genes,' second edition, by Paul Thiebault. Paris, 1801; 4. 'History of the American Revolution,' by Ramsay, two volumes, Philadelphia, 1789. Volume 1 is an incomplete copy, the last page being 346. 5. 'Compendium of the Impending Crisis of the South,' by Helper, New York, 1859."

A perfect copy of Ramsay's "American Revolution" is worth about $5; an incomplete copy has no value. The other books are interesting, but hardly of great value.

"Inexperienced," Cortez, Col.: "Can you recommend some book on commercial law? I would like a brief and yet reliable book, giving one a general idea of the knowledge of everyday law."

"Outlines of Commercial Law," by O. B. Parkinson, published by the author in Stockton, Cal., at $1.25; "Commercial Law," by W. P. Richardson, Sadler-Rome Company, Baltimore, 85 cents.

"Constant Reader," New York City: "Can you tell me the value of Hakluyt's 'Voyages,' 1589, two maps, (probably in fac simile,) black leather binding; also of Stow's 'Annales,' 1615, brown leather, both in good condition?"

Stow's "Annales," 1615, while rare, is not very valuable. In England it is worth about £1, in this country a little less. Hakluyt's "Voyages," 1589, on the contrary, is worth a good deal of money when in perfect condition, with the right map; at Page 597, (bearing the royal arms and the word 'Virginia,') and the suppressed six leaves of Sir Francis Drake's voyage, the latter followed by a broadside or sheet, giving a journal from the logbook of the voyage. Copies, with the map and the six leaves, have fetched these sums: April, 1897, (stained,) £19; June, 1897, £22; December, 1897, Ashburnham sale, fine copy, £30. Barlow's second copy, lacking map, but with Drake's voyage, sold for $40 in 1890. Deane's copy, no map, title page in fac simile, brought $30 in 1898.

Edward L. Hall of Hiram, Ohio: "The line mentioned in the letter from 'Freshman' in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, as quoted by Frederic Harrison, 'Bella geri placuit, nullos habitura triumphos' is found in Lucan's 'Pharsalia,' Book I., Line 12. Among the Romans no triumph was allowed for a victory in civil war." B., writing from New York, says: "The quotation in full is as follows:

"Quumque superba foret Babylon spolianda tropaeis
Ansonis umbrague erraret Crassus inulta,
Bella geri placuit nullos habitura triumphos."
—Lucan, Phars. I., 10-12.

"The last line may be translated thus: 'It was resolved to carry on wars destined to have no triumphs.' In King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations' the following statement is made in connection with the above quotation: 'Lord Macaulay ("Essay on Ranke's History of the Popes") quotes the lines in reference to the fruitless theological hostilities which the various Protestant sects chose to wage against each other, in the early history of the Reformation, instead of uniting their forces against the unswerving front of the Catholic Church.' In the quotation as it appears in King's book the second line, (Ansonis, &c.,) is not included."

Appeals to Readers.

R. H. Grayson, 78 Chambers Street, New York City: "Can you give me the name of the poem and of its author in which occur the following verses:"

We come and go, and whence and where
No man doth know nor see;
A cycle sweeps our white bones bare,
And when and what were we?

* * * * * * *

The past is death's, life rules to-day,
To-morrow is a dream;
Why mingle with our own thin clay
The slime of Lethe's stream!

John E. Fitzgerald, Hotel Empire, Broadway and Sixty-third Street, New York City: "Can you or any of your readers tell who wrote the following poem? My boy, who attends the public school at Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, recites it; but though I have inquired, I can get no knowledge of the author. The title of the poem is, 'Dust,' and the first and last stanzas are as follows:"

I am the eagle that soars;
I am the linnet that sings;
I am the lion that roars;
I am the viper that stings.

I am all things that are seen,
'Till planets to nothingness roll;
I am master of Time the serene;
I am monarch of all—but the soul.

"M. L. R.," Washington, D. C.: "I have a book which states that Hamlet's soliloquy commencing 'To be or not to be' is taken almost verbatim from Plato. If such is the case will you please inform me in which of Plato's works it may be found?"

Mrs. G. Bailey, 119 Prospect Place, Brooklyn: "The inclosed words to the old song of 'The Rosebush' have been sung as a favorite lullaby in our family for at least two generations, but the present generation has always had to improvise the second line of the third stanza. Can your readers supply the missing line, and also inform me who wrote the words and who composed the music?"

A child sleeps under the rosebush fair,
The buds swell out in the soft May air,
Sweetly it sleeps, and on dream wings flies,
To play with the Angels in Paradise,
And the years glide by.

A maiden stands by the rosebush fair,
The dewy blossoms perfume the air,
She presses her hand to her throbbing breast,
With love's first wonderful rapture blessed;
And the years glide by.

A mother kneels by the rosebush fair,
* * * * * *
Sorrowing thoughts of the past arise
And tears of anguish bedim her eyes,
And the years glide by.

Naked and lone stands the rosebush fair,
Whirled are the leaves by the { Autumn / Winter } air,
Withered and dead they fall to ground,
And silently cover a new-made mound,
And the years glide by.

H. T. Putney, Milford, Conn.: "I am desirous of securing one of Thomas Moore's poems that appeared in the 'Poems of Thomas Little.' The first line of the poem is: 'I pray ye bind those locks again.'"

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

A brace of artistically illustrated boys' books for the holidays are "Drake and His Yeomen," by James Barnes, and "Soldier Rigdale," by Beulah Marie Dix, both being published by the Macmillan Company. The frontispiece of the first is in color, and is a striking reproduction of an oil painting of one of the old-time warships. This and eight full-page illustrations in black and white are the work of Carlton Chapman. Miss Dix, it will be recalled, wrote "Hugh Gwyeth." Her new tale is the story of a young passenger on board the Mayflower. Mistress Rose Standish and Miles Standish, and other important historical characters figure in the tale, and life of the Pilgrims in New Plymouth is graphically described.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly publish a new book on Cromwell, by Charles Filts. The same house also announces a commemoration edition of Samuel Harden Church's "Oliver Cromwell, a History," limited to 600 copies. This is the fifth edition of the work, which comprises a narrative of Cromwell's life, with extracts from his letters and speeches, and an account of the political, religious, and military affairs of England during his time. The illustrations include eighteen photogravures and the plans of the battlefields of Marston Moor and Naseby.

The author of "Quo Vadis" is shortly to make his début as a writer for American magazines. He has composed a prose-poem for the December Century, which has been translated by Mr. Sienkiewicz's authorized translator, Mr. Jeremiah Curtin. It is called "The Judgment of Peter and Paul on Olympus."

"Richard Carvel" is now selling in its two hundred and twentieth thousand.

"David Harum" is at present close to 350,000. By Dec. 1 orders to this number will have been filled by D. Appleton & Co.

Miss Julia Marlowe in "Barbara Frietchie" is the title of a pictorial souvenir that R. H. Russell has added to his list. The souvenir is composed of twenty-six attractive photographs, and drawings by C. Allen Gilbert, of Miss Marlowe, in the best scenes of the play. The pictures are printed on heavy plate paper, with cover design in colors.

"The Wreck of the Conemaugh" is a sea tale by T. Jenkins Hains, which the Lippincotts will immediately publish. This is an addition to a long list of stories of the sea by the same author.

Jerome K. Jerome's "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" has just gone to press for the fourteenth time at Henry Holt & Co.'s. His "Diary of a Pilgrimage" and "Stageland" are at present selling, respectively, in their sixth and seventh editions.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, the publishers of Mrs. Ballington Booth's book for children, "Sleepy-Time Stories," for a second edition of which there was a demand within a week after the first edition had been put on the market, have received a number of letters from mothers thanking the author for her tales, which doubtless had been put to good use in many households. There have also been inquiries in regard to the name of the artist who designed the book cover. The publishers have replied that it was designed by Mrs. Hester Oakley Ward, who is known as the author of the novel entitled "As Having Nothing," and also of certain short stories that have appeared in McClure's Magazine.

"Paolo and Francesca," the poetical drama by Stephen Phillips, which is now much talked about in London, will be published next week by John Lane of the Bodley Head. At the same time will also be presented Owen Seaman's "In Cap and Bells," a book of verse, and the first volume of "Flowers of Parnassus," which is a series of famous poems selected and arranged under the editorship of F. B. Money-Coutts. The first volume is devoted to Gray's "Elegy."

The Macmillan Company will publish three elaborately illustrated books next Wednesday. They are Mr. Crawford's "Saracinesca," in two volumes, with twelve full-page photogravures, by Orson Lowell, and several drawings by the same artist; Francis W. Kelsey's translation of August Mau's "Pompeii," and "Child Life in Colonial Days," by Alice Morse Earle. Each of these volumes in its illustrations represents a distinct phase of modern book picturing carried to the highest degree.

"The Last Rebel," by Joseph A. Altsheler, deals with the experiences of a Northerner, who wandered into the Southern Alleghanies long after the civil war, and was captured by a native, who had not heard that the war was over. This man was a chivalrous monomaniac, who still held his post, he imagined, under the Confederate Government. This book is being published by the Lippincotts.

Harper & Brothers will publish the following books next Friday: "Wotan, Siegfried, and Brunnhilde," by Anna Alice Chapin; "The Master and Other Stories," by Stephen Crane; "The Blue-Grass Region of Kentucky," by James Lane Allen, in a new edition; "The Colossus," by Morley Roberts; "The Human Boy," by Eden Phillpotts, and "Memoirs and Correspondence of Lord Lyon Playfair," by Sir W. Reid, besides a new series of books by popular writers, in a small edition specially devised for the holidays. This series includes "The First Christmas," by Lew Wallace; "Episodes in Van Bibber's Life," by Richard Harding Davis; Frederick Remington's "Stories of Peace and War," Thanet's "The Captured Dream," Wilkins's "Evelina's Garden," and several other volumes. The series is called "Little Books by Famous Writers."

The list of books published by the Macmillan Company this week includes, besides about twenty others, "The United Kingdom: A Political History," by Goldwin Smith, in two volumes; "Nature Pictures by American Poets," edited with introduction by Annie Russell Marble, and "Letters from Queer and Other Folk," by Helen M. Cleveland.

Thomas Whittaker is about to add to his series of anatomical models of animals one of "The Dog," edited by Alexander C. Piesse. In addition to the folded model there will be a descriptive text by W. S. Furneaux and a complete index of the various plates in the volume. A similar one of "The Horse" will be ready in a few days.

"Literary Hearthstones," by Marion Harland, two volumes of which have been published so far by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is passing into its second edition within less than a fortnight after publication. The first volume contains some hitherto unpublished material concerning the life of Charlotte Brontë. Mrs. Terhune (Marion Harland) made the acquaintance of a nurse who had charge of the Brontë children. She has furnished the author with much valuable information. The second edition will not only include this, but there will also be presented a hitherto unpublished letter from Patrick Brontë, which came to Mrs. Terhune after the original manuscript had been prepared.

The hitherto unpublished story by Honoré de Balzac, which Meyer Brothers & Co. have in preparation, to be presented in a special limited edition, with handsome colored plates, is entitled "A Street of Paris and Its Inhabitants." A beautiful circular printed on Japan paper containing a specimen of the colored plates to be employed gives an adequate idea of the forthcoming book.

"A New Race Diplomatist," by Mrs. Jennie Bullard Waterbury, is being published by the Lippincotts. It deals with fashionable life in Washington, New York, and Paris of the present day, and abounds in plot and incident, in which the American spirit of to-day is contrasted with Old World civilization.

"Pussy Tales and Doggy Tales," by Mrs. Nesbitt, is announced by E. P. Dutton & Co. for immediate publication. The drawings are the work of Miss Kemp-Welch. This book combines a study of domestic animal life, together with stories revealing the idiosyncrasies of the animals whose virtues and shortcomings are described.

R. H. Russell has just issued a small book, pamphlet form, containing reproductions of nine photographs and drawings by C. Allen Gilbert, of Cissie Loftus. The pictures are accompanied with descriptive text appreciative of Miss Loftus's talent and impersonations. The brochure also includes three laudatory poems, and has a very attractive cover design in color, by Ernest Haskell.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing today "Famous Homes of Great Britain," édition de luxe, for the most part by the owners of the homes themselves, elaborately illustrated with photographs; "Browning, Poet and Man," by Elizabeth Luther Cary, containing twenty-five photogravure illustrations, and also text cuts; "Troubadours at Home," by Prof. Justin H. Smith, being the history of the troubadours of old, together with descriptive matter concerning the songs they sang, illustrated with musical selections and with photographs, and "The Religion of Israel to the Exile," by Karl Budde.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company will shortly present a new volume by Gelett Burgess, of perennial "Purple Cow" fame. This is a sort of modern fairy tale, and will be called "The Lively City o'Ligg." Among the most lively dwellers in this decidedly up-to-date town are Pert Fire Engine, the Very Grand Piano, and the Lazy Lampposts.

The Theatre, a magazine that had an ephemeral existence between 1884 and 1892, and was presented between those years with much artistic display and with some literary merit, is to be elaborately revived next month. It was formerly published by the Dramatic Publishing Company. Mr. Dechler Welch, who was editor of the old periodical, will conduct the fortunes of the new enterprise. The illustrations of the magazine, it is said, will be marked by a high order of artistic work, both in the reproductions of photographs and in the presentation of original drawings.

The editor of The Photographic Times has offered $175 in gold, besides a gold medal, a silver medal, and two bronze medals, for the best series of illustrations, the product of amateur photography, which shall best picture any one of the following books published by the Doubleday & McClure Company: "Bob, Son of Battle," by Alfred Ollivant; "Blix," by Frank Norris, and "The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington. Each of these books appeals to separate phases of the photographer's art. The contest should produce three very interesting sets of illustrations, and will undoubtedly reveal much that is suggestive concerning the picturing of novels.

This week's Harper's Bazar is the Thanksgiving number. Among the special features is a poem by Charles Warren Stoddard. The poet received his inspiration, we are told, from a privately printed account of Stevenson's last Thanksgiving, celebrated under the novelist's roof in Samoa, with six members of his family and six guests, only four days before his death. Mr. Stevenson replied to a toast made for "health and happiness," in which he struck a note of foreboding. Mr. Stoddard's verse may be considered remarkable for its visualization. He thus re-echoes the spirit of Thanksgiving which Stevenson expressed:

And thanks we give who knew and loved him well;
Thanks that he loved, and lived a life so fair;
Thanks we unfold with rue and asphodel
For that dear life that was as sweet as prayer.

THE WEEK IN ART.

The week which closes to-day has not been a particularly interesting one in the art world, not only of New York but of the country. The little exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries of four masterpieces by Corot, Daubigny, Gainsborough, and Turner, which make an admirable introduction to the new and handsome galleries, the continued display of works by Raffaelli at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, the exhibition by the Century Company in the building at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street of original drawings and material used in recent numbers of its publications, the studio display of the Viennese artist Schram, and the exhibits at the Fishel, Adler & Schwartz Galleries were the chief incidents of interest to art lovers of New York.

In Brooklyn, Ernest Haskel, a well-known illustrator, whose work has appeared in the leading magazines and weeklies, is holding an exhibition of paintings, drawings, etchings, and lithographs at the Pratt Institute. These will remain there until Dec. 2. Mr. Haskel has a facile touch and a nice color sense. He also has the ability to caricature, as shown in the humorous portraits of prominent men that have appeared in Life. He has yet much to learn, however, and his work will be perhaps better worth study and attention by the time he arranges another exhibition, next year.

That large portion of the reading public which studies the illustrations in The Century Magazine, St. Nicholas, and other publications of the Century Company will find pleasure in visiting the display of original drawings, artistic books, autograph letters, and other material used by the company in its various publications during the last year or two, and which is now open in the store at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Of the drawings, some of which are in wash and color, those by Joseph Pennell, Albert E. Sterner, Reginald Birch, Louis Loeb, André Castaigne, Henry Sandham, C. C. Coleman, Jules Guerin, and others of ability and reputation will be found worthy of study and interesting to compare with their reproductions which hang close by. The most important exhibit made is the original sketch by Robert Blum for the large frieze in the hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, and which gives the student a better idea of the artist's graceful lines, delicate color, and refined treatment than the larger work. The drawings for the life of Napoleon, which were originally made by Myrbach, the French illustrator, in water color, are not the least interesting of the display, and J. Hambridge's sketches in color for "Feast Days in Little Italy" are also interesting and good. The exhibition will remain open throughout December.

It was rather amusing to the many people familiar with pictures in New York to read the attempted sensational story last Sunday in a newspaper of an old New Yorker who has in his possession an original masterpiece by Gérôme, "Consummatus Est," and who, it appears from the article, was unaware of the value of the picture until an expert friend informed him it would bring from $25,000 to $30,000. A reproduction of the picture was given which at once revealed its identity and that of its owner. The canvas, an early work of Gérôme, depicting the after-crucifixion scene on Calvary, hung for many years in the parlors of Mr. Thomas B. Musgrave's Fifth Avenue residence, and the same gentleman is, presumably, its owner to-day.

If one wishes to see good portrait painting, let him step into the Schaus Gallery and study the portraits by Arthur Ferraris, a Hungarian artist, who, landing here a few weeks ago, without any flourish of trumpets, makes this modest little display as an introduction of himself here. Ferraris is one of the best-known portrait painters of Continental Europe, and his work is received abroad with much favor. He now shows, among others, a bust portrait sketch of Emperor William, a full-length, life-size seated portrait of Mrs. Ferraris, another one of the same subject in evening dress, still another portrait bust of Mrs. Ferraris, with her child, and a half-length portrait of the Marquis de Renerseau, the French Ambassador to Austria. The portrait of Emperor William is more virile than the others and has a somewhat bravura effect. In it he uses fresher and higher color than in his other works, and it is also notable for spirit and life. The artist has painted the portraits of his wife with much sympathy. She is a sweet-faced, pretty woman, and in the various poses and expressions in which her husband has painted her in light, cool color, she is most attractive. The refinement of his sentiment and treatment is especially noticeable in these portraits of his wife, and are also manifest in the dignified, careful, and sober portrait of the French Ambassador. There have been several foreign portrait painters of note who have coined money in New York during the past few years, and who have produced some brilliant canvases, but those who prefer truthful likenesses and thoroughly faith-

ful good and enduring work, free from color, glitter, and tricks of pose, should see these portraits by Ferraris.

A. H. Schram, a Viennese painter who has won deserved reputation in his native city, and also in Berlin, has transferred the same display made last year in those capitals of some nineteen paintings in oil and pastel, arranged as if shown in his studio, with many of the accessories of the same studio, to the Fishel, Adler & Schwarz galleries here. The artist is a versatile technician, and may best be called a decorative colorist. His work lacks depth and feeling, but is undeniably attractive, chiefly from its decorative qualities. He is facile with his brush, and his portraits, all with decorative background, well show his sense of color. Perhaps the most attractive of his larger works is the "Danae Tempera," a well-drawn and good study of the nude, with glowing color in the shower of Autumn leaves. A semi-religious picture, "Ave Maria Tempera," has a fine effect of diffused light, and there is glowing color in the smaller head of a Bacchante. The portraits which he shows of women all are, with the exception of that of the Countess Fornis, his most striking work, which has fresh color, much life, and beautifully painted textures of dress and lace, seemingly subordinated to the decorative backgrounds. The portrait of the Princess Zu Windyshgeraets, who is standing with her dog on the marble steps leading down into an old garden, is sober and good in color, and very dignified. The painting and drawing of the dog are admirable. But here again the eye somehow wanders at once to the background, which is again a good piece of decorative painting. There is rich color quality in a little landscape, the "Rio de San Traverso."

In the pretty little gallery adjoining that in which the Schram exhibition is shown, and which has recently been built by Messrs. Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, there are a number of recently imported foreign paintings, among which may be especially mentioned two charming landscapes by Delpy, a rarely good little Henner, an excellent Cazin, an important example of Thaulow, and a large and more than ordinarily important canvas by Domingo.

Knoedler & Co. have recently opened their new galleries at 355 Fifth Avenue with an almost unique display of four canvases, each a masterpiece, and making as a whole one of the best and most satisfactory little exhibitions seen in New York in many a day. Two of the canvases, Corot's "Dance of the Nymphs," from the Forbes collection of London, and first shown at the Salon in 1861, and Turner's "Wreckers—Coast of Northumberland," are familiar to art students and lovers, both here and abroad, although not often publicly shown, but their fellows, Gainsborough's "Portrait of Isabella, Wife of David Kinlock," once in the National Gallery at Edinburgh, and Daubigny's landscape "Solitude," once owned by M. Clauden of Paris, one of the first to appreciate and admire Daubigny's work, have not before been seen here. The paintings, with the exception of the Corot, are owned by Mr. A. M. Byers of Pittsburg, who shows commendable public spirit in permitting their present display. The Turner was purchased by Mr. Byers from Knoedler & Co., who bought it for $40,000 at the Pindar sale a few years ago in England. It was originally owned by Turner's great patron, Bicknell. The canvas, which depicts a stormy, surf-beaten sea beach, on which a group of figures in the middle distance are struggling to haul in by a cable a mass of wreckage, a sky filled with ominous, swiftly moving, dark and stormy clouds, and on the left on a lofty height, Warkworth Castle, illumined with stormy sunlight breaking through the clouds, has all the characteristics of brilliant color, depth, feeling for nature, and, above all, that rare and great imagination which so lifted Turner above the painters of his time.

The Daubigny landscape should be studied after the Turner, from the contrast which it makes. Here the painter of silence and peace has given one of those appealing, tenderly refined renditions of the placid river flowing through its reed covered marshy banks, to far-off hills and "villages sleeping under the evening star," which has given him his deserved reputation. It would be difficult to surpass this canvas in poetical suggestiveness, save by the great Corot, with its four dimly defined peasant girls dancing under the shadow of a sombre woodland and against and under an early evening sky—a sky of pearly grayish yellow touched with gold and flushed with rose color. The Gainsborough, which, although a portrait, somehow hangs well with its three fellow masterpieces, is a bust one of a middle-aged, sweet-faced woman, her hair dressed in the high Pompadour fashion, and a black lace scarf thrown back partly concealing a dress of pale yellow. No more direct, forceful, and beautiful rendition of a refined woman's expression, delicate complexion, and color could be imagined.

The American Water Color Society will hold its thirty-third annual exhibition this coming Winter in the Astoria Hotel from Feb. 5 to 17 inclusive, only twelve days. Exhibits will be received only at W. S. Budsworth & Sons, 424 West Fifty-second Street, on Jan. 12 and 13, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. No work of a less value than $75 will be accepted. No work will be sold for a less value than that quoted in the catalogue for publication. The hanging committee and jury of selection is composed this year of F. K. M. Rehn, F. C. Jones, E. L. Henry, Horatio Walker, George W. Maynard, J. Francis Murphy, William J. Whittemore, F. De Thulstrup, Henry P. Smith, J. Wells Champney, Albert Herter, Albert Sterner, C. C. Curran, A. F. Bricher, and Thomas Moran.

An exhibition of paintings will be opened to the public at the gallery of L. Katz, 315 Columbus Avenue, on Monday evening next. A press view of the same will be given on Monday afternoon. Mr. Katz made an excellent exhibition last year, which was much enjoyed by the art lovers on the west side.

An exhibition of paintings, which will include landscapes, marines, and animal pieces, will be given by the Montclair (N. J.) Art Club at the rooms of the Camera Club in that town from Dec. 2 to Dec. 8, inclusive, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Montclair was the home of George Inness, and Jonathan Hartley and Harry Fenn still live there.

Miss Lillian Fenn, daughter of Mr. Harry Fenn, will be the only woman to have a canvas in the coming exhibit. She is a young woman of exceptional skill with the brush, and also enjoys the reputation of being a good etcher. Following are the names on the list of the Montclair Art Club, including the members in the adjoining towns: Alexander Brownlee, William Couper, L. C. Earle, Harry Fenn, Miss Lillian Fenn, Mrs. Walter Greenough, J. Theodore Howe, Jonathan S. Hartley, George Inness, James S. King, T. R. Manly, M. Trautschold, all of Montclair; Charles Warren Eaton of Bloomfield, Frederick B. Williams of Glen Ridge, and Henry R. Poor of Orange.

"Richard Carvel" Written Five Years Ago.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you allow me, a constant reader and your warm friend and admirer, to enter a protest against anonymous letters? They have long been barred out of polite society and in recent days have been used in literature, as a rule, for the purpose of doing under a pen name what the writer imagines would smirch his own name did he openly sign it. Such seems to be the case with the person who writes under the name of "Similia Similibus" in your issue of Nov. 11. He writes well and to the point, and his letter is a fairly skillful piece of special pleading. It is very apparently intended to do harm to the literary reputation of a writer whom so many thousands of your readers greatly admire. The writer seemingly has some ulterior personal purpose to serve, though just what it is does not appear. He writes too well and evidently knows too much about current literary affairs to have been unconscious of the fact, so often repeated on the authority of Mr. Churchill himself and also of his publishers, that the first draft of "Richard Carvel" was completed five years ago, which was two years before Dr. Weir Mitchell published "Hugh Wynne."

So much for the good faith of the person who signs himself "Similia Similibus," if indeed he has not simply made a skillful exhibition of his ignorance.

Your correspondent finds it a suspicious circumstance that both novels are of Revolutionary days. One might as well trace a suspicious likeness between the work of Caine in "The Manxman" and Hardy in "Tess" because the heroine in each case was born within twenty years of the other, and both were yielding to their lovers. "Ah, ha!" one hears your correspondent say, "I discover a parallel! There is a villain in the plot of Churchill's book and there was one in Weir Mitchell's. There was a treacherous lover in Caine's book and Hardy has one also."

As for the parallel which his fertile brain sees between the mare which is presented to Carvel by his grandfather, on the one hand, and the mare which Hugh receives from his aunt on the other, all mares are much alike, and I may add, too, that it does not take a very keen eye to distinguish their nests on sight. RICHARD BRINCKERHOFF.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1899.

In Mr. A. L. Jackson's romance "When Shiloh Came," glorious is the House of Hepsai, and Hepsai rules over the Province of Herydnes, and that includes the regions between Parapamissus and Prophthasia. Hepsai has for wife Thryahl, and they have many children. Carmyhl is the youngest son, and Dahlymel the youngest daughter, and she a vestal, serving the god Aleph. This strange romance opens with the festival of Prapitiation, and this festival is in honor of the majority of Carmyhl. Prayers are offered to the gods Aleph and Isyl. According to the custom, then, the life of a man was supposed to have six stages. He was first a kitten, then a monkey, and after that an ass, next a lion, then an owl, and finally a turtle. The young man being in the lion age is bound to perform some act requiring heroism, and he goes to the Black Cavern and there meets many strange adventures. Supposably the intention of the author is to lay stress on the many hardships, mental and physical, which were born of heathenship. Finally comes "the Son of God, the child Jesus, and the regeneration of the world."

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The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1899.

STEVENSON'S EXQUISITE LETTERS.*

The Stevenson letters, like all good autobiography, give us a perfect picture of the man—far stronger, more lifelike, and interesting than anything a biographer could hope to write. We are usually thankful when a favorite author sets down his own life for us; but the fact that he is writing for present or future publication can usually be read between the lines. A man's familiar letters, on the other hand, written from the heart, in the heat of the moment, often under the spell of a book or an event, are far finer because more spontaneous. It may be and it probably is true that, as Mr. Colvin says, Stevenson's letters fall much below the charm of his actual conversation. But for our own comfort we may remember that such charm was pre-eminently shown in his intimate talk, and that there are probably many people in the world who, while fortunate enough to have met Stevenson, perhaps even frequently, yet, being only acquaintances, have never had a glimpse, or at the best only a glimpse, of the charming personality so fully disclosed in the present letters. A book for all the world to read if it will, its rare charm and full interest only depending upon the personality of the reader and the spirit in which the book is taken up.

How delightful it is to read a man's work—and especially for those who already love it—in the illumination of his own feelings toward it and the praise and criticism of his intimate friends. Perhaps you have failed fully to grasp the meaning underlying a page, a chapter, or even an entire essay. Reading it again, you wonder at your own stupidity, for it is quite true that a book's prosperity does not depend wholly upon its writer. Mr. Colvin says that no reader of the Stevenson letters will close the book without feeling that he has been in the company—

> Of a spirit various indeed and many-sided, but profoundly sincere and real. Ways that in another might easily have been mere signs of affectation, were in Stevenson only the signs of a nature ten times more spontaneously itself and individually alive than that of others. Self-consciousness, in many characters that possess it, deflects and falsifies conduct, and so does the dramatic instinct. Stevenson was self-conscious in a high degree, but only as a part of his general activity of mind; only in so far as he could not help being an extremely intelligent spectator of his own doings and feelings. * * * He loved also, with a child's or an actor's gusto, to play a part and make a drama out of life, but the part was always for the moment his very own; he had it not in him to pose for anything but what he truly was.

With a large and, we think, constantly growing class on both sides of the Atlantic, Stevenson stands as a master of English prose. Several years ago a well-known American writer said of him that "there has been no such man of letters, and there have been few such heroic hearts, in our day," an estimate which in a few words describes Stevenson most accurately. Mr. Colvin says that the latter's style is remarkable for its—

> Union of levity and lucidity with suggestive pregnancy and poetic animation, for harmony of cadence and the well-knit structure of sentences, and for the art of imparting to words the vital quality of things and making them convey the precise * * * expression of the very shade and color of the thought, feeling, or vision in his mind. He stands, moreover, as the writer who in the last quarter of the nineteenth century has handled with the most of freshness and inspiring power the widest range of established literary form—the moral, critical, and personal essay, travel, sentimental and other, romances and short tales, both historical and modern; parables and tales of mystery, boys' stories of adventure, memoirs, nor let lyrical and meditative verse, both English and Scottish, and especially nursery verse, a new vein for genius to work in, be forgotten. To some of these forms Stevenson gave quite new life; through all alike he expressed vividly an extremely personal way of seeing and being, a sense of nature and of romance, of the aspects of human existence and problems of human conduct, which was essentially his own. And in so doing he contrived to make friends and even lovers of his readers. Those whom he attracts * * * are drawn to him over and over again, finding familiarity not lessen, but increase, the charm of his work, and desiring even closer intimacy with the spirit and personality which they divine behind it.

Had Stevenson been a man of strong, robust constitution, the writer might have been merged in the artist, the soldier, the traveler, for love of adventure and of all sorts of curious experiences was always a predominant trait in his character. Mr. Colvin says the possession of two great gifts:

> That of humor, which, for all Stevenson's stress of being and vivid consciousness of self, saved him from ever seeing himself for long together out of a just proportion and kept wholesome laughter always ready at his lips; and that of a perfectly warm, loyal, and tender heart, which through all his experiments and agitations made the law of kindness the one ruling law of his life.

Referring to Symond's name for Stevenson, "sprite, most fantastic, but most human," Mr. Colvin uses such a charming simile and one so appropriate that it cannot be resisted:

> To me the essential humanity was always the thing most apparent. In a fire, well nourished with seasoned ship timber, the flames glance fantastically and are of many colors, but the glow at the heart is ever deep and strong; it was at such a glow that the friends of Stevenson were accustomed to warm their hands, while they admired and were entertained by the shifting lights.

We are also indebted to Mr. Colvin for a fine pen picture of his friend, which paints the man Stevenson in colors finer than any actual portrait we have:

> The most speaking of presences, a steady, penetrating fire in the wide-set eyes, a compelling power and sweetness in the smile; courteous, waving gestures of the arms and long, nervous hands, a lit cigarette generally held between the fingers; continuous rapid shiftings and pacings to and fro as he conversed; rapid but not flurried nor awkward, for there was a grace in his attenuated but well-carried figure, and his movements were light, deft, and full of spring.

To show how thoroughly the boy was father of the man, we give a short extract from a letter written while at school. Stevenson was only sixteen, when, writing his father, he reminds him of the large sums he usually costs his family for drugs and doctors' fees, particularly during March. He reminds him also that, Spring having come, for once he has escaped, and suggests that he deserves to be rewarded:

> I appeal to your charity, I appeal to your generosity, I appeal to your justice, I appeal to your accounts, I appeal, in fine, to your purse. My sense of generosity forbids the receipt of more, my sense of justice forbids the receipt of less, than half a crown.

The letters are full of references to the books he is reading. For instance, in 1878, Stevenson declares his favorite author for the time being is Anthony Trollope:

> He is so nearly wearying you, and yet he never does; or rather he never does until he gets near the end, when he begins to wean you from him, so that you are as pleased to be done with him as you thought you would be sorry. * * * A young person would get sickened by the dead level of meanness and cowardliness. You require to be a little spoiled and cynical before you can enjoy it.

Writing to Gosse in 1879, Stevenson says: "Your book is good reading. Your personal notes of those you saw struck me as perhaps the most sharp and 'best-held.' * * * You have the touch required. * * * Think of what Carlyle's caricature of old Coleridge is to us who never saw S. T. C.. With that and "Kubla Khan" we have the man in fact. Carlyle's picture, of course, is not of the author of 'Kubla,' but of the author of that surprising 'Friend,' which has knocked the breath out of two generations of hopeful youth. Your portraits would be milder, sweeter, more true, perhaps, and perhaps not so truth-telling." Stevenson always seems able to say just the thing we would like to, but in a finer way, as when, in a letter to Gosse in 1879, he says:

> It is the history of our kindnesses that alone makes this world tolerable. If it were not for that, for the effects of kind words, kind looks, kind letters, multiplying, spreading, making one happy through another, and bringing forth benefits, some thirty, some fifty, some a thousand fold, I should be tempted to think our life a practical jest in the worst possible spirit.

In a letter to a friend Stevenson writes of his then only planned "Familiar Studies":

> You have not yet heard of my book: Four great Scotsmen—John Knox, David Hume, Robert Burns, Walter Scott—these, their lives, their work, the social media in which they lived and worked, with, if I can make it, the strong current of the race making itself felt underneath and throughout.

Sending a friend a copy of Penn's "Fruits of Solitude," Stevenson writes:

> If ever in all my "human conduct" I have done a better thing to any fellow-creature than handing on to you this sweet, dignified, and wholesome book, I know I shall hear of it on the last day. To write a book like this were impossible, at least one can hand it over.

Could anything more perfectly show the generous, broad-minded author than the following from a letter to Henley in 1883:

> I was delighted to hear the good news about ——. Bravo, he goes up hill fast. Let him beware of vanity, and he will go higher; let him be still discontented and let him * * * see the merits and not the faults of his rivals, and he may swarm at last to the topgallant. Admiration is the only road to excellence; and the critical spirit kills, but envy and injustice are putrefaction on its feet.

Gosse having written a criticism on "Prince Otto" which Stevenson thought beyond its deserts, the latter writes:

> It would not have been the same if Dumas or Musset had done it? * * * Well, no; I do not think it would; do you know, now, I am really of the opinion it would not * * * Why, think what Musset would have made of Otto! Think how gallantly Dumas would have carried his crowd through!

The South Sea venture was a last chance. How serious his condition was Stevenson thoroughly realized, as will be seen by the following letter to Baxter, announcing the purchase of a yacht:

> If I cannot get my health back, more or less, 't is madness; but of course this is the hope, and I will pay big. * * * If this business fails to set me up, well, £2,000 is gone, and I know I can't get better. We sail from San Francisco for the South Seas in the yacht Casco.

The same realization of his physical condition is very plainly shown in a letter to Henry James, August, 1890:

> I must tell you plainly. I can't tell Colvin. I do not think I shall come to England more than once, and then it will be to die. Health I enjoy in the tropics; even Sydney, which they call sub or semi tropical, I visit only to catch cold.

Archer having compared some of the verses in "A Child's Garden" to Marjorie Fleming's, Stevenson writes him:

> Marjorie Fleming I have known, as you surmise, for long. She was possibly—no. I take back possibly—she was one of the greatest works of God. Your note about the resemblance of her verses to mine gave me great joy, though it only proved me a plagiarist.

As an instance of Stevenson's cordiality to young writers, we quote the following to W. B. Yeats, referring first to his intense early admiration for Swinburne, then to a similar influence exerted by Meredith's "Love in a Valley," now ten years later:

> It may interest you to know that I have a third time fallen in slavery; this is to your poem called "The Lake Isle of Innisfrae." It is so quaint and airy—simple, artful, and eloquent to the heart—but I search for words in vain. Enough that always night and day I hear "lake water lapping with low sounds on the shore."

At last, reluctantly, we come to the final letter. Writing to Gosse, Stevenson expresses great pleasure in the dedication of the former's "In Russet and Silver." The letter is long and unusually interesting, ending "may you write many more books as good as this one; only, there's one thing impossible, you can never write another dedication that can give the same pleasure to the vanished Insitala." Two days later the end came—his last hours spent as he would have wished:

> He wrote hard all the morning of the last day; his half-finished book, "Hermiston," he judged the best he had even written, and the sense of successful effort made him buoyant and happy as nothing else could.

*A formal and extended notice of these beautiful volumes (Charles Scribner's Sons, $5) was printed in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW, but we cannot refrain from returning once more to a theme so entirely fascinating as is the one they offer to what we called last week "Book Tasters," of whom we are one—that is, if "we" can be said to be "one."

A VALHALLA FOR THE OBSCURE.

The report comes from London that George Frederick Watts, whom—if such talent as his were not so rare—one would call first a public-spirited citizen and then a painter, has in his mind a plan for the erection of a cloistered court around the churchyard of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, and then the utilization of this as a Valhalla for obscure heroes and heroines.

St. Botolph's is in the heart of poorer London. It stands at the intersection of several important streets, of which the extension of Whitechapel Road is one, and the plan that there shall be put here a permanent public record of memorable deeds of bravery by humble citizens, is lovely and attractive. The high-placed are sure to be extolled as honorably in death as in life. Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's are full of monuments to the great and good and noble; but the unsung heroes and heroines, whose deeds of self-sacrifice, courage, and devotion are often as inspiring as those of men and women who are "to the purple" born, are forgotten, just because they are unsung. There is no doubt that such a record, or accumulation of records, in the heart of poorer London would do much to cast a ray of glory o. the commonplace career, would make it easier to bear for the possibilities revealed in it and the knowledge of the world's recognition. And many a tourist would probably find this Valhalla of the poorer almost as attractive as the Abbey's crowded statues of soldiers, sailors, statesmen, authors, and kings; would love to note how independent is true nobility of any title or how freely manliness can gleam from out of lowly surroundings.

There is, of course, another, broader, side to the project than its personal influence. Mr. Watts, in a letter in advocacy of it, says that he believes he is only putting into words what must be a general wish when he urges that there be established a material and permanent record so honorably illustrative as this of national character. And he says:

> I desire to stand an outsider here, from my wish to disconnect the plea from art or even sentiment, regarding it as simply just and ordinarily right. As to any special suggestion, I strongly disapprove of artistic illustration, which would imply selection. I only desire for each case a few simple words recording the heroic and unobtrusive facts, most heroic in their unobtrusiveness, so sadly and ungenerously unnoticed, when every turf victory is so duly and amply recorded. I only want a tablet where in ancient times a statue would have been accorded. If the examples are too common and too many for such distinction, so much the more to our honor. If the heroic and generous impulse can be taken as a national characteristic, no nation, ancient or modern, can lay claim to a nobler. Our law courts and records of misery will establish much that is painfully degrading for the future historian to dwell upon, and it would be well for him to have a balance sheet.

We do not know that anything has yet been done to realize this plan. But, curiously enough, it occurred to another artist who also is public spirited, and who, in a modest way, is giving it expression. The writer was in London in the Summer, and had it brought to his notice by one of the few persons on the north side of the Thames who may be supposed to know of it, for this other scheme has been carried out in Southwark so quietly and modestly that the present may be the first mention it has had in a newspaper. And if it be Mr. Watts's idea that art shall be avoided, or at least not striven for, in his Valhalla, that is not the plan in the earlier and humbler effort.

There is a kind of "settlement" down in Southwark, under neither university nor college patronage, which is known as Red Cross Hall and Garden. Walter Crane, who became interested some years ago in the work, drew up a scheme of decoration for the hall by means of panels which commemorate heroic deeds of the poor. One by one, as occasion justifies, these are filled in. The first is to the memory of Alice Ayres, a young servant girl who saved some children from a fire and lost her own life. Another commemorates the saving of an express train, and a third the saving of the life of a child who had fallen into a well. Here is an excellent, helpful, and commendable way to bring art to the people.

PARKMAN SECURE ABOVE DISCUSSION.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

May one venture to suggest that the reason why Francis Parkman is not much discussed by TIMES correspondents is that he is generally agreed to be above discussion? Now and then some angry Acadian, having read a paragraph from a first edition misquoted in some neighborhood paper, arises and turns a few bitter phrases at the expense of the "Boston man," and at long intervals a volume or pamphlet crammed with assumptions, misinterpretations, and blunders, and designed to reduce Parkman, Longfellow, the Phipps, Winslow, and Pepperell heirs, and a few other unconsidered trifles to one general pomace, drops heavily from the Dominion press and is never heard of more; but, with these slight exceptions, Parkman is an accepted authority. One is supposed to have read him if one pretend to an elementary knowledge of American history, and one no more discusses him than one discusses the alphabet.

How widely he is read is shown by the American publishers' lists. But for him the noble Cleveland edition of the "Jesuit Relations" would have been impossible. Where could any publisher have found subscribers to such a work had not Parkman called attention to the wonderful little volumes? Without Parkman where would be the long series of Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood's stories of the early encounters of red man and Frenchman? Where Mr. Conan Doyle's "The Refugee"? Where even "The Span o' Life" and "The Seats of the Mighty"? Granting that the authors of these novels had had the courage and industry for original research, who would have cared to publish their novels in a country unleavened by general reading of Mr. Parkman's Atlantic articles and histories? Does not Miss Grace King know her Parkman well, and does not Mr. William Henry Johnson's "King or Knave, Which Wins?" show traces of origin in Parkman, although it is barely possible that the resemblance may come from consultation of similar sources?

The holiday books of this year bear testimony to Parkman's influence. In the preface of "The Sword of Justice," by Sheppard Stevens, the accomplished author says: "[Six characters] were all real people, as you may see from Parkman's fascinating account of the time. And here let me acknowledge my deep indebtedness to this writer. Of the seven sources from which the history of this time was drawn, I was able to consult four, the others being a private manuscript in the Gourgues family and two unpublished documents in the possession of the Spanish Government. I found that had I contented myself with Mr. Parkman's account I should have saved much time and trouble, for so thoroughly has he reaped and gleaned the field that scarcely one poor fact escaped to pay me for my labor." To what but Parkman's labors can be attributed the fine impartiality seen in "The Young Puritans in Captivity," published this season, and in "Rose à Charlitte," issued last year? Is not Dr. Tomlinson's "Camping on the St. Lawrence" frankly founded on Parkman, being an account of boys who follow the footsteps of the early discoverers?

Again, only a year ago the historian's publishers made a complete new edition of his works, providing it with costly plates, and now have begun the issue of what is practically an extended edition, with almost twenty times as many plates and all manner of elegant details, and they are not likely to have taken such a step without sufficient warrant. Perhaps another reason why nobody writes of Parkman is that all the writers are busy reading him.

Boston, Nov. 18, 1899. L. K.

Three Newspaper Authors.

Finley P. Dunne, the author of "Mr. Dooley"; George Ade, author of "Artie" and "Doc Horne" and the more recent "Fables in Slang," and Will Payne, whose "Jerry the Dreamer" and "The Money Captain" have attracted favorable attention, are newspaper men of Chicago. All three began their newspaper work on The Chicago Daily News, Mr. Dunne and Mr. Payne being connected with the evening paper and Mr. Ade starting in as a reporter on the morning issue, which afterward became known as The Record. He is still a member of The Record staff. Mr. Dunne is the managing editor of The Chicago Evening Journal. Mr. Payne is editor of the financial weekly, The Economist.

MAGAZINES FOR 1900.

Features Already in Hand for Them —A Comprehensive Survey of Monthly Publications.

MAGAZINES IN THEIR RELATIONS TO LITERATURE.

In the present day magazine and periodical literature in general has come to play a large part in our daily life. Unlike books, magazines usually appeal to a very wide audience, so that their contents are of necessity varied, to answer the demands of all sorts and conditions of men. But, while this would be a grave fault if one were to read religiously a magazine or review from cover to cover, paying just as much attention to one article as to another, it is quite another thing if we exercise what may be called the selecting habit.

As with books, so with periodical literature; both may be roughly divided into the good, the commonplace, and the trashy. Fortunately for us, we have an innate consciousness, which checks us when we are really wasting our time. An article, indeed, may be well written and valuable in itself, and yet make no direct appeal to our particular bent or tastes; reading it may be almost as much a waste of time as though we were actually reading trash.

Lord Brougham has said that it is well to read everything of one thing and something of everything. While it is quite possible to put too liberal a construction upon his words, it is surely self-evident that a more or less general knowledge of what is going on in the world of letters is beneficial to us all. One wishes at least to know enough of general literature to understand the allusions one either hears or reads to this writer or that book. A well-known Englishman, Mark Pattison, says that bookish people seldom care actually to talk about the books they are reading, but that their conversation is usually flavored by such reading—a flavor not too apparent if the allusions are meaningless to us.

It is interesting and necessary to see all the good periodicals one can, for not only do certain magazines confine themselves largely to certain subjects, but to-day in this one, to-morrow in another, will be found just the article you, individually, cannot afford to miss. How many delightful stories we have all first read in the pages of a magazine, and how many poets and essayists we now count among our intimates, who are such through being thus introduced to us in this casual manner. Perhaps for some reason we had bought the current number of a magazine not usually read by us and are rewarded by finding a charming essay or a paper of more than usual interest, the work of a man new to us.

This first appearance in periodical form of much of our literature is of great value to us in determining which books to buy. It is only the thoroughly good book, story, or essay which will bear repeated reading, and our decision to buy or leave a particular book is often determined by the amount of pleasure its reading in magazine form has afforded us.

Many writers on bookish subjects object to the reading of periodicals to any great extent; some would do away with it altogether. But in this, as in most other cases, it would seem that the middle ground is preferable. The man who reads only the great books of the past runs the risk of taking a narrow view of life, and, most assuredly, a selfish one. For, if the promising young writers of the present age are not to be read because their books are not as great as are those of some of the masters of the past, how and when is their chance to come, and what incentive have they for doing better work?

It is also often asserted that the reading of periodicals wastes valuable time that could be spent with so much more profit in other directions. But is it not true that most usually the reader of the best current magazines is also the reader of the best books, and in the greatest numbers? It is also true that the greatest readers and busiest people are usually the ones who find the most time to spare for all kinds of literature. There are often odd moments—half hours—when magazines fill an important place. When, with only a limited time to spare, one would hesitate to take up a book, because of the difficulty of dropping it; but one or more magazine papers can be read and enjoyed in such interval, without encroaching in any way upon the duty or pleasure to follow. Then, too, the book you are reading may demand close attention, so that, at a certain point, you and your attention flagging, and that, instead of having a clear idea of what the author is saying, you are only reading meaningless words. Paradoxical as it may seem, you can then take up and read an equally well written magazine paper—but on a fresh subject—with new zest and unfaltering interest.

There are times, too, after a hard day's work, when the brain is over-tired, and it would be impossible to sleep at once. At such a time many a charming magazine paper will prove the gentle sedative you so much need—(a stupid one would be exasperating). With the right papers you can completely lose yourself in the writer's individuality, and follow wherever he leads. Such essays or other articles fall into the class Miss Repplier calls "For the Dozy Hours," and Thackeray "dippable books."

The man who reads only a newspaper night and morning, or what is even worse, many such journals, is seldom a thinker, and will not often be found among magazine readers. Such a man reads only to kill time. One could not imagine life in these days without a morning paper, but neither can we picture intellectual development coexisting with a literary diet composed entirely of the news of the day. Walt Whitman, in "Democratic Vistas," says:

The process of reading is not a half sleep, but in the highest sense an exercise, a gymnast's struggle. The reader is to do something for himself, must be on the alert, must himself or herself construct, indeed, the poem, argument, history, metaphysical essay—the text finding in hints; the clue, the start, or framework. Not the book needs to be so much the complete thing, but the reader of the book does. That were to make a Nation of well-trained, supple, and athletic minds,—intuitive, used to depend on themselves.

Let us for a moment grant that a well-balanced man or woman needs, in proportions dictated by their varying individualities, newspapers, books, and magazines; examining just what part the latter plays in their intellectual development. First of all, more new writers are brought to our notice through the pages of magazines and reviews than in any other way. Sometimes we thus learn to know and care for the writer whose books afterward find a place on our shelves—perhaps even among our favorite volumes. It is quite possible, also, that such books and such writers might have been entirely missed by us had we not learned to know their author in such fashion. Then, too, which is quite as important, a young writer's first book often finds a public waiting for it, and a publisher as well; neither of whom would have risked such purchase or publication had possible readers known nothing of its author's style or capability for handling his chosen subject.

Many timely or otherwise charming papers, essays, and sketches make their appearance in magazine form only, as do many poems and short stories one would hate to have missed. Then, too, the good magazine article, the one which so thoroughly interests you personally, often leads to a closer relation with its author; to a search for books or other articles from the same pen, and to an interest in the author himself. Such personal interest in writers leads to a thorough enjoyment of the bookish magazines, which give us charming glimpses of the new writer, or the interesting facts lately discovered about some old favorite. It is certainly a legitimate curiosity which leads us to find interest in the personality of new writers in the places where and conditions under which a favorite author has grown up. Knowing something of the circumstances under which books of all sorts have been written, we read them with fresh insight and increased zest. If, for instance, we read that a certain author has spent years in studying a particular subject, which, perhaps, carefully compressed into a short article, places at our own disposal the result of such research, should we not be grateful that the existence of magazines enables the author to publish and the public to read work of such importance?

The intellectual value of periodicals does not always depend upon their having just appeared. How often has it not happened to all of us to turn to the pages of old magazines to read an article which has special significance for us at the particular moment; an article which bears directly upon our present reading, and which possibly had no real meaning for us at the time of its appearance. Perhaps the paper was unsigned and so entirely overlooked, or, what is more common, our own ignorance of the subject discussed led us to dismiss it as of no special importance. But now, being interested in and knowing something of the subject, we find the article just what we need.

Periodical literature plays another important part, in enabling young writers to live by their work while the great book that is to make them famous is being written. Not infrequently such very publication leads to the writer finding his own true vocation, the great book he had planned never making its appearance, but the world being richer for the presence of the charming essayist or poet who found himself and his public at one and the same time. Few of us realize the immense amount of money, time, and careful attention to details the publication of a successful magazine involves.

It would seem, however, that if we only learn to choose from the vast resources of periodical literature that which is personally valuable and courageously leave the rest, or, as President Porter puts it, use papers and magazines as servants, not as masters, we need concern ourselves but little as to the value of time so spent.

Features Arranged For

"THE CENTURY."

The Century Magazine was born in 1870, and at once its success was assured. In 1873 an edition was printed in England, and the merit of its text and the high character of its illustrations were acknowledged. Its past may be considered, with due appreciation of the excellent work done then, as a guarantee of what it will accomplish in time to come. With the November number the fifty-ninth volume begins, and for the year 1900 many new attractions are announced.

Two years ago Mr. John Morley accepted the invitation to write for The Century a life of Oliver Cromwell. The first installment of this work has appeared. There is no one writer to-day more eminently fitted for this major work than is Mr. John Morley. This "Life of Cromwell" is to be enriched with portraits the sources of which are to be found in the leading galleries of England and the Continent, some of the portraits having never been reproduced before. During the coming Winter The Century will print the prize manuscripts of the competition offered by the magazine to the Bachelors of Arts of universities and colleges in the United States. For the coming year Mark Twain will contribute various articles of an autobiographical character, and there will be "Chapters of American Secret His-

(Continued on Page 798.)

BOOKS RECIEVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

TWENTY FAMOUS NAVAL BATTLES. Salamis to Santiago. By Edward Kirk Rawson. In 2 vols. 8vo. Pp. (about) xxx.-344. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $4 the set.

THE UNITED KINGDOM. A Political History. By Goldwin Smith. 12mo. Pp. (about) ix.-450. Two vols. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE STONES OF PARIS. In History and Letters. By Benjamin Ellis Martin and Charlotte M. Martin. In 2 vols. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-269. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4 per set.

A SELF-VERIFYING CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE KINGDOM TO THE BEGINNING OF THE PERSIAN DYNASTY. A book of startling discoveries. By Orlando P. Schmidt. 8vo. Pp. 569. Cincinnati: George C. Shaw.

SCHILLER'S HISTORY OF THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR. Those parts of Books II., III., and IV. which treat of the careers and characters of Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein. Edited, with introduction, notes, and maps, by Arthur H. Palmer. 18mo. Pp. xxxvii.-202. New York: Henry Holt & Co. (German text.)

THE TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. A Historical Review. By Edward Bicknell. 18mo. Pp. xi.-110. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 50 cents.

THE ENGLISH RADICALS. A Historical Sketch. By C. B. Roylance Kent. 12mo. Pp. xi.-451. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

E. P. ROE. Reminiscences of His Life. By his sister, Mary A. Roe. 12mo. Pp. vi.-235. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE TRUE WILLIAM PENN. By Sydney George Fisher. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 392. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

FAMOUS VIOLINISTS OF TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY. By Henry C. Lahee. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. x.-384. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS. By his son, John Guille Millais. Illustrated. In 2 Vols. Octavo. Pp. xvi.-446. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $10 per set.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

THE CHRISTOLOGY OF JESUS. Being His Teaching Concerning Himself According to the Synoptic Gospels. By the Rev. James Stalker. 12mo. Pp. xi.-298. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.

OUTLINES OF OLD TESTAMENT THEOLOGY. By the Rev. C. F. Burney. Oxford Church text books. 18mo. Pp. 132. New York: James Pott & Co.

THE GREAT LAW. A Study of Religious Origins and of the Unity Underlying Them. By W. Williamson. 8vo. Pp. xx.-431. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.50.

THE FUNDAMENTAL IDEAS OF CHRISTIANITY. By John Caird. With a memoir by Edward Caird. In two volumes. 12mo. Pp. cxli.-232. Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons. $3.50.

RELIGION AND MORALITY. Their Nature and Mutual Relations Historically and Doctrinally Considered. By the Rev. James J. Fox. 12mo. Pp. 322. New York: William H. Young & Co.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRITICAL COMMENTARY. A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Proverbs. By Crawford H. Toy. 12mo. Pp. xxxvi.-554. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

RIGHT LIVING AS A FINE ART. A Study of Channing's Symphony as an Outline of the Ideal Life and Character. By Newell Dwight Hillis. 16mo. Pp. 52. New York: Fleming H. Revell. 50 cents.

GREAT BOOKS AS LIFE TEACHERS. Studies of Character, Real and Ideal. By Newell Dwight Hillis. 12mo. Pp. 339. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

RAMBLES AND STUDIES IN GREECE. By J. P. Mahaffy. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-535. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $3.

MAKAPALA-BY-THE-SEA. Hawaii. By Anne M. Prescott. Volume I. 12mo. Pp. 180. Honolulu: Hawaiian Gazette Company.

SOME SOUTH AFRICAN RECOLLECTIONS. By Mrs. Lionel Phillips. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. x.-183. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

AMERICAN HISTORIC TOWNS. Historic Towns of the Middle States. 12mo. Pp. xxix.-439. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

THE UNCHANGING EAST. By Robert Barr. In two volumes. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. x.-256. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

THE SCOTTISH JACOBITES, and Their Songs and Music. With a Succinct Account of Their Battles. By Thomas Newbigging. 12mo. Pp. vii.-147. London: Gay & Bird.

FAMOUS HOMES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THEIR STORIES. Edited by A. H. Malan. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-393. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. (Advance sheets.)

THE TROUBADOURS AT HOME. Their Lives and Personalities, Their Songs and Their World. By Justin H. Smith. 8vo. Pp. xxx.-493. In two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6 per set.

POETRY.

ROSAMUND, QUEEN OF THE LOMBARDS. A Tragedy. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. 12mo. Pp. 80. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

OLD TIMES AND NEW. By Sara Hammond Palfrey. 16mo. Pp. 49. Boston: W. B. Clarke Company. (Paper.)

WILD EDEN. By George Edward Woodberry. 16mo. Pp. vi.-92. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THE LIVING PAST AND OTHER POEMS. By Thomas Seton Jevons. 16mo. Pp. 59. Cambridge: Macmillan & Bowes.

NORTHLAND LYRICS. By William Carman Roberts, Theodore Roberts, and Elizabeth Roberts Macdonald. Selected and arranged with a prologue by Charles G. D. Roberts and an epilogue by Bliss Carman. 16mo. Pp. vii.-86. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

SONGS OF THE SOUL. A Hundred Sonnets of Life and Love. By William Henry Thorne. 24mo. Pp. 121. New York: Decker Building.

YALE VERSE. Compiled by Charles Edmund Merrill. 12mo. Pp. 160. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

ART AND OTHER ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

THE ART OF THE OLD MASTERS as Told by Cennino Cennini in 1437. How they ground and mixed their colors, painted their pictures and miniatures, tinted their papers, made their varnishes, &c. A reference work for the artist, picture collector, and others. Newly translated by Christiana J. Herringham. 12mo. Pp. xxxviii.-288. New York: Francis P. Harper. $2.

ART LIFE OF WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT. By Helen M. Knowlton. Illustrations from his works. 12mo. Pp. xii.-219. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

PROPORTION AND HARMONY OF LINE AND COLOR. In Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. An Essay on Comparative Aesthetics. By George Lansing Raymond. 12mo. Pp. xxxiii.-459. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

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MAGAZINES FOR 1900.

(Continued.)

tory." These papers are stated to be "of the highest authenticity and constitute absolute revelations regarding the incidents with which they deal."

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "The Autobiography of a Quack," a serial story, of which the first chapter has just appeared, will be continued in the new volume. For 1900 there will be Mary Hallock Foote's "A Touch of Sun." Mr. Richard Whiting, the author of "No. 5 John Street," will write for The Century a series of papers on the Paris Exposition, the title of which is "The Paris of To-day." These articles will have for the illustrator Mr. André Castaigne. Sir Walter Besant's "Life in the East End of London" will be a special study of the social problems in that vast city, and for its pictures The Century has engaged such special artists as Phil May and Joseph Pennell.

John Burroughs will also give a helping hand to The Century for the coming year, describing scenes and incidents gathered by him as a member of the recent Harriman expedition to Alaska. An entire series of articles will be devoted to reminiscences of Tennyson, Browning, Lowell, Bryant, Emerson, Whittier, and Holmes. Of essays and studies many will appear, the authors being President Eliot of Harvard, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Prof. Woodrow Wilson, and others.

An additional feature, a strange novelty, certain to attract attention, is the publication of the suppressed parts of O'Meara's conversation with Napoleon while at St. Helena. When the O'Meara book was printed, in 1822, the whole of O'Meara's writing did not appear. There was a journal, distinct from the book manuscript. The entire manuscript having been placed in the hands of the editor of The Century, this recently discovered journal will be published. It gives in fuller and more intimate style the details of the life of the exile at Longwood.

Gov. Roosevelt's first paper, "Military Preparedness and Unpreparedness," is to be followed by a second one, entitled "Fellow-Feeling as a Political Factor." In poetry a notable poem will be a posthumous one by James Russell Lowell on Shakespeare; there will be also poems by Stephen Phillips, Maurice F. Egan, and Lilla Cabot Perry. One special quality of the editor of The Century is that he does not confine himself to mere names of men and women as alone capable of writing verse, for he selects as he pleases, the merit of the poem being the only standard of its value, and so those who read The Century are often subject to many happy surprises.

From time to time THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has called attention to the singular excellence of the art shown in the illustrations of The Century. There has been nowhere currently published such a high class of wood engraving as has been issued monthly in the numbers of The Century. Timothy Cole is an undisputed master. For the last fifteen years Mr. Cole has executed his wood engravings, carrying out his task in the galleries of Europe, copying the pictures there. Seeing the painting, studying it, becoming imbued with its special qualities, has made this artist so perfect. Accuracy may belong to the photograph, but true sentiment and feeling are beyond mechanical or chemical appliances. Besides Mr Timothy Cole, who has placed our wood engraving on the highest plane of art, made an American school, there are other admirable engravers contributing to The Century who will add to the fine quality of this publication in the time to come, and they are Henry Wolf, Thomas Johnson, F. S. King, M. Haider, Frank French, J. W. Evans, Frank Wellington, Peter Aitken, Charles State, G. Kruell, Elbridge Kingsley, and others.

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Among other notable contributors there will be William D. Howells, Mrs. Pennell, Edmund Gosse, Sarah Orne Jewett, Mrs. Burton Harrison, E. F. Benson, William Perrine, George Moore, Agnes Repplier, Marion Harland, Austin Dobson, Mary E. Wilkins, Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, Stephen Crane, Edith Wharton, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Flora Annie Steel, Mrs. Campbell Praed, Julia McNair Wright, Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, Cy Warman, Samuel Minturn Peck, and Edwin Markham.

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From 1850 to 1900; that is exactly the half century, and Harper's New Monthly Magazine enters upon its year of jubilee. On its past it may look with the utmost satisfaction, for it has been a representative literary and artistic feature of the nineteenth century. In Harper's has been printed a whole procession of leading English and American novels. It has been conspicuous, too, in the presentation of the short story. In an artistic sense, Harper's Magazine has done very much in educating us, and it began its task at a time when illustration in the United States was barely understood or hardly appreciated. Take its many volumes, look over them, and you will find there the truest history of American art during the last fifty years.

Harper's has from the very start been actuated by the highest ideals. The object in view was to furnish the best reading, the best pictures. Appreciating increased culture, it has always tried to keep abreast of this. As demands were made on the magazine it has steadily met them. Its editors and publishers have been ever anxious to be in closest touch with the highest class of readers, not "in their moods of easy relaxation, but in the lines of their aspirations."

Now entering upon a new era of expansion and development, understanding what are the requirements of to-day, Harper's Magazine will direct its attention to all matters of contemporaneous human interest. It will strive toward further attractiveness, and by its reduction in price will certainly attain an increase of readers.

For the coming year innumerable are the inviting features of the magazine. These will be two serials. One is "Eleanor," a novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward. The subjects treated by Mrs. Ward are the deep currents of religious and political thought now swaying Christendom. The illustrations for "Eleanor" will be made by Albert Sterner. The other romance is Mr. I. Zangwill's "The Mantle of Elijah." In this novel an important feature is the domestic side of the hero's character. Mr. Louis Loeb will illustrate this romance. In humorous stories the contributors will be Frank R. Stockton, W. W. Jacobs, Seumas MacManus, Mark Twain, and many others. There will be written for Harper's for 1900 stories of negro superstition, the author being Miss Angel de Cord. Mr. Rudyard Kipling will present in Harper's "A Winter's Note Book," gathered together by him when in Vermont. Gilbert Parker, Owen Wister, Stephen Crane, Dr. C. W. Doyle, Frederic Remington, and Marie Van Vorst will give short stories.

Descriptive articles in biography, science, politics, travel, and adventure will appear in coming numbers. "The Trouble in the Transvaal" is a subject treated by George W. Steevens. Capt. A. T. Mahan will write on "Our Relations with Germany," and Dr. Henry Smith Williams on "The Progress of Science in Europe." In the drama, that excellent authority Mr. William Archer will furnish several articles, entitled "Dramatic Art and the Subscription Theatre; and the Staging of Shakespeare." These studies will have Mr. Joseph W. Pennell for illustrator. To add to all these important papers forthcoming in Harper's Magazine may be mentioned Mr. C. F. Lummis's "The Right Arm of the Continent," "Walks and Talks with Tolstoï," by the Hon. Andrew D. White; "Bismarck," "White Man's Africa," by Poultney Bigelow; "Russian and Chinese Borderlands," by Archibald K. Colquhoun; "Studies of India," by Julian Ralph, and, finally, "Sport and Adventure Among the Andes," by Sir Martin Conway.

"SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE."

It was in Scribner's Magazine that Mr. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" first appeared. In the January number will be read the first installment of another of Mr. Barrie's romances. The one now coming out deals with the grown-up life of Tommy and Grizel in London, for Tommy has earned celebrity. This novel will be continued throughout the greater part of the coming year.

For Scribner's, Gov. Roosevelt has written a monograph on Oliver Cromwell. It will be a fresh presentation of the Lord Protector, the man, the soldier, the statesman. The Governor lays special stress on the birth of Anglo-Saxon liberty, due to Cromwell, and its effect on that political and religious freedom so conspicuous to-day in America and in England. This publication will begin in the January Scribner's and will be completed in six numbers. The divisions of the topic will be "The Times and the Man," "The Long Parliament and the Civil War," "The Second Civil War and the Death of the King," "The Irish and Scotch Wars," "The Commonwealth and Protectorate," and lastly, "Personal Rule." The art department of Scribner's has taken the utmost pains for the fullest illustration of these chapters on Oliver Cromwell. Mr. F. C. Yohn and Mr. E. C. Peixotto will contribute a number of pictures. Mr. H. McCarter is at work in England with this special monograph in view. Mr. Seymour Lucas, R. A., an authority on the dress and war equipments of the seventeenth century, will contribute a picture to each installment. For portraits, relics, the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, the British Museum, in London, have all been put under requisition, and carefully executed reproductions will accompany the work. Specimens of the colored engravings, now ready, shew how excellent will be this portion of the coming Scribner's.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis, and Prof. Walter A. Wickoff, author of the "Workers," will contribute their writings for 1900. Prof. Wyckoff, having joined the Peary relief expedition, is to give his experiences of the conditions belonging to the fast disappearing arctic highlanders. The interest excited by the advance made by the English in the Soudan, the Omdurman battle, the holding of Khartoum, will be increased when it is learned that Capt. Cairnes, the well known military critic, is to write about the events as they have happened. He will give for Scribner's many articles presenting the first inside view of actual conditions in the Soudan. There may be, as soon as the Transvaal troubles are settled, further advances made in the Soudan, and if such happen, Capt. Cairnes will describe them. These special articles are to be illustrated by pictures taken on the spot. "The Real Japan" and "The Far East," both notable works written by Mr. Henry Norman, show how the author was at home with foreign politics and colonial affairs. For the Scribner's of 1900 Mr. Henry Norman will contribute "The Russia of To-day." For the material for these articles Mr. Norman has gone to Russia, and his best aid for this work will be his wife, the lady who is the author of "A Girl in the Carpathians." "The Boer War" is to be handled by this magazine in the same lucid manner as were our battles with Spain. Mr. H. J. Whigham is now in South Africa, and will, as an eye witness, act as Scribner's war correspondent. The first articles will be illustrated with pictures taken by Mr. Whigham's camera.

Among many other articles for use in 1900 may be cited Ida M. Tarbell's "The Charm of Paris," illustrated by Lepère, Marchetti, Jeanniot, Steinlen, McCarter, and Huard. "Harvard Fifty Years Ago," with a paper on the Massachusetts bar of the time of Choate, will be furnished by Senator Hoar. Mr. Frederick Palmer will write of "The General Situation in Manila." Henry James has ready for Scribner's, "Winchelsea and Rye, and Denis Duval." It may be remembered that in Thackeray's unfinished novel these two old towns, near the Straits of Dover, were the scenes in which figured Denis Duval.

With what pleasure will be read Mr. Arthur Reed Kimball's article about Donald G. Mitchell, (Ik Marvel,) his farm, his friends, his surroundings. So far we have only had the military side of the Cuban question, of the routine of police and sanitary duties. We know little of the higher and more cultured circles there. "Social Life in Havana" is a new topic, and will be treated by Major T. Bentley Mott, Gen. Ludlow's aide.

What of the almost unknown regions of New Brunswick, of the Upper Ottawa, of the Mingan Seigniory countries of British Columbia barely explored? Mr. Frederic Irland has penetrated into this terra incognita, which he describes as the "beautiful playground for grown men." He will give the lay of the land in several articles, and will present photographs of the living game found there. In natural history, Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson has shown how fascinating is this topic, with his "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag." He is to contribute other stories of the same order. Mr. Henry Van Dyke will continue his sketches of the Wilderness. Railroad stories, topics heretofore neglected, but now known to be of great interest, will be contributed to the coming Scribner's, and written by Mr. Louis C. Senger. In fiction, the long or the short, the writers will be Octave Thanet, William Allen White, Thomas Nelson Page, Henry James, Maarten Maartens, Edith Wharton, and William Maynadier Browne.

Among the art features for 1900 will be Mr. John La Farge's "Puvis de Chavannes," to be illustrated in color from the painter's work. Mr. E. C. Peixotto, who is now abroad, will give sketches of unfrequented architecture found by him in the Old World. Mr. Peixotto's other duty will be to give Scribner's pictures of the Paris Exhibition. Among other illustrators for the magazine for 1900 are W. A. Clark, Clifford Carleton, E. B. Child, B. W. Clinedinst, A. B. Frost, C. A. Gilbert, W. Glackens, Jules Guerin, A. I. Keller, W. R. Leigh, Howard Pyle, Everett Shinn, E. D. Steele, and W. D. Stevens. Scribner's lays a just claim to having been the first to use color printing, and for 1900 its publishers state that new and novel achievements in this particular scheme are to be successfully accomplished.

"THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY."

Grave and decorous, devoted to the highest aims of literature, covering completely the ground, not restricting itself alone to America, but to the world, The Atlantic Monthly has, from the very first of its issues, occupied widespread attention. Remembering the old and well-established quality of The Atlantic Monthly, it hardly cares for what are called "new features." With its conservatism, this publication continues its old and excellent ways, but it gives its readers for 1900 some idea of the important contributions which will appear.

Of exceeding interest will be "The Autobiography of W. J. Stillman." How good it will be to read of the writer's intimacy with Lowell, Emerson, Agassiz, and Holmes! Mr. Stillman's acquaintance with Ruskin, Rossetti, Turner, Millet, will be as links with the art of the past. Then Mr. Stillman is familiar with the politics of the last thirty-five years. The first installment of this notable autobiography will appear in the January number. Who could treat better that most difficult topic, "The Race Problem in the South," than Mr. Walter H. Page? Mr. Page, in order to better understand his subject, has made a recent journey through the principal Southern States, visiting all the

leading cities, and the result of his study will be embodied in three papers, the titles of which are "The White Man and the Negro," "The Race Problem and Education," and "Politics in the South."

How do the Indians feel when they are pupils in a Government school? Zitkala-Sa, a young Indian girl of the Yankton Sioux tribe of Dakota, will give her experiences. During 1900 Mr. John Fiske will present several papers, and among them there will be "The African Slave Trade in the Fifties," and "The Life and Work of Huxley."

A series of foreign letters will appear in The Atlantic, presenting the important social, political, and literary movement in Europe. As 1900 will be the year of the French Exposition, The Atlantic has arranged for a series of twenty papers. Mr. Rollin Lynde Hartt, who has written so entertainingly of Texas and the Mississippi Valley, will contribute his impressions of Michigan and Utah. Readers of this monthly will welcome contributions by its former editors, Mr. W. D. Howells, Mr. Horace E. Scudder, and Mr. Walter H. Page.

Special articles will be Mr. J. H. Gardiner's on "Tyndale," by Gerald Stanley Lee on "Journalism as a Basis of Literature," by Sylvester Baxter on "Valdés and Spanish Literature." "An Old Southern Newspaper" will be treated by W. P. Trent, "Democracy and Efficiency" by Woodrow Wilson, "Reform in Theological Education" by W. De W. Hyde, and "Problems of Insurance" by such a leading authority as is Mr. James W. Alexander, the President of the Equitable Life Assurance Company. Among a host of writers for The Atlantic for 1900 are C. M. Harvey, T. J. J. See, W. Hastings Hughes, who tells of his brother, the author of "Tom Brown at Rugby"; Herbert Putnam, on "The Equipment and Needs of the Congressional Library," and Mrs. John Muir, who will tell of the picturesque grandeur of the Yosemite country.

In fiction, conspicuous will be Mr. Henry James's "Maud Evelyn," and the topic is to be spiritualism. There will be a short story by Mr. W. D. Howells. Sarah Orne Jewett will contribute sketches of "New England Life." More "Penelope" stories have also been written for The Atlantic by Kate Douglas Wiggin. "On the Night Train," by Mary Tracy Earle; "A Little Change," by Eliza Orne White; "The Circle of Death," by J. D. Wetherbee; "A Clear Title," by Joseph W. Piercy; "The Morte Stone," by Mrs. John B. Mason, and "The Machine of Moses," by I. K. Friedman. One paper which will certainly claim attention will be by Gen. Leonard Wood, and will treat of the government of Cuba.

And has The Atlantic not come, then, to the end of its tether? By no means. For the year 1900 there will be articles written by John Jay Chapman, by C. A. Dinsmore, (on Dante,) by Prof. John B. Clark, by the Rev. Canon H. B. Rawnsley, by Prof. Ephraim Emerton, by James Ford Rhodes, by Charles A. Conant, by Everett P. Wheeler, and by Joel Chandler Harris.

"THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW."

The North American Review, now in its eighty-fourth year, under new management shows increase of vigor. It is representative of the best thought of to-day, as it is the record of contemporareous history. Among its contributors during the last six months were Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Lord Charles Beresford, Ian Maclaren, Thomas B. Reed, William Dean Howells, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the Right Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, Max Nordau, James Bryce, Edmund Gosse, Joseph Reinach, Swinburne, Andrew Lang, the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Edward Rod, Capt. A. T. Mahan, Henry James, the Right Rev. H. C. Potter, Prof. E. G. Bourne, M. G. Mulhall, and many other leading authorities.

For the coming year engagements have been made for special articles to be furnished by W. B. Yeats, Mrs. F. A. Steel, Sir Richard Temple, Karl Blind, Montgomery Schuyler, Robert P. Porter, John Dalziell, Arthur Raffalovich, (Financial Agent of the Russian Government,) Bishop Weldon of Calcutta, Hector McPherson, (editor Edinburgh News,) Dennison Ross, Nora Hopper, Marion L. Dawson, M. Davitt, M. P.; D. E. Sidersky, Dr. Schenck, J. E. C. Bodley, Lord North, Arnold White, Arthur Symons, Dr. Cyrus Edson, Thomas G. Shearman, Charles Dickens, Lady Jeune, M. T. Savage, and Ernest Ingersoll. The diversity of material The North American Review will present for 1900 may be judged in some measure from these indications.

"THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY."

How to carry out a monthly publication on scientific lines and to make it understandable, not to the few, but to the many, has always been a difficult problem. If there is any characteristic feature of the century it is the advance science has made. Theory and practice have been combined, and amazing have been the results, for by means of science we are "solving the problems of life," raising the standard of comfort. The luxuries of yesterday, because they have been cheapened, are the necessities of to-day. Science has thus become utilitarian, and on it depends national wealth. The education of the past disregarded in a measure scientific study, or it was only the few elect who interrogated the laws of nature. The practical results were not many. The seed was scattered, it is true, but it fell on barren soil. The man of pure science in his study, the chemist in his laboratory, were not in touch with the outside world. The mechanical devices for the utilization of a recently discovered physical law had not been fashioned.

Knowing, then, what were the wants of the general American public, and one eager to learn, the Messrs. Appleton founded what is known as Appletons' Popular Science Monthly, and ever since its first issue it has kept pace with the scientific discoveries of to-day. The ground it has covered has been of the widest, for there is no scientific road which this monthly has not followed. As in the past, for the coming year of 1900 the monthly will give accounts of all discoveries and developments in pure science, and, above all, will show what are their adaptations to practical uses. This practical adaptation finds no more salient explanation than in the trolley.

Among the earliest papers will be an illustrated one by Mr. William Baxter on electrical propulsion and control. In another department Prof. C. E. Munro will write on the practical application of explosives, and all the facts will be presented up to date. To impress on readers what has been the scientific advance of the century, Sir Robert S. Ball will treat of astronomy, President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale of economics, Prof. Joseph Le Conte of geology, Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie of archaeology, W. M. Haffkine of preventive inoculation, Prof. W. M. Davis of meteorology, and Prof. F. W. Clarke of chemistry. The wonderful qualities of the X rays we have as yet only an inkling of. There are other possibilities from the study of these special phenomena; Prof. Trowbridge of Harvard will give his latest investigations, carried out by him in the Lawrence Physical Laboratory.

How far does anthropology affect races? What will be the necessary adjustments between the whites and blacks in the United States? Among the articles bearing on this topic there will be several written by Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard. The criminal, how shall he be treated?—a question to be governed by both science and the law, matters of vast importance—will be discussed in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly by a leading member of the New York bar. That engrossing topic, "The Advance of Women," has always had the fullest attention in the monthly. Germany now leads in that struggle, and the recent movement there will be described by Mary Mills Patrick, President of the American College of Girls in Constantinople. Drink and vivisection will be treated in 1900.

Topics sure to enlist attention are those describing the curiosities of nature. Though nature never apparently goes out of the beaten path, occasionally there seem to be abnormal creations. There are the blind fishes of North America. Prof. Charles Eigenmann, having made a special study of these fish, and being an acknowledged authority, will write about them, the article to be fully illustrated. The Monthly, having always given marked attention to education, will continue to do so in the future.

"THE OUTLOOK."

The Outlook, a weekly publication, with a monthly magazine number, furnishes "reading for busy men and women." As most of its space is given up to the events of the moment, a large part of its pages is necessarily devoted to timely subjects. You may not describe in advance events occurring in the Transvaal or the Philippines. But what The Outlook does is to give the fairest, the most unbiased, the clearest conceptions of the many momentous occurrences which are shaping the world's history to-day. This weekly combines the functions of the newspaper and of an illustrated magazine, and discusses politics, religion, education, economics, literature, and art.

For the coming year, still keeping abreast with the topics of the hour, an important literary feature will be a new life of the greatest of all writers, the title of which is "William Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man," by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie. For this work a great mass of the newest illustrated material has been gathered, including many photographs taken in and about Stratford and Warwickshire. During 1900 the sermons and addresses of Lyman Abbott will be published. Mr. James Barnes, who is now in South Africa as war correspondent, will write his experiences, and readers will be informed of the course of events there. The Countess Warwick contributes an article, "Warwick Castle and Its Art Treasures." Mr. Phelps Whitmarsh, now in the Philippines, will furnish the readers of The Outlook with precise conditions there. The Governor of the State of New York is to write for this publication, "Ideals in Practical Politics," and the Countess of Aberdeen, the President of the recent Council of Women in London, will contribute an article entitled "The Larger Life of Women." In addition to this, Henry Norman will write about "English Colonial Service," Justin McCarthy on "The Influence of Roman Catholics on English Politics," Herbert Putnam "On the Ideal Possibilities of a Great Library," and Rollin Lynde Hartt on "The Regeneration of Rural New England."

"McCLURE'S."

For the coming year McClure's Magazine announces contributions from many distinguished authors. The Rev. John Watson of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" fame has prepared for McClure "The Life of the Master." He relates the story of the deeds and speech of the Master, and with special regard to man's requirements to-day. This work will be fully illustrated in color from special designs made by Mr. C. K. Linson, who went to Palestine for the purpose. The plates, some printed in Vienna, well represent the chief scenes and episodes in the life of Christ.

In worldly matters ex-Secretary Boutwell will follow his curious article on "Black Friday" with subsequent papers treating of

(Continued on Page 800.)

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"Here is the true George Washington painted by his best historian. . . . Supremely dignified, calm in defeat, and tender in victory, he fills the whole book with his grandeur."—*Louisville Times.*

The Background

"Mr. Ford has not meant we should merely be entertained by a story of the Revolution and pass the suffering all unheeding. He will teach many a one to pause and think what those men did for us; he will cause many a head to bow in reverence to the martyrdom so long since ended."—*Boston Journal.*

"Janice Meredith"

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MAGAZINES FOR 1900.

(Continued.)

Grant, his Cabinet; of Garfield, Conkling and their rivalry.

Marconi of wireless telegraph fame will write of the practical carrying out of his method in America, and will give in McClure's the latest developments. Special arrangements have been made for the illustration of these articles. Interest in arctic exploration never ceasing, in McClure's will appear Lieut. R. E. Peary's and Walter Wellman's "The Race for the Pole." In the January number will be printed Lieut. Peary's visit to Gen. Greely's old camp at Fort Conger. "The New Route to the Klondike," by Cy Warman, will appear in McClure's for 1900. All will be desirous of reading Lieut. R. P. Hobson's "Saving the Spanish Wrecks." Lieut. Hobson will tell of the salvage of Cervera's fleet off the south coast of Cuba (what was left of it) and the reconstruction at Hongkong of the cruisers captured by Admiral Dewey at Manila.

Practical topics always finding readers in McClure's, Dr. William C. Mitchell describes the methods used in Europe for filtering drinking water. In fiction for the coming year Rudyard Kipling will contribute stories and poems, with Anthony Hope, Mark Twain, W. D. Howells, Bret Harte, Robert Barr, and Hamlin Garland. Short stories by Booth Tarkington, Clinton Ross, Shan F. Bullock, and Helen Nicolay will appear. In sociology there will be Mr. Tighe Hopkins's "Stories of Prison Life," and a new series of incidents having to do with railroads.

"THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL."

The Ladies' Home Journal is an example of an unqualified success, due to care and judgment. If the title indicates that it is well fitted for our wives and daughters, it is written from a much more general standpoint, being a publication of the most comprehensive kind. Aside from the excellence of the text, its illustrations are of the best.

For the coming year the editor presents a number of new features. Mr. Franklin Fyles will write for the Ladies' Home Journal a series of articles entitled "The Theatre and Its People," Mr. Luther L. Holden "Through Picturesque America in 100 Pictures," Mr. Dooley "Molly Donahue." Howard Chandler Christy, the artist, will provide a series of "American Girl Covers"; Mr. A. B. Frost, "Country Life"; Katharine Ferguson, "The Autobiography of a Girl"; Sara Beaumont Kennedy, "When Women Loved for Love's Sweet Sake"; Mrs. Burton Kingsland, "Good Form on All Occasions"; Samuel T. Pickard, "A Merry Woman's Letters to a Quiet Poet"; Mrs. Charles Terry Collins, three romances, the first of which is entitled "The Parson's Butterfly"; Julia Magruder, "The Voice in the Choir"; Kate Whiting Patch, a two-part novelette, "The Star of the Symphony"; Margaret Allston, "Her Boston Experiences"; Clifford Howard, "The Story of a Young Man"; Ian Maclaren, "The Mutineer in the Church," "Should the Old Minister be Shot?" and "The Trials of a Minister's Wife."

For those fond of stories of adventure the Archdeacon of Pennsylvania, Cyrus Townsend Brady, has written "A Missionary in the Great West." Specially for girls, Helen Watterson Moody presents "Amy and I," and for the lads Mr. Dan Beard has produced "New Ideas for Boys." Last, but not least, Mrs. S. T. Rorer continues her lessons on cooking, describing menus and what should be the food given the child. Janet McKenzie Hill will also present culinary lore in The Ladies' Home Journal. The country house, the garden, the conservatory, plans, specifications, furniture, and art are all topics exhaustively written about and fully illustrated, and there are, besides, two columns devoted to children, with comical pictures.

"THE YOUTH'S COMPANION."

The wonderful popularity of The Youth's Companion depends solely on its intrinsic merit. To paraphrase an old saw, "Good ingredients make a good pudding." The Youth's Companion has brought together a mass of contributors, and these consist of the leading men and women both at home and abroad. Who write, then, for our American boys and girls in this publication?

Take down these men who have a right to be classed as among the notables: Lyman J. Gage, John W. Griggs, Charles Emory Smith, Hannis Taylor, Justin McCarthy, Sir H. H. Johnston, the Rev. Mandell Creighton, the Dean of Canterbury, Andrew Carnegie, and the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter. Do you want a better authority on matters military and naval than that supplied by such soldiers and sailors as Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. John B. Gordon, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, Capt. A. T. Mahan, Commander J. D. Jerrold Kelley, and Gen. Charles King, United States Volunteers?

Those of a younger growth require stories of adventure, and the parents instructive articles. For the first you have not wild balderdash, but the true stories of dangers and perils, and for the latter the writings of the ablest educators and scientific men that can be found. The Postmaster General, the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, writes of "The Curiosities of the Postal Service," as does Prof. Simon Newcomb about the stars, and the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter about "Ambitions True and False." Girls or their mothers must be hard to please if they do not find satisfaction in such writers as Sarah Orne Jewett, Margaret Deland, Mary E. Wilkins, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Margaret E. Sangster, Mary Tappan Wright, and Edith Wharton.

The Youth's Companion keeps abreast with all current events, and has for readers old men and young men, for it is written in so comprehensive a manner as to suit all tastes and ages; and even then the whole merit of this publication hardly receives the credit it deserves. Can it not be summed up in this way? The Youth's Companion is a perfect educator, neglecting no topic which would tend toward the higher mental and social development of our people.

"OUTING."

Outing is essentially the magazine of amateur sport and pastime. It encourages those exercises which help to build up a stalwart nation. Idealists may be indifferent as to thews and muscles, but no puny race ever held its own. The football men, the cricketers, the fellows who know how to ride horses, were of essential aid to us in the Spanish war.

There is, however, a special way of inculcated athleticism, and it can only be accomplished by such guidance as just such a magazine as Outing imparts. It is carefully written and gives a cold shoulder to all license and brutality. It holds to the idea that the better trained is a man the better sportsman he is, and the more courteous and gentlemanly he ought to be. It upholds particularly game laws, and discredits pot hunters. Aside from the excellence of the text, Outing provides its readers with an endless amount of carefully prepared illustrations. It does not neglect natural history.

For 1900 Outing will publish contributions from E. W. Sandys, F. H. Risteen, H. Percy Ashley, Capt. A. J. Kenealy, Charles Turner, Paul Eve Stevenson, J. Parmly Paret, A. H. Godfrey, Mrs. S. B. Kennedy, Caroline Shelly, M. Gertrude Cundill, T. Philip Terry, Kent Warfield, and many others. Some of the special articles will have for titles, "How to Build an Ice Yacht for $60," "The Use of Weights for Health," "A Novice on the Trail," "A Turkey Shoot at Steinhaff's," "A Christmas Message from Ocrocke," "Jenny McLean," "A Rabbit Chase on Ice," "A Midwinter Ramble with the Camera," "Gunning for Snipe in Jamaica," "Winter Deer in the Woods of Eastern Maine," "Indian Sketches—Calcutta," "What Shall the Next Cup Defender's Design Be?" "The Irish Wolf Hound," "Hunting Alligators," &c. There are many papers on golf, on special athletics, on fishing at home or in distant waters, all written by well-known experts, and the wheel is not overlooked, nor is the horse.

The man of pure literature, or pure science, or pure anything else, often feels a yearning for a fresh breath of air, a longing to scan a broader, more expansive horizon, such alone as nature provides, and he finds those healthy restoratives in Outing.

"THE BOOK BUYER."

A feature of exceeding interest to find a place in The Book Buyer for 1900 will be a series of illustrated papers under the general title, "America's Literary Diplomats from Franklin to Hay." How did this custom of appointments from literary men originate? It seems to be somewhat Chinese in character. But, as The Book Buyer expresses it, "it has come to be an accepted fact that in most cases an American Ambassador or Minister has already won fame in the field of literature." Possibly the necessity has been felt of selecting for our representative in England a man of culture. The Book Buyer, accordingly, will give sketches of distinguished men of letters who have represented the United States in foreign Courts.

What is the drift of the novel of to-day? Do the waters run pure? Is there wreckage and are there safety buoys? What will sink or what will swim? The Book Buyer will try to plumb the depths or shallows of the romantic flood. There is to be an article upon one rivulet of it—to be called "The New York Type in Current Fiction." The work of Brander Matthews, W. D. Howells, Richard Harding Davis, F. Marion Crawford, and others will be sounded or filtered. There is to be a study of "The Modern Type of Woman." "There are no more Jane Eyres in the world, apparently," but is this to be regretted? If the status of the English and the American woman is now being described from a novel standpoint, will that alter the character of the gentler sex? A great many novel ideas are to be looked for in this criticism on fiction.

If for 1900 The Book Buyer continues the good work achieved in prior years, it will have accomplished its purpose, which is an important one—viz., "to present in convenient and readable form a survey of current literature and to offer a candid and discriminated judgment to buyers of books." In every number of The Book Buyer are illustrated articles of special literary significance, with sketches of distinguished authors and artists, past and present.

"THE CRITIC."

The Critic, founded in 1881, has for motto, "Ability, impartiality, and timeliness," and it has lived up to these aims. It follows no fads, but tries to be thoroughly impartial in its discussions on literary topics. Names are as nothing to it. It seeks alone ability. "If a genius is neglected it will be the misfortune, not the fault, of the editors."

Among the many new arrangements made by Miss Gilder for The Critic for 1900 may be cited a series of essays on the literature of the nineteenth century, written by Prof. Lewis E. Gates of Harvard, with other essays by John Burroughs and John Jay Chapman. Clara Morris will contribute autobiographical papers. Mr. Calvin Dill Wilson will give an ingenious paper on the sources of Kipling's poetic inspiration. Mr. W. Kingsley Tarpey is to present critical papers on the English dramatists of to-day, and these articles are to have the portraits of A. W. Pinero, Henry Arthur Jones, John Oliver Hobbes, and others.

Spanish men of literary fame existing to-day will be noticed at length by Mrs. Mary J. Serrano. The first of these articles will be devoted to Campoamor, and a portrait of the most popular of living Spanish poets will give an added interest. Essays on special topics have been prepared for The Critic by Gerald Stanley Lee, Jennette Barbour Perry, Alfred Church, Cornelia Atwood Pratt, Frederick M. Smith, W. J. Rolfe, Henry E. Howland, Maurice Thompson, Charles de Kay, Gelett Burgess, Edith M. Thomas, John Vance Cheney, Samuel V. Cole, Charles Ferguson, M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Robert Loveman, Mme. Blanc, Mrs. John Van Vorst, Theodore Stanton, and many others. All important books of the coming year will be noticed in the columns of The Critic. The drama, art, and music will be treated by J. Ranken Towse, Charles de Kay, Roger Riordan, Howard Crosby Butler, and Richard Aldrich.

The illustrations of The Critic will continue to be an attractive feature. Among the staff contributors will be leading professors of the great universities in the United States. The editors of The Critic, Miss Jeannette L. Gilder and Mr. Joseph B. Gilder, are to be congratulated on their efforts in the past and on the success of the conversion of what was a weekly into a monthly magazine.

"THE BOOKMAN."

The Bookman, now entered on its sixth year, has among its contributors many of the most capable writers of to-day. Among its prominent features are the Novel Notes, The Bookman's Table, The Book Mart, the Book Hunter and Bibliography, Literary Ironics, Contemporary American Illustrators, Literary London and Literary Paris, The Bookman's Letter Box, The Reviews of New Books, and The Drama for the Month. The first of a series of articles in the great newspapers of Continental Europe will appear in the January number. The contributions to this series (beginning with Russian Journalism) are written by those who have an intimate and special knowledge of the subject. The Bookman illustrations, consisting of portraits of authors, new and old, copies of autographs, &c., will be added to during the coming year.

"MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE."

Munsey's Magazine, The Puritan, The Argosy, and The Quaker all have a common source of origin. The element of timeliness enters so largely into the make-up of all these magazines that any formal summary of contents for 1900 is impossible. Articles of immediate interest and those of a practical character are published in all four of the magazines, and fiction finds also a place. It is the newest features "engaging public attention" which render these magazines attractive. There can then be no fixed policy, for the leading motive with this literary quatuor is "that the fresher and more up to date a magazine is the stronger it is with the people."

"BIRD-LORE."

Bird-Lore, as its title indicates, is a magazine devoted to the study and protection of birds, and is the official organ of the Audubon Societies. It has for editor Mr. Frank M. Chapman, Assistant Curator of the American Museum of Natural History, and Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright has charge of the Audubon department. For 1900 Bird-Lore will print papers by John Burroughs on the rarer birds about his own home. Mr. Robert Bridges will compare the song birds of Europe and America, and there will be ornithological topics treated by Dr. T. S. Roberts, Dr. E. A. Means, and others.

One paper of exceptional interest will be a new theory of bird migration, presented by Capt. Raynaud, who has in charge the pigeon service of the French Army. Mr. Tappan Adney is to write on the birds of the Klondike; Mr. H. W. Henshaw of Hawaiian birds, Mr. L. M. McCormick of Philippine, and Mr. F. M. Chapman of Cuban birds. Mr. A. J. Campbell has prepared for Bird-Lore a paper on the bower birds of Australia, which is to be accompanied by actual photographs of the bowers from nature. Teachers who have ornithological classes will be interested in a series of papers written by Olive Thorne Miller, Florence A. Merriam, Prof. Lynds Jones, and Marion C. Hubbard.

Among the many practical papers for the coming year may be cited Ernest Seton Thompson's "How to Know the Hawks and Owls," F. A. Lucas's "Tongues of Birds," and Prof. Pinchot on the best method of taking notes. Mr. John Rowley will describe a camera which opens a new field in bird photography. Bird-Lore will take particular pains in cultivating the taste of young people and directing their studies in ornithology, and to the attention of beginners Bird-Lore's "Advisory Council" gives additional help, for its mission is to place students in direct communication with leading authorities.

"THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

Use may be made of the scissors without taste or grace; a mere snipping process, but to cater to a general public, to instruct, to amuse, to give it the cream of all that is best, whether in the journals or the magazines, requires not alone experience, but a great deal of judgment. In The Review of Reviews, as edited by Dr. Albert Shaw, readers invariably find the topics engaging attention, no matter whether they be actual events which make history or those that treat of the literary advance of the world. Compilation having then been mastered by those who prepare The Review

of Reviews, there is something more—even a great deal more.

This publication has written for it many original articles, not one of them without distinguishing merit. Subjects of the highest interest are carefully treated. The Review of Reviews is thus many sided. It is not the mere reflection of what other people may think, but has decided opinions of its own. There is one distinctive feature of The Review of Reviews, and it is to reproduce the caricatures of all countries, and so you catch the various grotesque ideas of artists and you are forced to acknowledge that history is etched in this precise way. In what way there may be betterment in what The American Monthly Review of Reviews will be for 1900 we do not know about, because improvement might be difficult.

"AINSLEE'S MAGAZINE."

One distinguishing quality of Ainslee's Magazine is its timeliness. What may turn up in the future does not interest it as much as what are the actual happenings in the world, and of these Ainslee's Magazine keeps the exact record. Ainslee's is distinctively American, and this has been already shown by the character of many of its articles, such as "Corn Is King," "The Mormon Richelieu," "The Women Legislators of Colorado," "The Trail of the Barnstormer," "The Surface and the People of the United States," "The Balloon Club of Paris," and "The Home of the Duchess of Marlborough."

Among the contributors for 1900 will be John Gilmer Speed, Arthur I. Street, L. A. Coolidge, Franklin Matthews, Samuel Wood, Gustav Kobbé, Peter McArthur, Theodore Dreiser, Allen Sangree, Helen C. Candee, and others. In fiction there will be a novel of military life written by Brig. Gen. Charles King, the title of which is "Ten Years' Trail," the first chapter to appear in the Christmas number.

Mr. Eugene Wood will write for Ainslee's various stories and studies from a naturalist's view. Mr. Brand Whitlock will contribute stories having to do with political life. Opie Read of "The Jucklin's" fame will furnish Ainslee's for 1900 with sketches of Kentucky life. Mr. Arthur J. Stringer, author of "The Loom of Destiny," which first appeared in Ainslee's, will supply several contributions in prose and verse. College life will have for its interpreter Mr. Samuel Merwin, and finally Mr. Edwin Markham has written for Ainslee's a poem of singular force and vigor. The illustrative excellence of the magazine will be fully sustained.

"THE CHAUTAUQUAN."

The Chautauquan is above all else a publication devoted to the Chautauquan system of general education, and is its organ. While catering to the advancing taste for general reading, The Chautauquan is special in one sense, never forgetting that it has for mission the help it is to give those desirous of self-education. Certain study features then run through all its numbers. Matters of a historical character are carefully considered. Two articles of this nature were Prof. Edwin Erle Sparks's "The Expansion of the American People." In this the chief features of American history were treated, following the successive movements of territorial expansion. The other was "A Reading Journey Through France." In these articles the past and present conditions of France were presented, and by their continuation a proper setting is made for the coming Paris Exposition.

In every number of The Chautauquan there is a double page giving the bibliography of the month, and in the Round Table there are suggestions for home study, programmes for reading circles, for women's or men's clubs. Dr. Richard T. Ely, having discussed "The Progress of Socialism" in former numbers, the same topic will be treated in the coming year. For 1900 "American Literature" will be a leading topic. Religious reading takes in The Chautauquan the form of a series of papers, with the general title "The Inner Life of Great Americans." The first of these began with Stonewall Jackson, written by his Chaplain.

In the number for this month President Charles F. Thwing wrote of Phillips Brooks, and for January Dr. A. E. Dunning, editor of The Congregationalist, will furnish the article on Mary Lyon, the founder of the Mount Holyoke Seminary.

Among the many features announced for the coming year may be mentioned "How to Interest Children in Good Reading," by Antoinette B. Hervey; "Some Forgotten Candidates for President," by Francis N. Thorpe; "Education in the Hawaiian Islands," by John Q. Wood; "The Evolution of Comic Art in the United States," by Gustav Kobbé; "Early Women Writers in America," by Miss C. A. Urann; "How Life in a Country Town Was Made Social," by Max Bennett Thrasher. For 1900 The Chautauquan offers three handsome money prizes for a reply to the question, "What is the most dramatic incident in American history, and why?" The answers are not to exceed 1,000 words, and are to be sent in before the 1st of February next.

The very good illustrative features of this magazine of general education will be continued, and even improved, during the coming year.

"THE LEDGER MONTHLY."

The Ledger Monthly, published by Robert Bonner's Sons, will present many new features for the coming year. Every number will have a colored cover, reproductions of paintings by such prominent artists as J. G. Brown, Francis Day, Carl J. Blenner, and others. For 1900 Mary Halsey Miller will write a historical novel, the title of which is "The Maid of Bocasse," in which the Black Prince, Du Guesselin, and other noted figures of the period will be introduced. This story is to be illustrated by Mr. Warren B. Davis.

Gen. James Grant Wilson will contribute an illustrated series of articles on famous war horses. Herein will be described the horses ridden by Gens. Washington, Grant, Sherman, and other noted officers. Ian Maclaren and Sir Walter Besant will write for The Ledger for 1900. An important series of articles will be Mrs. Clement Farley's "Thoughts Affecting the Life of a Young Girl." The Principal of the Brooklyn Cooking School, Mrs. Lemeke, will give the most reliable and practical recipes and furnish information on everything relating to the kitchen. For the Floral Department Mr. George R. Knapp will write reliable directions for the cultivation of plants and their arrangement for table decoration. There will be special articles on the fashions and embroidery, and, finally, a youths' department, interesting to both children and parents.

"THE HOME MAGAZINE."

The Home Magazine's editorial policy is to furnish readers with illustrated articles on all timely topics, and to keep the record of recent advances made in the sciences and in art. In the January number for the coming year there will be an article on "Mapping a Continent," by Mr. Theodore Waters, which will give the work of the Geological Survey. The Transvaal will be exhaustively treated, and the first article to appear will be "The Truth About the Transvaal," by the Hon. John S. Seymour, to be followed by "Americans in the Transvaal," by the same writer.

Among those who will contribute for The Home Magazine for 1900 are the Hon. Robert P. Porter, T. V. Powderly, Lafcadio Hearn, Lieut. R. E. Peary, Prof. E. E. Barnard, Theodore Waters, C. M. McGovern, Elbert Hubbard, W. P. Pond, J. N. Hilliard, W. L. Calver, F. B. Thurber, Dr. T. Calver, Gilson Willets, P. Pollard, W. G. Bowdoin, James Weir, Jr., Joel Benton, C. L. Williams, Willard N. Clute, and others. The writer of a highly popular article, which gave an insight into the character of the author of "David Harum," will continue the topic. In the January number "The Real Mr. Dooley" will appear.

Stories of adventure are to be plentifully supplied to readers of The Home Magazine during the coming year. In the January number there is to be an article descriptive of the ways and habits of city beggars. A well-known magazine writer having spent a month in beggars' lodging houses and having solicited alms himself, tells his curious experiences. The utmost attention is to be paid to the pictorial side of the magazine.

In fiction for the January number will appear a serial, "The Mystery of the Puzzle," by Will M. Clemens. Other contributors who will furnish short stories, are Morgan Robertson, Cy Warman, Louis Becke, E. L. Sabin, R. H. Savage, W. McClean Beard, Guy Boothby, Adeline Sergeant, Zoe Anderson Norris, Gertrude Atherton, Andrew Lang, Col. Henry Inman, and George R. Sims.

"PEARSON'S MAGAZINE."

Pearson's Magazine, first published in London, is as much American as it is English. Pearson's has made us better acquainted with England, and on the other hand it has helped Englishmen to appreciate us. To-day this magazine is edited and printed in New York, by Americans and for Americans, and in its service are the most capable writers from both sides of the Atlantic. For the coming year Pearson's announces a serial from the pen of H. G. Wells; stories by Sutcliffe Hyne; "Historic Mysteries," by Allen Upward, and a romance by Max Pemberton. Mr. Hallwell Sutcliffe will write for Pearson's more of his "Night Road Romances," and Mr. Barry Pain his "Nature's Next Move." In "The Stories of the Planets," by Mr. George Griffith, the writer will describe Jupiter, Mars, and Saturn. For its scientific department the contributors will be Mr. Norton Fletcher on "Waves at Work" and Herr Witt on a new planet. One notable article will be by Mr. Charles Emerson Cook, descriptive of a method whereby pictures can be telegraphed from place to place. The excellent character of the illustrations in Pearson's of the past will be continued in the year to come.

"FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY."

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for 1900 has provided for an endless number of attractive articles, and these written by leading authors. Some of the special features will be the Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck's "America at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1900," "England's Free Hand on the Nile," by G. W. Steevens; "The Panama Canal," by E. A. Fletcher, and "A Spanish Princess," by the Infanta Eulalie of Spain. Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles will write for Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly "An Army Career for Young Men," and Capt. Robley D. Evans, "Young Men in the Navy." Mrs. John A. Logan has prepared for this publication "The Diplomatic Corps at Washington," and an article of surprising interest will be "Home Life of Gen. Robert E. Lee," written by his son, Capt. Robert E. Lee. Mr. Theodore Waters's "The Trans-Siberian Railroad," and Mr. R. C. Jackson's "The Railway Mail Service," will be papers full of information. In fiction, Egerton Castle will present a new romance entitled "The Bath Comedy," the first chapter of which appears in the Christmas number. For short stories, the writers will be Ruth McEnery Stuart, Frank R. Stockton, Margaret E. Sangster, the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, Bret Harte, Joel Chandler Harris, Hezekiah Butterworth, Edgar Fawcett,

(Continued on Page 802.)

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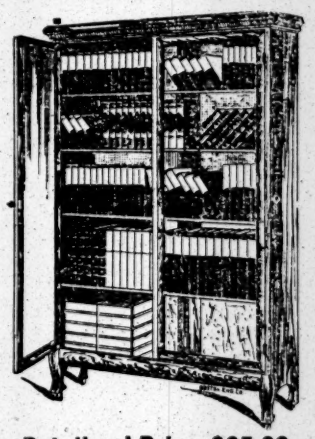

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MAGAZINES FOR 1900.

(Continued.)

F. Hopkinson Smith, Etta W. Pierce, Edward S. Ellis, M. E. M. Davis, Stephen Crane, Rollin Lynde Hartt, Van Tassel Sutphen, Marietta Holley, Henry James, and other noted writers. Illustrations in Frank Leslie's are invariably excellent, and for the coming year the staff of artists is represented by A. B. Wenzell, H. C. Edwards, H. M. Eaton, B. J. Rosenmeyer, H. Chandler Christy, W. Granville Smith, Ch. Grunwald, Frank Adams, F. Luis Mora, Clifford Carlton, W. B. Davis, F. W. Read, and others.

"THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIO."

The International Studio, published by John Lane of the Bodley Head, will be greatly improved during the coming year by the publication of a series of articles on American artists written by some of the foremost writers on art in this country. Ernest Knaufft will continue the "American Studio Talk," reviewing the exhibitions of the day as they take place. He will also contribute a series of critical papers on American painters, engravers, and arts and crafts men. A special feature of The Studio is its endeavor to bring before the public all classes of artists—not only painters, but also architects and arts-and-craftsmen—who, though little known outside of their own country, are worthy of a wider reputation. In presenting the arts-and-crafts men of England and their work, as well as the work of master painters, The Studio spares no expense in obtaining fac-similes of sketches, engravings, etchings, and metal work. Every number of The Studio, besides the usual number of reproductions in black and white, presents three or more color plates. These are as exact reproductions of the originals as it is possible to make. Some are given in texture of pastel, others with the iridescence of glass and the transparency of water color, and others still being autographic lithographs or wood cuts.

"THE ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW."

The third number of Lady Randolph Churchill's quarterly, The Anglo-Saxon Review, will be ready before the close of the year. Lady Randolph Churchill had the material in hand before leaving England for South Africa on board the American hospital ship Maine. The forthcoming issue of the magazine will contain, among other features, a short story from the pen of Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, entitled "Talbot of Ursula," while among other contributions will be "Blindy Advocate Mackenzie," by F. Watt; "Spain, Her Financial Condition," by S. M. Prendergast, and "Lucretius on Life and Death," in the metre of the Omar Khayyam, with prefatory note by W. H. Malloch. The fourth number of this superb quarterly will be ready next April. It will contain a list of the annual subscribers to the magazine. In it will be found the names of most of the British aristocracy and many of the leading American families.

"THE AUTOMOBILE MAGAZINE."

The Automobile Magazine addresses an entirely new constituency. It has its mission, not precisely to supplant the horse, but to make an American public understand what are the advantages of steel and iron, of electricity or steam, gasoline or compressed air, and how much cheaper is the motive power, when scientifically derived or applied, than are oats or hay.

Is the time to come when the plunging steeds will no longer tear through the streets attached to a fire engine? Will a city's thoroughfares always be neat and clean? All these things The Automobile Magazine believes will be possible. The magazine is a handsome one, fully illustrated, and will for 1900 keep pace with its topic. Surely in the years to come what is tentative to-day, as far as automobiles go, will be one of the common actualities of life.

AN IMPORTANT NEW QUARTERLY.

Those of our readers who remember the interesting papers contained in Bibliographica to the members of the Bibliographical Society and librarians, as well as all others interested in the little niceties of bookmaking, will welcome the announcement recently made by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. of a new series of The Library, an illustrated quarterly, to be printed at the Chiswick Press.

The Library was established in 1889, and from the fact that its articles are not confined to technical papers, but embrace all sorts of bookish subjects, it appeals to a wide audience. The scope of the new series, however, is to be much broader; each number will contain a careful review and criticism of the latest movements in art, science, and the drama. The editor announces that he hopes the different papers will "contain everything about one thing"; his aim being to exclude nothing likely to be of use or interest to readers.

Each number will contain a frontispiece—a portrait of an eminent bookman, living or dead—with a sketch of his life. No. 1, which will be issued in December, will have a sketch and portrait of Dr. Garnett, late Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum, reproduced from a painting by the Hon. John Collier.

The pages of the quarterly are to be mainly devoted to two special subjects, bibliography and library work, both of modern and antiquarian import, and everything which affects the well-being of libraries is to be treated without technicality. There will also be notices of recent books, not only of those connected with bibliography and library matters, but also of other books worthy of special attention from both public and private book buyers, and which, for some reason, the daily and weekly papers review inadequately.

Mr. A. W. Pollard, who edited the series of "Books About Books" and Bibliographica, has been appointed editor of the bibliographical section of The Library; many of the writers who made Bibliographica the success it was have also been secured for the new quarterly. The papers they are preparing are not confined to antiquarian subjects; "the history and art of the books of the nineteenth century are as worthy of study as those of the fifteenth."

The following are among the papers announced for early publication: "Early Spanish American Printing," by Richard Garnett; "The First Four Editions of Byron's English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," by G. R. Redgrave; "Books Printed at Sea," by G. F. Barwick; "A New Little Gidding Binding," by Cyril Davenport; "Provincial Literary Centres," by the Rev. P. Ditchfield; "The Newly Discovered Missale Speciale," by W. H. J. Weale, and "The Borders in French Books of Hours," by A. W. Pollard.

Papers on subjects connected with the organization, equipment, and management of libraries are being prepared by well-known and competent writers on the subject; some of the most interesting being "Library Decoration," "Architectural Features of Notable Library Buildings," "Local Museums," and "Library Benefactions Past and Present," all illustrated, as well as many equally important papers without illustrations. Articles on American and Colonial library work and progress will appear in each number.

In addition to writers already mentioned, the following may be given as having prepared papers: Dr. Burger, Leipsic; W. Y. Fletcher, H. R. Plomer, Robert Proctor, and H. B. Wheatley, in the section devoted to bibliography: while in the library department will be found papers by Melvil Dewey, P. J. Anderson, James Bain, William H. Brett, William C. Lane, Herbert Putnam, and many other well-known names.

The quarterly will be under the general editorship of J. Y. W. Macalister, F. S. A., and will be published at 3s. net per copy, or 10s. 6d. per annum, postage 1s. extra. No such important and interesting publication has ever been issued at so small a price. There will probably be an edition imported by some New York house, details of which will be announced later, but subscriptions may be sent direct to the publishers, Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Paternoster House, London.

"BULLETIN OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN AUTHORS."

The Bulletin of the Society of American Authors has just issued No. 12 of its third volume. At present the society is endeavoring to secure a reduction of manuscript postage. With this end in view letters have been sent to all important authors in the country and many encouraging responses have been received. The Committee on Reduction of Postage is John Jerome Rooney, Isaac Lawrence, and Morris Patterson Ferris. Questions of copyright and many others all of vital interest for authors are treated in the Bulletin with other subjects of a literary character. It is edited by G. Grosvenor Dawe at Irvington. The officers of the society are: President—The Hon. Rastus S. Ranson, 290 Broadway; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Dr. Thomas Dunn English, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Gen. Lew Wallace, the Hon. Hubert Howe Bancroft, Miss Grace Denio Litchfield; Treasurer and Counsel—Mr. Morris Patterson Ferris; Secretary—Mr. J. Beverley Robinson.

"ST. NICHOLAS."

There is no magazine especially published for young readers of greater merit than is St. Nicholas. For text and illustrations it is on an equality with any of the leading magazines. For 1900 there will be new and special features. One will be a series of long stories, complete in each number. Among these will be Ruth McEnery Stuart's "Happy Pickaninnies," Elizabeth B. Custer's "The Kid," Mary Mapes Dodge's "From Pier to Pyramid," Samuel E. Scoville, Jr.'s "A Boy of Galatia," Anna E. Rogers's "Christmas on the Home Station," and the late Mary L. Bradley's "The Doubtful Member." The serials, as they have always appeared in St. Nicholas, will be continued, and the first for 1900 is "Josey and the Chipmunk," by Sydney Reid. Josey is the American "Alice." This story will have for illustrator Miss Fanny Y. Cory. The author of "Denise and Ned Toodles," Mrs. Gabrielle E. Jackson, will follow this success with "Pretty Polly Perkins." This is a story which will particularly delight girls.

For the boys there will be Mr. Allen French's "The Junior Cup." The patriotic element, never being wanting in St. Nicholas, Miss Alice Balch Abbot's "A Frigate's Namesake" will provide boys and girls with the proper fervor. Direct attention will be given during the coming year to the naval battles in which the United States has been engaged, and this series will be strikingly and accurately illustrated. One article, which is certain to attract attention will be Gov. Roosevelt's "What America Expects of Her Boys."

During the coming year Mr. John Bennett, the author of "Master Skylark," will present a new story, having to do with the struggles of the early Dutch and English colonists in Manhattan. Another historical romance is to be Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks's annals of our first settlers. The series of railroad stories will be continued. Ian Maclaren will describe the beauties and delights of a moor in the Scotch Highlands, and he will tell in his simple and moving manner of a Scotch driver who give up his life so as to save his horse.

This magazine has founded the St. Nicholas League. Prizes are to be given every month, and competitions, artistic, literary, and technical, have been arranged for. A new department will be conducted by the editor of Popular Science, which will be devoted to a study of nature. With such additions to St. Nicholas more space is wanted, and accordingly, to meet the demand, the magazine is to be enlarged, and the addition will be of not less than eight pages.

"EAST AND WEST."

The editors of East and West announce that during the coming year they will keep well in view of their original aims in regard to publishing a magazine entirely literary, and one that shall at the same time present the work of many of the younger writers. Among the contributors of verse will be G. E. Woodberry, Clinton Scollard, Clarence Urmy, Madison Cawein, C. H. Page, and numerous men and women whose reputation, made through connection with undergraduate publications, has hitherto been largely local. The editors call especial attention to the work of J. E. Spingarn, (Columbia,) Arthur Ketchum, (Williams,) H. C. Robbins, (Yale,) and P. W. MacKaye, (Harvard.) Light verse and short plays will be given a distinct place. "The Ways of Dorothy," by Miriam Michelson, a California writer, will be the first play published. "Nemesis," by W. Le C. Beard, and "The Grey Shadow," by Jennette Barbour Perry, are among the stories soon to appear.

The series of light sketches by Guy Somerville, begun in the present number under the general title of "Vignettes of Washington," will be continued. In regard to the essays, it is the design of the editors to publish numerous papers on American literature, dealing with subjects of contemporary interest. Among the essayists will be Lewis E. Gates, Richard Burton, G. E. Woodberry, and Edward Everett Hale, Jr. The department of the drama will be devoted to a consideration of plays produced in New York, with an eye more to their lasting literary value, their intrinsic merit as plays, than with regard to the merits or demerits of the actors. In the reviews the purpose will be to indicate the significance of the books dealt with. Points of special interest in present-day literature will be brought up and discussed in the comments. These three departments will be directly under the control of the editors, William Aspenwall Bradley and George S. Hellman, and will, with rare exceptions, be their work.

"THE CORNHILL."

The Cornhill prepares no printed forecasts of the special features for the coming year. But we learn from the editor that the serial story will come from the hand of Mr. Henry Seton Merriman and is entitled "The Isle of Unrest." The "Conferences on Books and Men," by "Sylvanus Urban," may be expected to continue and further installments of the "Reminiscences" of Sir John Robinson (late Governor of Natal) and of Lady Broome, which have been appearing almost consecutively, may be looked for. Among the writers of short stories may be named Mr. Stephen Gwynn, Mr. Berard Capes, Mr. Horace Annesley Vachell, K. Hesketh Pritchard, (E. H. Heron,) and Mr. S. Baring Gould. Mr. Andrew Lang will contribute an essay to an early number.

"THE FORUM."

The Forum is a monthly with special qualities, discussing for the major part those graver questions which from time to time occupy public attention. Accordingly its sphere is a wide one. Those who are conspicuous as authorities at home and abroad are contributors to The Forum. In the treatment of subjects, this magazine is neither conservative nor radical, presenting, however, what are the best arguments on either side. Articles of distinguished merit may be read in The Forum on matters having to do with municipal affairs. Sanitation has been a topic ably treated in The Forum. Not to be classed as a purely literary magazine, it is practical and useful. For the coming year the special qualities of The Forum will be retained.

"THE COSMOPOLITAN."

The Cosmopolitan Magazine occupies a place of its own, half way between the heavier and lighter magazines. Its opportunities come monthly, when it is quick to seize on the most recent events. The Cosmopolitan contains an abundance of well-written long and short stories. Theatrical topics, portraits of leading actors and actresses, and the dramatic en scène find prominence, and in this department the magazine is lavish with its illustrations. For 1900 all the main features of The Cosmopolitan Magazine will be kept up, and special attention is to be paid to its pictorial work.

"BOOK NEWS."

Book News follows with close attention all the literary events of the day. It keeps pace with the entire publication business of this country. All new books and new editions of standard works are noticed in Book News. It gives criticisms on the books of the moment, with interesting comments on authors. Made up with good judgment, Book News is fully illustrated. For 1900 all the features of this magazine will be retained. Noteworthy features have long been letters from London, New York, Boston, and Chicago. There is usually a biography printed with portrait of some author prominent before the public. Perhaps the most remarkable fact in Book News is the great number of books that actually get noticed in its pages.

"EVERBODY'S MAGAZINE."

One of the newest of the magazines and one of the brightest of the popular ones is "Everybody's Magazine." It is now, with the December issue, in its fourth number only. The public which it aims to reach is the one which desires to be interested quickly and amused easily. As announced in the prospectus it seeks "not to be a medium for the exploitation of anything

heavy; readers who desire ponderous essay or acrid argument must look elsewhere," It has "no other motive than to satisfactorily fill a leisure hour." One of its noteworthy articles has been one on "Wireless Telegraphy." Among the striking features in preparation for the new year are articles on "The Building of a Warship," "Steel Making in America," "Chicago's Drainage Canal," and "The Niagara Falls Power Company."

SOME DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

Among the fiction in Harper's Magazine for December will be "Miss Lady," by Nancy Vincent McClelland; "Making an Orator," being number five of the Whilomville Stories, by Stephen Crane; "The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg," by Mark Twain; "Dark er de Moon," by Virginia Frazer Boyle; "A Puppet of Fate," by Howard Pyle, illustrated in color by the author; and "A Window in the Wilderness," by Annie Howells Fréchette. The serials by Mr. Howells and Lella Herbert are continued. There are also some poems by Sir Edwin Arnold, Susan L. Emery, and Madison Cawein; and special articles by Julian Ralph, "Under the Vultures' Wings," and Sir Martin Conway, "Aconcagua and the Volcanic Andes."

Scribner's Magazine will have stories by Bliss Perry, "The Peacemaker"; Abraham Cahan, "Rabbi Eliezer's Christmas"; Maarten Maartens, "An Author's Story"; Arthur Colton, "The Portate Ultimatum"; Arthur Cosslett Smith, "The Senior Reader," and Octave Thanet, "Max——or His Picture." The poems are by Bliss Carman, Harrison S. Morris, J. H. Adams, and Marvin R. Vincent. Mr. C. D. Gibson presents a series of drawings entitled "The Seven Ages of American Woman." Among the articles are "American Seamen in the Antarctic," by Albert White Vorse; "The Possibilities of Antarctic Exploration," by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, and "John Wesley: Some Aspects of the Eighteenth Century in England," by Augustine Birrell.

The cover of the December Century has been designed by Henry Hutt. The brief opening poem, "The Old Master," is decorated by Edward Edwards and illustrated by Louis Loeb in a frontispiece. The color printing is not confined to the cover and frontispiece, however. "The Christmas Dancers," a poem embodying a Saxon legend, is accompanied by several full-page pictures by Mr. Hutt. The holiday spirit breathes as freely in Jacob A. Riis's story of New York's east side, "The Kid Hangs Up His Stocking"; Dr. Weir Mitchell's poem, "King Christmas and Master New Year," the reproduction of Alden Weir's "A Christmas Tree," in the American Artists' Series, and Thomas A Janvier's "A Provençal Christmas Postscript." Conspicuous art features of the number are Cole's engraving of Sir Thomas Lawrence's Lord Derby and a full-page reproduction of the bust of French's equestrian statue of Washington. In this number Sir Walter Besant begins a series of papers on life in East London. He treats his subject after the manner of a novelist, for he takes as his point of departure the birth of a typical girl of the East End—"One of Two Millions in East London"—and traces her career to the time of her marriage at seventeen to a young countryman.

McClure's Magazine for December will contain the first two of a series of beautiful pictures in colors drawn by Corwin Knapp Linson to illustrate "The Life of the Master," by the Rev. John Watson. The pictures show "The Vision of the Shepherds" and "The Visit of Mary to Elizabeth." Edwin Markham has written a poem for this number entitled "The Song of the Muse of Labor." The fiction is in part made up of "Whistling Dick's Christmas Stocking," by O. Henry; "Bucks," by Frank H. Spearman; "The Adventures of Tillerman MacDermott; "Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington; 'Their Second Marriage," by Mary Stewart Cutting, and "A Paying Concern," by Gertrude Roscoe. The special articles are by James Barnes, who writes on "The Man for the Hour," being the story of the devoted and heroic patriotism of Col. John Laurens; "The Movement in Wheat" is by Ray Stannard Baker, and "The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson," from the point of view of one of the managers of the impeachment trial, is the work of George S. Boutwell.

The December Atlantic will probably have the name "Chicago Number" given to it as soon as people begin to talk about it. Three well-known Chicago writers contribute to it. Harriet Monroe's "The Grand Cañon of the Colorado" is an effective sketch of natural scenery; Mrs. Ella W. Peattie's lively "The Artistic Side of Chicago" pictures the aesthetic, artistic, educational, and literary features of the Windy City, while the short story, "The Detectives," by Will Payne, is said to be a capital example of the power of Chicago writers in romantic fiction.

Arnold's Treason Illustrated.*

No complete itinerary of André's journey having ever been published, Mr. William Abbott has undertaken this work, and presents it in a very handsome volume. In an illustrative sense no scene of any interest is overlooked. The author begins his history with that "brilliant military assemblage" held in New York on the 18th of September, 1780. It was a dinner given by Clinton and his staff, and André, the Adjutant General, and "Clinton's favorite," was prominent among the guests.

It was the day after the dinner that André set out on his mission. He went by the way of King's Bridge to Dobbs Ferry, and thence by the sloop of war Vulture to Teller's Point.

Where did Arnold meet André? It was probably just below Haverstraw. The interview was long. Mr. Abbott describes the locality with the utmost exactness. How was André to get back to New York? The Vulture would have been the easy method of transportation. But for Col. Livingston her passenger might have gone on board. Col: Livingston, thinking the sloop was too near the American works, fired at her with a four-pounder, and she moved off, and so André could not reach her.

André changed his uniform when he found that the land route was only possible. The incriminating papers he had he concealed about his person. Step by step André's "itinerary" can be found in the volume. On Saturday, Sept. 23, continuing his route, André was halted by a picket guard near Crompond Corner. Capt. Ebenezer Foote was less suspicious than was Boyd, and the party passed on. André took the old Bedford Road on to Tarrytown Heights.

The day before, John Dean, John Paulding, James Romer, Isaac See, Isaac Van Wart, Abraham Williams, and John Yerks, all young men, left Salem on a "scout," "an errand of more or less independent and irregular warfare, having for its object the capture of any cowboys or others who might drive cattle toward New York." Some persons passed, but were known to Van Wart.

About half-past 9 the sound of horse hoofs was heard on the bridge spanning the "kill." The rider was intently scanning a small map, though his animal was galloping. On this either Van Wart or Williams said, "Here comes a gentlemanlike-looking man, who appears well dressed, and whom you had better stop if you don't know him." Paulding did so, presenting his musket at the rider's breast. "I asked him which way he was going." "My lads," he replied, "I hope you belong to our party." "What party?" "The lower." "We do. My dress shows that," artfully said Paulding, who wore the uniform coat, green faced with red, of a German Jager. * * * What passed is a matter of history.

André was held prisoner. A curious incident happened just then. André was turned over by his captors to Lieut. Col. Jamesen, who came very nearly sending the prisoner to Arnold for further instructions. The honesty of Jameson cannot be questioned. But Benjamin Tallmadge, a young officer of Sheldon's regiment, was suspicious. "André was now well on his way toward Arnold and freedom. The recalling order came almost too late, but the unfortunate prisoner was turned back to danger "when little more than an hour would have saved him." André was taken to a house on the west side of the road leading north from Lower Salem. The house no longer exists.

It was on the 24th of the month that André wrote his most touching letter to Gen. Washington. We need not follow Mr. Abbott's history further. The author has with infinite pains and patience followed André, and the work is a model of careful research. In a pictorial way the photogravures indicate the road Clinton's Adjutant General took on his way to the gibbet. Mr. Abbott even gives the characteristic songs of the day with the words and the scores.

*THE CRISIS OF THE REVOLUTION, BEING THE STORY OF ARNOLD AND ANDRE. By William Abbott. Illustrated from original photographs by Edwin S. Bennett. Issued under the auspices of the Empire Society Sons of the American Revolution. New York: William Abbott. $20.

New Books and Their Makers.

Mrs. Burnett's new American novel, "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," which is published to-day by Charles Scribner's Sons, has a somewhat curious history. It was begun a number of years ago and was originally intended to be a novel of political intrigue, with Washington as the scene of action. When the tale was half completed, work upon it was interrupted, and Mrs. Burnett devoted herself to other literary projects. In the interval that followed, the author made her home in England, and occupied herself with the writing of two historical novels of Queen Anne's time, "A Lady of Quality" and "His Grace of Osmonde." The desire, however, to finish the earlier work had remained strong with Mrs. Burnett, and last Summer she took it up with renewed interest and completed it, but not on the lines originally laid down, for the perspective of the period since she began the story led her to recast the entire novel, to divest it of its political character, and to lay the chief emphasis on the human interest attached to the fortunes of Tom De Willoughby and his adopted daughter.

Miss Myrtle Reed, whose "Love Letters of a Musician," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has gone into its second edition within a week after the first was issued, is a young woman who has contributed a number of poems and short stories to the magazines. Ever since she began to write for publication, it is said, her one ambition has been to produce a sustained work which might be brought out in book form. The success of "Love Letters of a Musician" simply goes to show what can be done by a young woman who has imagination and a style, and who, above all, tries.

"The Hooligan Nights," recently published by Henry Holt & Co., has a rather puzzling title. The name Hooligan (an English cousin of the Hoodlum) is, however, becoming fairly familiar. A recent article in The London News commented on the fact that "Hooliganism is due rather to a deficiency than to an excess of board school influence," and this article, which contains interesting facts about the London school system, was reprinted in America. Now comes the news that that eccentric genius, George Bernard Shaw, has a "Hooligan" among the characters of the play he is writing for Miss Terry.

The Biography of a Novel.

About five years ago Alfred Ollivant, a young officer in the English Army, had the misfortune to be injured by his horse so severely that for nearly two years he was unable to leave his bed. During his boyhood he had spent some time among the shepherd dogs with their flocks in the English hill country, and learned to love the dogs, as every one does who knows their characters. During his illness Mr. Ollivant wrote, with many interruptions, the story of a dog called Bob, now famous as "Bob, Son of Battle." It was his first literary work, and was published in October, 1898, in London under the title of "Owd Bob." The book was praised by some English authors who are always glad to welcome a new man of promise, but it met with no popular ccess, and even to this day has probably not sold its first English edition.

The Society of Authors, who represented Mr. Ollivant's interests, were so much impressed by his first book that they believed it should have the protection of an American copyright and simultaneous publication in both countries. Several American publishers saw "much promise" in the book, but declined to undertake its publication until Doubleday & McClure Co. offered to publish it if the name were changed to "Bob, Son of Battle." The author was willing, and made several alterations. "Bob, Son of Battle" was issued on October 13th, 1898, but the entire advance sale was probably less than 800 copies, the booksellers complaining that dog stories were not in demand, and, more than this, that the book contained some North Country dialect—a capital offense.

Never did a book fall more dead.

Liberal advertising did not seem to make the smallest impression, yet every one who read the story thought "Bob, Son of Battle" a unique and remarkable book. Many copies were sent to the head men in the booksellers' stores with the compliments of the publishers, and with the earnest request that they should take the volume home and read it, prophesying that they would live to see the book sell into its 50th thousand. All the "tricks of the trade"—and a few new ones—were resorted to, and yet at Christmas time only a few more than 1,000 copies of the book had been sold, and at a cost for advertising alone of about $1.00 a copy. It seemed hopeless, and those who were interested in "Bob" were almost persuaded that even a fine book might die neglected.

A curious thing occurred late in the winter, when the publishers received in a single day three letters from the literary editors of important papers,—one in San Francisco, one in Baltimore, and one in Milwaukee,—all asking about the sale of "Bob, Son of Battle," and expressing great personal interest in the book. Like the publishers, they could not understand why no one seemed to care for what "Blackwood's Magazine" called the finest dog story ever written, not forgetting "Rab and His Friends."

The first sign of the booksellers' appreciation came from a bookseller of Milwaukee, who ordered 25 and repeated the order about weekly all through the Fall season. Another bookseller in Milwaukee bought until fully 600 had been placed in that locality,—the book being quite dead elsewhere. This gave the excuse for a good advertisement for Boston, reading "Milwaukee vs. Boston as a Literary Centre," calling attention to the Hub's obvious deficiency as compared with Milwaukee, when judged by the sale of so sterling a book as "BOB, SON of BATTLE." After this Boston began selling. Our bookseller, Mr. W. B. Clark, sold hundreds by commending the book to his customers and offering to take it back if it proved unsatisfactory.

Even at this time when the Boston trade were ordering in two hundred and fifty lots, the rest of the country showed no interest. The next place to take up "Bob" was Louisville, Ky., by no means a book centre, and in January Mr. George N. Morang of Toronto was so impressed with the book that he purchased two thousand copies for Canada—probably more than had been sold in the whole of England.

In the spring of this year there set in the only advertising of books which really counts,—the mouth to mouth commendation,—and then arose the steady demand which has made the printing of the 20th thousand necessary.

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June	902
July	989
August	1,160
Sept.	1,964
October . . .	2,684

and November will make a new record. While these figures may seem small, they mean that the sale will not stop until a great aggregate is reached.

It is a pleasure to think of the appreciation that the book has found in America as compared with its reception in England.

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FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

Now in His Ninety-third Year—His Home in Brooklyn—His Career as Librarian and Author.

The large number of scholars and students to whom Frederick Saunders endeared himself while he was the presiding genius of the Astor Library must have read with an agreeable surprise the verses bearing the signature of this Nestor of librarians, which from time to time have appeared in the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW during the past twelve months—notably an "Autumn Idyl" and "In Praise of Books," published a few weeks since, both of which displayed a sprightliness and a lightness of touch which were scarcely to be expected from a man in his ninety-third year.

So strongly did these verses appeal to the present writer that he hunted up their author and spent an hour with him so pleasantly that he feels sure the innumerable readers of THE REVIEW who have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Saunders cannot fail to read with interest a brief outline of the work of a man who throughout the course of a life unusually prolonged has always been, in some way, connected with books. He was a lad in England when the United States was at war with the mother country and when "Bony" (Napoleon) was a bugaboo and a terror to all loyal Britishers, particularly the juveniles. Sixty years ago he was a pioneer in the advocacy of international copyright and he helped to sow the good seed at that time which came to fruition in the copyright law of a few years since. He is a living refutation of the accepted hygienic theory of the necessity of outdoor life if man is to attain longevity, for he is now completing his century in excellent health, with all his faculties unimpaired and with a lightness of step, agility of motion, and a general appearance which might well be the envy of thousands of men twenty-five years his junior.

Frederick Saunders was born Aug. 14, 1807, and came to this country in 1837. Not long after his arrival he became city editor of The Evening Post, William Cullen Bryant then being the editor in chief. Newspaper life proved distasteful to him and was abandoned for the more congenial atmosphere of books in the Astor Library, with which he was connected for thirty-seven years, retiring from active duty about three years ago, although still a member of the staff of the Astor-Lenox-Tilden Foundation. He lives in a quiet section of the best part of the "Hill" region in Brooklyn, surrounded by about 1,000 "picked and true" and much beloved friends in the way of books—a serene and happy closing chapter in an uneventful but highly useful life.

The afternoon of the writer's call was nasty and drizzly and there was a cutting east wind which was a strong reminder of the New England seacoast, but all this was speedily forgotten in the heartiness of the host's greeting. Although he has passed more than two generations in New York City, Mr. Saunders still retains many of the little ways peculiar to Britishers, and once, when in the course of conversation he had occasion to refer to the Queen, there came the unconsciously affectionate modulation of the voice which English people almost invariably use in speaking of their sovereign and which appeals to the chivalry of even the sternest foes of monarchical government.

In discussing his work as a librarian and an author Mr. Saunders was modesty itself—a trait which in these days of literary "log-rolling" is as unusual as it is refreshing. He talked about books and current literature with the keenest relish, but of himself and his own writings he would say but little, and it was with considerable difficulty that the following statement was procured from him:

"Were I asked to epitomize the results of my past career," he finally said, "I think it might thus be divided—first, my connection with my father's establishment known as that of Saunders & Otley, London. While there, and at the suggestion of many authors whose works they published, including those of N. P. Willis, it was proposed to open in New York an agency for the reissue here of their own purchased books and to seek the enactment of an international copyright treaty between the United States and Great Britain. This commission was offered to and accepted by me on the agreement that adequate financial aid and a 'power of attorney' were to be my equipment. On my arrival at New York I presented my letters of introduction to Irving, Bryant, Bancroft, and other American authors. They all cordially and promptly espoused the cause I came to plead. They signed the several petitions to Congress, which were forwarded to Henry Clay, who wrote to me that he took great interest in the enterprise. The petition from London which I presented bore the signatures of the following eminent authors among numerous others: Tom Moore, Isaac and Benjamin Disraeli, Thomas Campbell, Harriet Martineau, Mary Somerville, Maria Edgeworth, Henry Hallam, Thomas Carlyle, Samuel Rogers, Dr. Chalmers, G. P. R. James, and Robert Southey. But our combined efforts in behalf of the enactment of a copyright law failed, as the time was not ripe for it. Our work was not lost, however, for the agitation was renewed from time to time by others, and a few years since I had the pleasure of seeing other and younger men gather the harvest from the seed we had sown so many years ago. I have left on file in the Astor Library a complete account—in manuscript—of our early and earnest effort in this direction, the first battle in the war for international copyright.

"Disappointed at the failure of my efforts to make Congress see the justice of the claims of foreign authors, I turned my attention to literature and wrote a series of papers which were published in The Democratic Review, then the leading literary magazine. These papers were noticed by a publishing house of that time of which a Mr. Lamport was the head. He undertook to print the series to be afterward known as 'Salad for the Social.' Having about this time accepted a position in the publishing house of Mr. Putnam, Washington Irving's publisher, I again had the pleasure of meeting him frequently, and his courtesy and kindness I can never forget, for he proved indeed to be my Maecenas, since it was he who first prompted me to try my pen, and to him I accordingly dedicated the first fruits of his counsel in my 'Salad.' His response was characteristic of his kind nature, as the following extract from a letter received soon after the publication of the book will show: 'I now give you my hearty thanks for a "Salad" which is peculiarly to my taste, and which I have relished with somewhat of the curious palate of a literary "Epicure,"' a witty reference to the nom de plume first affixed to the title page. After this I was occasionally a visitor at Sunnyside, but on one occasion I went by special invitation to meet a few of Irving's literary friends. In a conversation alone with Mr. Irving that evening he referred to the Astor Library and its great collections. I hinted that I should like to leave the position which I then held on The Evening Post, and, if possible, have a place on the official staff of the library, of which he was the President. His response was quick and cordial, and I was soon afterward introduced by him to the Board of Trustees and duly inducted as Dr. Cogswell's aide. There I have spent thirty-seven years of my life, and I may safely say the most happy ones because the most congenial to my taste."

Mr. Saunders declares the librarian's position an anomalous one, not easily defined. He is the custodian of an assemblage of books, treasures for the benefit of others, while denied the riches himself. He is expected to be, to some extent at least, conversant with the character and scope of the various collections under his care, yet the multifarious duties incident to his position almost preclude the opportunity of his, thus qualifying himself. His only chance of equipment seems to be that of consulting, in intervals of leisure, the best available reviews of current literature and accredited compendiums of the classics and standard literature.

While connected with his father's publishing house in London, Mr. Saunders came in contact with the leading literary men of the early part of this century, and his reminiscences of those days are highly entertaining. He tells a good story of N. P. Willis and the wide swath which he cut in London as a man of fashion and as a writer, although the financial returns of his writings were comparatively slight on that side of the Atlantic. None the less, he invariably called upon the publishers in a cab, an almost unheard-of extravagance for an author in those days, and generally had a sprig of the nobility at his side.

But of all the authors with whom Mr. Saunders has come in contact in the course of his long life, Washington Irving is his favorite, not only as a writer, but as a man. And when he speaks of Sunnyside and of Irving there is a kindling of the eye and an evident emotion which can be designated by no other term than hero-worship—another thing which one does not look for in a man of ninety-three, and another evidence that he has kept "a young lamb's heart among the full-grown flocks."

From authors, the conversation naturally drifted to books and the revolution which has been wrought in the various mechanical details of bookmaking in the past generation. These Mr. Saunders expatiated on with great lucidity. "But," said he, "here is what I consider the finest piece of bookmaking I have ever seen—a copy of the poems of 'Noll' Goldsmith." How I wish I could convey to the reader a proper idea of the wealth of affection thrown into his enunciation of that word "Noll" as he placed the volume in my hands. It was indeed a beautiful book, bound in full morocco and gold with a gilt border around each page, fully illustrated by Birket Foster and H. N. Humphreys—the illustrations being admirably printed in color—and issued in London by Routledge & Co. in 1849.

Led to talk of his own contributions to literature, Mr. Saunders told with charming frankness the story of his surprise on being approached over half a century ago by the publisher who asked him to gather together his stray papers from the columns of the various magazines in which they had been appearing and prepare them for publication in book form, naïvely adding that he never dreamed "the publisher would make enough off the book's sale to pay the printer." With equal naïveté he told of his embarrassment when George Ripley—then the foremost critic of the day—published a three-column review of "Salad for the Social" in The New York Tribune, in which he bestowed the highest praise upon the author—or, as he put it, the "compounder of the Salad." The success of the book was immediate and pronounced, and ere long Bentley had an edition on the London market, and to this day the book has been what the publishers call a "steady seller." Parenthetically it may be said that Mr. Saunders has also published "Pastime Papers," "Stray Leaves of Literature," "The Story of Some Famous Books," "Character Studies, with Some Personal Recollections," "Mosaics," "Our National Centennial Jubilee," "The Story of the Discovery of the New World," "Festival of Song," "Evenings with the Sacred Poets," and "Salad for the Solitary." The two "Salad" books have been made into one under the title of "Salad for the Solitary and the Social," which, together with "Evenings with the Sacred Poets," has just been issued in a modern and most artistic dress by Thomas Whittaker. These two books combine the fruits of Mr. Saunders's ripe scholarship, and will doubtless hold their own for a long time to come. Both are excellent and appeal strongly to all book lovers, particularly the chapters in the former on "Curious and Costly Books," "Bookcraft," "Infelicities of Authorcraft," "Pastimes of the Pen," "The Shrines of Genius," and "Larcenies of Literature."

The shades of evening had gathered fast while the venerable author and librarian had discoursed so eloquently on the many men of genius whom he had met and the innumerable treasures of which he had been the custodian in the Astor Library—treasures which Charles Sumner, in writing to Theodore Parker, called "more charming than the gardens of Boccaccio, each hour spent among them being in itself a Decameron." As I reluctantly made ready for my departure, whether owing to the flow of mellow wit or the gentle and loving way in which the host had handled the volumes which we had been discussing, or the contour of the slender figure in the dimly lighted hall, I know not—but suddenly there arose before my mind's eye another slender figure, dear to the hearts of all lovers of English literature—the gentle Elia. And when, later in the evening, I took down my well-worn copy of that immortal essayist and read afresh his charming classic "The Superannuated Man," with its quips and rare conceits, its nimble wit, and its deep pathos, and in which he tells so touchingly the story of his retirement from India House and Mincing Lane, after thirty-six years of continuous service, I felt convinced that my afternoon had indeed been spent in the company of one who was in close mental affinity with dear old Charles Lamb.

J. FRANCIS.

Frederick Saunders's Volumes.*

First comes grace and then the repast, and just so are to be welcomed Mr. Frederick Saunders's "Evenings with the Sacred Poets" and his "Salad for the Solitary and the Social." Both these volumes now appear in handsome form, finely illustrated, and in perfect keeping with their respective topics.

"Salad for the Solitary and the Social" was first published in 1871, and at once attracted attention. A man in a great public library, as was Mr. Saunders at the Astor, of course had his opportunities. But sometimes under such conditions there is an inclination to produce an index rerum or a hortus siccus. To amass a lot of clippings amounts to nothing at all. Any one can do that much. The proper arrangement of them is quite another thing. Now Mr. Saunders has the nicest taste, the happiest discrimination. As to the book, it is "odd in its plan and arrangement; it consists of many odd and out-of-the-way authors, and is fitted for odd half hours." It was twenty-eight years ago that Mr. Saunders wrote those words, and his first chapter has for a heading "May It Please You to Dine with Us." And thousands of guests have come and come again and tasted of the good and wholesome repast he offered—not salad alone, but bread, meat, and fruit. Above everything else, all of us have appreciated the graceful serving of his table.

In graver manner is Mr. Saunders's "Evenings with the Sacred Poets," first published in 1885. The author tells "of the singers of various climes," how "they sang in different keys," and how "their melodious strains" formed "one grand choral symphony." Here are all the old words, some of joy, others of sorrow, which have kept aglow the altar fires of our hearts. The erudition in this volume is great. Beginning with the Biblical, Greek, and early Latin sacred songs, the final chapter treats of the most recent American and English religious verse. How many centuries are there between those solemn words

Dies irae, dies illa,

and the more consoling

Lead, Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom?

You fully understand the lapse of time, as Mr. Frederick Saunders writes of them.

Some one whose years had been many said that in his old days it was a consolation for him to find that what he had done in his younger life for the better education and improvement of his fellowmen had not been overlooked, and so words of commendation had still a cheering and even stimulating effect. We only echo, then, that universal expression of esteem which we all feel toward Mr. Frederick Saunders for his literary ability, his honesty of character. And the public, with ourselves, is grateful for those contributions from his pen which from time to time have graced the columns of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

*(1.) SALAD FOR THE SOLITARY AND THE SOCIAL. Redressed and Compounded, with Sundry Esculents, Succulents, and Condiments. By Frederick Saunders, A. M. (2.) EVENINGS WITH THE SACRED POETS. A Series of Quiet Talks About the Singers and Their Songs. By Frederick Saunders, A. M. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $2 each volume.

Cecil Rhodes in Fiction.

There is a man in Anthony Hope's "The God in the Car" that bears such a striking resemblance to the famous Englishman that is now shut up in Kimberley that many persons said that it was he. Later the author denied that he had Cecil Rhodes in mind when he wrote the romance. But, however this may be, there is no mistaking the identity of Eustace Loder in "The Colossus: A Story of To-day," which Harper & Brothers will publish about Dec. 1. Mr. Loder is unmistakably the great "promoter of the South African Empire," and it is not expected that the author, Morley M. Roberts, will deny the fact. The story, which has just appeared in London from the press of Edward Arnold, is a tale of finance and international politics.

MR. CHOATE ON SCOTT.

The sixth annual dinner of the Edinburgh Sir Walter Scott Club took place two weeks ago in the Royal Hotel, Princes Street, Edinburgh. The gathering, which numbered over 200, is described as one of the most brilliant and representative which has yet been held under the club's auspices. Mr. Choate, on rising to propose the toast of "Literature," was greeted with very cordial applause, the audience upstanding as a mark of respect and honor. After some preliminary remarks concerning Scotchmen and America, he said:

I have been told to-night to propose the toast of "Literature," but that entire sentiment, at this place and in this company, centres upon the name and personality of one man. All the other fixed stars in the spacious firmament of Scottish literature must pale a little to-night before the light of this central luminary. To an American visiting for the first time Scotland and your romantic, your picturesque, your beautiful City of Edinburgh, everything around him speaks of Scott. Go where you will, turn in whichever direction, his name seems to sanctify and hallow everything. I have read in your last annual report, to my intense amazement, that it requires the efforts of this society to induce the schoolboys of Edinburgh to read Walter Scott's works. I can hardly believe it. No; I will not believe it. Why, in America he finds hundreds of thousands of readers every year. The press teems with new editions, and every educated man is supposed to be and is really familiar with all his leading poems and romances.

When we come here we do not come as strangers. He has made us feel at home—more at home in Edinburgh than in any other city in Europe. There is no other city, not even Rome itself, that has become so familiar to the people that have never seen it as this beloved city of yours—and all thanks to the marvelous description of this your great poet and novelist. So when we come here we come, as it were, as pilgrims to visit shrines that he has made in story, to the haunts and homes of his heroes and heroines, to Arthur's Seat and Holyrood, to his own professional and personal places, to Abbotsford, the sad memorial of his tragic struggle, and Dryburgh Abbey, where his sacred dust reposes, while his spirit still walks abroad among all English-speaking peoples to fill them with love of Scotland, its history, its scenery, and its people.

Carlyle has said, after nobly describing Scott as the pride of all Scotsmen, giving him credit for an open soul, a wide, far-reaching soul that carried him out in absolute sympathy with all human things and people, after giving him credit for that wonderful and innate love of the beauty of nature and the power of describing it, and his infinite sympathy with men as well as with nature—he has in one of his most accurate utterances said that if literature has no other task than pleasantly to amuse indolent, languid men, why, here in Scott was the perfection of literature. Well, now, for one I must confess that every now and then I am one of those indolent, languid men, and as I look along these tables, if I rightly study your character and moods, I suspect that this is a great group of those indolent, languid men who believe that it is not the only task, but it is one of the greatest tasks, of literature to amuse and to entertain mankind.

Why, I have often thought that I would rather have been the author of one such book as "Waverley," or "Kenilworth," or "Henry Esmond," or "Romola," than to achieve any other kind of personal, professional, or public fame. The good that these books do us, the rest they give us, the enjoyment they yield us among the hundreds of millions that read the language in which they are written, is absolutely infinite, and the fame that the author of such a book wins rivals if it does not outshine all other kinds of fame. Look at it now: "Waverley" was written in 1814—a memorable event in the history of British literature. The battle of Waterloo was fought in the next year—one of the great critical battles of all human history. Eighty-five years have gone by since then, and which name is now the dearer to mankind; which one now enjoys the wider and the better fame—Wellington or Walter Scott? I shall not answer that question. I leave every man to answer it for himself.

Now, so much has been said about Walter Scott to-night that I will not tell you what I wish to say about him. I would like to recall just four points in his character which are dearest to me in his literary character—his humanity, his cleanliness, his heroic industry, and his patriotism. His humanity! He was the most human of men, with the sunniest of souls, in the soundest of bodies, and with a cheerful and happy temperament which is always worth millions to its possessor. What would not Carlyle have given for a share of it? He loved God and he loved man, and what more can you say? His heart went out to all his fellowmen, and theirs in turn came back to him. Everybody loved him. Even the dumb animals fawned at his feet, and it was this intense, ever-loving, and glowing humanity that was in his bosom and his heart that made him, as he was in his day and generation, the most popular man in all the world. Well, this humanity was godliness, and the Good Book tells us that next to godliness is cleanliness.

Now, to have written so much, to have found so many millions of readers, to have found his way in every family, in every land that reads at all, and yet not one word in the whole, not one word that he, dying, would wish to erase, not one false suggestion, not one double meaning, not a single thought or suggestion that could bring a blush to the cheek of the most innocent and delicate reader—this ought not to be high praise, but it is high praise when you recall some modern novels—not French only, but some English—which have brought fame and profit to their possessors, which find their way into every family upon the plea that everybody reads them, and catering to that morbid passion for mental and nervous stimulus that presents to the minds of our young people scenes and incidents which men and women of the world cannot read without a shudder. And I am happy to believe that there is a reaction from the modern poison—that there is a return to a better state of feeling, leading the minds of our young people back to the more wholesome diet, such as Scott and Thackeray and Dickens and George Eliot, provided; and I recognize in the work of this society a step in that direction. It is not in vain that you have taken up such a work as that. Literature ought not to contain such poison as I have referred to, and, thanks to such men as Scott, Thackeray, and Dickens, and such women as George Eliot, there is ample reading without any resort to that.

And then his heroic industry! Shall I say one word about that? Scotsmen and Americans have been brought up for so many generations upon the goepel of hard work that mere industry is not as a venerable virtue; but in him it indicated that high resolve, that indomitable purpose, which has hardly been manifested in such force by any other man in all my reading. When adversity overwhelmed him, when great schemes that he had built up with much ambition came toppling about his head, he never wavered. He lost not one jot of heart or life. He held his head erect, and worked on until his tireless pen dropped from his dying hand. Every hour was full of life and aspiration to the end, and he personified in his own action, in his own fashion, his own favorite maxim—

> One crowded hour of glorious life
> Is worth an age without a name.

And then his patriotism, noblest and proudest of his gifts! He loved his country with an intensity exceeding that of woman. He never tired of describing the glorious virtues of Scottish heroes, the beauties of Scottish landscape, and all that went to make the land of his birth heroic and beautiful. And so he drew the eyes and hearts of all men hither to admire and to love. Why, his biographer says that upon the publication of "The Lady of the Lake" great swarms of English tourists came flocking over the borders next Summer to visit the places which his magic pen had described. Well, but that was not all. This patriotic fervor, this irresistible charm which marked his whole writings, goes a great deal deeper and further than that. It inspires the hearts of his young countrymen to imitate the heroic deeds of the ancestors whom he so fondly loved to describe. Wherever the Scottish soldier goes, wherever you find him in any hour of peril, in the trenches, in the hospital, or in the camp, they would find in many a knapsack stray copies of "Marmion," "Rob Roy," or other of his charming works for the solace and the entertainment and the inspiration of the soldier who has gone forth to battle. And if you hear, as you will hear, of young soldiers of Scotland doing brave deeds and dying heroes' deaths, I am sure you will give some of the credit to this great Wizard of the North, who has inspired them with his own patriotic fervor. Scott stands midway between Burns and Carlyle in your literature. How fortunate the country—the little country—that has produced in a single century three such wonders as these. Where will you find the like? Search through history, ancient and modern, where will you find three such wonderful boasts of literature as Burns, Scott, and Carlyle—the emerald, the ruby, and the diamond—the three great jewels in Scotland's crown? And in their name I give you the toast of "Literature," and I am proud and happy to couple with it the name of one who has done, I think, as much as any other living man to keep the well of English pure and undefiled.

Lads Who Could Hunt.*

The author of "The Delahoydes," whose death was announced a few days ago, tells of lads who lived near the old Santa Fé trail nigh on to fifty years ago. The father of Pierre and Carlos was an old trapper, settled on a piece of land bordering on the Arkansas River, near the mouth of the Walnut. This section of the country was close to the famous old trail. Pierre, the older, who was a Canadian voyageur, married an Indian woman, and so the lads were half-breeds. Col. Henry Inman, who wrote "The Old Santa Fé Trail," is perfectly familiar with the characteristics of the men who dwelt, in the years which are past, in this frontier land, and he tells us that in relating the story of adventures as happening to the Delahoyde boys the incidents are true. One marked excellence in the volume is that portion devoted to natural history. The lads are fond of pets, and trap various animals. They have fights with lynxes, wolves, bears, and coyotes; they hunt the buffalo, that huge creature almost extinct to-day. The boys are captured by the Comanches and escape. They dine with Gen. Custer. The story is cleverly told, and the Far West and the accidents of life there could not be more interestingly related.

*THE DELAHOYDES. Boy Life on the Santa Fé Trail. Illustrated. By Col. Henry Inman. Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co.

Gutenberg's Five Hundred Years.

The movement that has for some months been noticed among literary circles of Western and Central Europe for a Gutenberg memorial has at length found definite expression in the determination to celebrate in 1900 the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gutenberg. The initiative has been taken by the civil authorities of Mayence, who have most appropriately fixed the "Johannistag" (June 24) of that year for the celebration, and a movement is now on foot to make it distinctively an international one. The foundation of a Gutenberg museum will, it is hoped, be included in the scope of the movement before it has thoroughly been developed. The programme already includes an exhibition illustrating the art and progress of printing.

Charlotte Brewster Jordan's "Mother Song and Child Song" is to appear at once from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company in holiday dress, with many illustrations by Thomas McIlvaine. Among the poets whose lyrics are included are Longfellow, Eugene Field, James Whitcomb Riley, and others.

Important Literary Announcement.

Messrs. STONE & COMPANY beg to announce that they have just published the following books:

The Life of William Makepeace Thackeray.

By LEWIS MELVILLE. Illustrated. 2 vols. Demy 8vo. Cloth, $7.50.

Although five and thirty years have passed since his death, until now there has never been published a life of Thackeray which has had any pretensions to finality. The present work has been written to fill this void in the literary history of the century. It is a complete record of the career of the great novelist, and throws many new lights upon his private as well as his public life. Thackeray is presented as novelist, poet, artist, and art-critic, and his friendships and tastes are recorded.

Spanish Peggy.

By MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD. Illustrated. 4to. Cloth, $1.50

A story of young Abraham Lincoln and his life in New Salem, Illinois. A pretty romantic love-story which will serve as an admirable book for Christmas and the holidays.

San Isidro.

By MRS. SCHUYLER CROWNINSHIELD. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

A romance of the early part of the century in the West Indies. It shows all the vivid coloring of the islands and scenes in which Mrs. Crowninshield is so much at home.

The Wonderful Stories of Jane and John.

BY GERTRUDE SMITH, author of "Arabella and Ariminta." Illustrated. 4to. Cloth, $1.50.

A charming story for children. The illustrations are printed in colors, and no better Holiday gift for a child could be found.

Just About a Boy.

By W. S. PHILLIPS (El Comancho). 16mo. Cloth $1.25.

The story of a boy's life out of doors; it is a book that will delight all lovers of nature.

Have you read FABLES IN SLANG?

This is one of the best selling books of the day, because it is absolutely new. Ask the opinion of some one who has read it or have your Bookseller show it to you, and decide for yourself if it is not the most amusing book published in years.

For sale by all Booksellers and the Publishers.

Chicago. **HERBERT S. STONE & CO.** New York.

French as a Military Language.*

To the casual reader of military reports, even to the student of general history, the appearance of French words in the descriptions of manœuvres and battles must excite a certain amount of curiosity. Even in the infantry tactics now in use in the United States Army the terminology is almost entirely French, while in the volumes on military engineering, artillery organization, cavalry equipment, and on the science of modern warfare in general the reader meets French words and phrases at every turn.

There is reason for this. Although France cannot be said to be the mistress of the art of modern war, still she has developed the inventions of other nations, which have finally been returned to the land of their birth in an improved form and with new names attached. Moreover, there has been a tendency to apply French words to many military inventions outside of France, just as the inventors of electrical apparatus attach Greek words to their creations.

To the myriads of French words above characterized there is no French-English dictionary which adequately gives definitions. And the military student who can worry through a common book of tactics finds himself lost when he attempts a French technical work on the art of war, even though he possesses more than an ordinary knowledge of the French language.

Lieut. Cornélis De Witt Willcox, of the United States Artillery has for several years been at work on "A French-English Military Dictionary," the first part of which, including words from A to E, has just been published by the War Department. The work is being compiled from over 150 technical books published by the French War Office and from other sources. It is very comprehensive, and when completed will probably be unique in its class, not even excepting the elaborate publications of the British War Office on the same subject. An idea of its completeness may be gathered from the fact that not only are ancient and modern terms fully defined, but explanation is also given of French military slang words, which form no small part of the French soldier's vocabulary. Definitions of about 15,000 words and phrases are to be found in the part of the work just published.

*A FRENCH-ENGLISH MILITARY TECHNICAL DICTIONARY. By Cornélis De Witt Willcox, First Lieutenant of Artillery, United States Army. Part I.—A through to E. Published by the Adjutant General's Office.

When to Gather Fringed Gentian.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In "Nature and the Poets," John Burroughs, in criticising Bryant's poem on the fringed gentian, says: "The fringed gentian belongs to September, and when the severer frosts keep away it runs over into October." Although I freely admit that Bryant's poem has placed the gentian later in the season than it should be, I also think that Burroughs has conveyed the idea that the flower is peculiar to September.

For a number of years we have taken short trips along the Erie Railway in search of fringed gentians. We have observed that the time when the flower is at its best is about Oct. 10. Some years ago I was telegraphed to by a friend to take a tramp over the Catskills. I landed in Catskill Village on Oct. 15 in the midst of a driving snowstorm. My friend met me with the remark that the prospects were poor for a tramp, but he would show me some fringed gentians. The snow was of short duration, and on the following day, on the Palenville road, we gathered fringed gentians in perfect bloom.

On Oct. 29, 1891, I received a bunch of gentians from a friend in Tarrytown. In an accompanying letter he said when he picked them that morning, "the blossoms were all silvered over with white frost crystals."

A few years ago we found a famous place for fringed gentians a short distance back from Allendale, on the Erie. This year we gathered a large bunch, but a year ago (it is a bi-annual) we found a great quantity, and after gathering all we could conveniently carry the ground seemed as heavily covered as ever. It was a sight to remember, such a quantity of the lovely flowers.

Burroughs adds, "No, if one were to go botanizing and take Bryant's poem for a guide he would not bring home any fringed gentians with him." This sounds harsh, but we can easily forgive him when he follows with "Yet I never see this gentian without thinking of Bryant's poem and feeling that he has brought it immensely nearer to us."

Probably there is no flower that has such a fascination for lovers of nature as the fringed gentian. To gather the flower is a delight, and to see the fringes unfold in the morning sunlight fills one with ecstasy.

Meet indeed it is that the year's procession of flowers should be rounded out by one so beautiful and lovable as the fringed gentian. B. K.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 4, 1899.

New Beacon Biographies.

Nathaniel Hawthorne
By MRS. JAMES T. FIELDS.

John Brown
By JOSEPH EDGAR CHAMBERLIN.

Thomas Paine
By ELLERY SEDGWICK.

Aaron Burr
By HENRY CHILDS MERWIN.

Frederick Douglass
By CHARLES W. CHESNUT.

Price, 75 cents each.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY,
BOSTON.

In the fourteen stories translated from the Swedish with the title "Invisible Links," the author, Selma Lagerlöf, indulges in the highest poetical fancies. They all have the true Scandinavian coloring. The heroes and heroines are native to the country of fiords and mountains. They are hunters, fishermen, peasants, and outlaws. Old legends of the vikings are introduced. The first story tells of the ship boy Petter Nord, who finds a banknote, and the innumerable accidents which follow. There is a certain weirdness in all the tales which renders them peculiarly attractive. The translator's work is very well done.

"CONTEMPORARIES."

Another Volume of Reminiscences from Col. Higginson.*

Col. Higginson's new volume, "Contemporaries" has almost the air of a collection of obituary eulogies, but in reality many of the papers composing it are reminiscent, having been written long after the death of their subject, and all have been somewhat revised excepting that describing a visit to John Brown's household in 1859, conscientiously left unchanged. Originally the article was written for Redpath's "Life of John Brown," in which the author, with an Englishman's calm indifference to the religious feelings of Americans, compared Brown to the Saviour of mankind, much to the advantage of the mortal. Col. Higginson is incapable of blasphemy, but he sets the Brown family extraordinarily high in the scale of humanity, saying:

"It had been my privilege to live in the best society all my life—namely, that of abolitionists and fugitive slaves. I had seen the most eminent persons of the age; several men on whose heads tens of thousands of dollars had been set; a black woman, who, after escaping from slavery herself, had gone back secretly eight times into the jaws of death to bring out persons whom she had never seen, and a white man, who, after assisting fugitives away by the thousand, had twice been stripped of every dollar of his property in fines, and, when taunted by the court, had mildly said, 'Friend, if thee knows any poor fugitive in need of a breakfast, send him to Thomas Garrett's door.' I had known these, and such as these; but I had not known the Browns. Nothing short of knowing them can be called a liberal education. * * * Principle is the word I brought away with me as most familiar in their vocabulary. That is their standard of classification. A man may be brave, ardent, generous; no matter—if he is not all this from principle, it is nothing. * * * I did not, of course, insult Mrs. Brown by any reference to that most shallow charge of insanity against her husband, which some even of his friends have, with what seems most cruel kindness, encouraged—thereby doing their best to degrade one of the age's prime heroes into a mere monomaniac—but it may be well to record that she spoke of it with surprise, and said that if her husband were insane, he had been consistent in his insanity from the first moment she knew him."

This chapter is as essentially a piece of American history as the furious denunciation of the Southern leaders in "The Man Without a Country." Both expressed the feeling of a representative Northerner of the better class, and both must have stirred thoughtful Southerners very deeply, but Col. Higginson was writing to influence a Presidential canvass, but in sad bitterness of soul, and in comparison with the fiery phrases of Redpath these words seemed cool and calm.

Of Emerson, he thinks that it might almost be said "Of all poets, Emerson is the most direct and unfaltering in his search for truth." Of Mr. Alcott he writes with the respect for his elders ingrained in the very soul of such a New Englander as he, and finds him brave in the Burns episode, instead of rather foolish and theatrical, as he seems to those who know that time only through written records. He further says:

"These defects, if they were defects, disappear in the sweetness and dignity of a life so prolonged and so honorable. There lives no man who ever found in Mr. Alcott an enemy; there exists no man who ever went to him for counsel and found him unsympathetic or impatient; while there are many men who, at the forming period of their intellectual existence, have derived from him a lifelong impetus toward noble aims."

On an earlier page, he said:

"In some respects he always remained the same, even to his weakness; there was always a certain air of high-souled attitudinizing; he still seemed to be in a manner 'an innocent charlatan.' Even his latest achievement, the 'Concord Summer School of Philosophy,' had always an indefinable air of posing for something that it was not. It undoubtedly fulfilled Mr. Alcott's most delicious visions to find himself the centre of an admiring group of young disciples, having the Assabet River for an Ilissus and the Concord elms for the historic plane trees; but, after all, the institution, like its name, was a little incongruous; there was plenty of Summer, something of philosophy, and very little school."

Whether Theodore Parker is known to the rising generation is not doubtful. Sermons, pamphlets and political essays, and faithful philanthropical work are really felt only by contemporaries, and Parker's very uncommon scholarship left little else behind it except its armory, the library bequeathed to the city, and now in the Public Library. To those who listened to him he seemed almost superhuman, and when he died, in 1860, not having had quite half a century of life, Col. Higginson wrote:

"Can we keep our strength, without the tonic of his example? How petty it now seems to ask for any fine-drawn subtilties of poet or seer in him who gave his life to the cause of the humblest! Life speaks the loudest. We do not ask what Luther said or wrote, but only what he did, and the name of Theodore Parker will not only long outlive his books, but will last far beyond the special occasions out of which he molded his grand career."

As to Whitman, he thinks that his essential fault was well pointed out by Lanier, who called him a dandy, and he says:

"Of all our poets, he is really the least simple, the most meretricious, and this is the reason why the honest consciousness of the classes which he most celebrates—the drover, the teamster, the soldier—has never been reached by his songs."

He might have added that this lack of genuine simplicity was the foundation of the popular distrust of Alcott. A New Englander of the uncultivated class is more tolerant of sin than of affectation. He will vote for a Governor whom he knows to be without principle, but if Butler had been adorned with hair like Alcott's or had written like Whitman he would have been elected to stay at home all his life.

Lanier, "the Sir Galahad among our American poets"; clever, many-sided, splendidly generous Lydia Maria Child; Mrs. Jackson, enchanting, feminine as her own Mercy Philbrick; Thaddeus William Harris, who toiled heroically in attaining his place among the foremost entomologists; Garrison and Phillips are the subjects of papers, and one of the most delicate touches in the book is that in which he records the aristocratic impulses of Phillips. Emerson confessed to feeling a slight instinctive aversion to negroes; Parker frankly uttered his dislike of the Irish; Phillips was always ready to do anything for either, but his democratic habit had always the good-natured air of a kindly young Prince; he never was quite the equal associate he seemed.

The sketch of Sumner ended with the question of who will take his place as the champion of the oppressed. Who will be the other nine of the ten Herewards, who might, it has been said, have driven out the Norman from England. Dr. Howe is described chiefly as an anti-slavery advocate, the other sides of his character being hardly touched; Grant's memoirs are frankly and generously praised as "better worth reading than any military autobiography since Caesar's Commentaries"; in "The Eccentricities of Reformers" the experience of half a lifetime is gathered, and "The Road to England," with a name index so comprehensive that it includes Aeschylus, Socrates, and Aristotle, completes the book. The last two are fresh in the memories of Atlantic readers, and therefore are not quoted. The pleasant quality of the whole, the manner in which keen appreciation of the absurd is tempered by imaginative sympathy, the enthusiasm for all good and fine qualities are nothing new to Col. Higginson's readers. During the last five or six years he has been persuaded to record his memories at length, and he has set down no word of any man that he might not fearlessly utter in his presence.

*CONTEMPORARIES. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Talmud. Volume VIII.*

May not Arsène Darmesteter be cited, who wrote, "Nothing indeed, can equal the importance of the Talmud unless it be the ignorance that prevails concerning it"? The Talmud is, then, "the uninterrupted work of Judaism from Ezra to the sixth century of the common era, the resultant of all the living forces and of the whole religious activity of a nation.

With much erudition and an intense love of the subject, Mr. Michael L. Rodkinson, in his eighth volume of the new edition of the Babylonian Talmud, has translated into English the tracts entitled "Taanith," "Megilla," and "Ebel Rabbathi," or "Semahoth." These chapters have to do with regulations and ceremonies attending Jewish festivals and the formula of prayer.

There exist stores of beautiful legends in the Talmud, presented in the purest language of the Orient. Take this one, derived from the tract "Taanith," and so well translated by Mr. Michael L. Rodkinson:

When R. Na'hman and R'Itz'hak were about to part, the former said to R'Itz'hak, "Bless me," and he answered, "I shall tell thee a parable to which this can be compared: A man once went into the desert, and when hungry, thirsty, and tired, came to a tree bearing luscious fruit and affording plenty of shade, and underneath these was a spring of water. He ate of the fruit, drank of the water, and rested beneath the shade. When about to leave he turned to the tree and said: 'Tree, tree, wherewith can I bless thee? That thy fruit may be sweet—it is already sweet. That thou shouldst afford plenty of shade—that also thou dost; that a spring may be near thee—even that thou hast. The one thing left me which I can wish of thee is, that all trees planted from thy seed may be as fruitful as thou art. Should I bless thee with knowledge—that thou hast; should I bless thee with riches—that thou hast; should I bless thee with children—even children thou lackest not; hence, all I can wish thee is that thy seed be as prosperous as thou art.'"

The importance of Mr. Rodkinson's work need not be questioned. The Talmud as he has translated it will take its place in all theological and well-appointed libraries indifferent as to creed.

*NEW EDITION OF THE BABYLONIAN TALMUD. Original Text. Edited, Corrected, Formulated and Translated into English by Michael L. Rodkinson. Tracts Taanith, Megilla, and Ebel Rabbathi, or Semahoth. Vol. VIII. New York: New Talmud Publishing Company, 54 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Mrs. Wright's New Book.*

Readers of "Tommy-Anne" will be glad to see its sequel. When the author of "Picciola" wrote "Dame Nature" and Jean Macé left his fairy tales to recount "The History of a Mouthful of Bread," the idea of bringing scientific knowledge of the natural world within reach of a child's interest and intelligence was thought to be a very significant mark of an "advancing age." We have advanced far in that direction in thirty years' time, and books have multiplied in the effort to awaken children to the study of the out-door world, and to the habits of accurate personal observation that prove of such infinite value in later life. "Wabeno," like "Tommy-Anne," teaches us to solve the problems of the "nearby," of the grass under foot, and the flowers in the door yard, of the fish in the pond, of the daily sunshine, rain, and cloud. Nature in its more unusual combinations makes its impression readily, but to acquire the habit of noticing common things and events that constantly occur about us is to conquer a new world, and the earlier it happens the better. Every child who is out of doors at all, in the big playground of the country, in a park, or even in the streets of a town, has to a greater or less extent the chance that Agassiz had when—

> Nature, the old nurse, took
> The child upon her knee,
> Saying, "Here is a picture book
> Thy father has written for thee."

And Mrs. Wright admirably translates the sometimes difficult language of the old nurse, mingling fact with fancy in a way to delight an active imagination. Wabeno is born in Wabun Annung, or the morning star. He is the young warrior of Indian legend, whose faithful follower is Wagoose, the Dream Fox, with his shadowy pack. His mission is that of supplying a reason for all the strange things that happen upon earth concerning which the children of men ask "why?" Anne is Tommy-Anne, grown older and wiser, but not less inquisitive and loving. Her intimacy with the "Heart of Nature" is unbroken, and she still wears the magic spectacles that enable her to pierce the darkness through with "wit to seek the hidden clue." Her dog Waddles survives, and her brother Tommy is old enough to add variety to her experiences. The little mind pictured with so much tenderness and intuition by Mrs. Wright is perhaps too uniformly alert and the little heart is too steadily affectionate to represent a typical child, even of a sensitive and highly developed type. The nerves that keep Anne awake by night would be apt to make her irritable by day, we fear. But the lesson conveyed by her delightful biography is the acceptable lesson of living a full life in the healthiest and most entertaining way open to a little child; the lesson of gaining from the simple and accessible materials of nature interest and happiness and occupation. To know how to do this is to avoid the danger of nourishing "a dull life within the brain."

Of course, Mrs. Wright cannot make a stupid child into one who is intelligent, observing, and reasonable. The good ground is as necessary to the harvest as the seed. But she can guide untrained faculties and eager, mischievous impulses into ways that will make them a source of knowledge and pleasure. Books like her "Tommy-Anne" and this "Wabeno" chiefly serve the valuable purpose of directing the splendid energy and curiosity that so often find an outlet in silly or disagreeable manifestations.

In one way only does she disappoint animal lovers of catholic tastes. Her sympathy with bob-tailed horses, sick dogs, and wounded birds is infinite, but she draws the line at cats, and describes the massacre of one of the feline tribe with implied rejoicing.

*WABENO THE MAGICIAN. The Sequel to "Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts." By Mabel Osgood Wright. New York: The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue. 1899.

Book Sales of a Season.*

The American and English "Book Prices Current" for the season of 1898-9, the two volumes which the wise and careful collector of books finds invaluable and indispensable, are now before us. That they exceed in importance and interest many of the earlier volumes is unnecessary to state, for the recent season witnessed the dispersion of a number of collections that included some of the scarcest and most sought after of modern rarities, as well as the most precious and seldom seen of the world's earliest printed books and literature. The English volume, with its records of forty-two sales, (for which a total of £109,141 13s. was realized,) contains 7,050 selected lots, and is carefully edited by J. H. Slater, who has again followed the confusing method of giving each sale by itself. Luther S. Livingston, the editor of the American volume, (which this year contains 8,859 lots, selected from 117 sales,) wisely arranges the books recorded in one alphabet, which is a convenient and useful plan. As usual, the American volume is well printed, and has been edited with the same care that has made notable among modern bibliographical works the preceding issues.

The three greatest English sales of the season were the Makellar, the Morris, and the Wright. Makellar's best book was the Gutenberg Bible, on paper, from the Thorold sale in 1884, where it brought £3,900. It sold for £2,950, and is now in this city. William Morris's library contained many remarkable manuscripts, early printed books, and books notable for their beauty. The Wright collection included much Dickensonia, many of the novelist's works being presentation copies. These sales had extreme importance, but the auctions that brought into the market rare and unknown Kiplings and Stevensons possessed greater interest for most collectors, and the little sale of July 11, when a first folio Shakespeare, measuring 12⅞ by 8⅝ inches, realized the record price of £1,700, and "Helyas," printed by De Worde in 1512, on vellum, brought £410, was, perhaps, the season's most notable event. Five copies of Kipling's "Schoolboy Lyrics," his first book, were sold during the year, fetching, respectively, £135, £76, £100, £100, and £98. (Three more are to be sold next week at Sotheby's.) Stevenson's "Kidnapped," the original leaflet edition, brought £30; "Father Damien," presentation copy to his mother, £41; "The Surprise," a rare leaflet, £21 5s.; "The Story of a Lie," £30 10s., and "The Silverado Squatters," copyright edition, £20 10s. Scott's "Waverley," first edition, boards, uncut, brought £150, and "The Troublesome Raigne of King John," 1591, sold for £510. The Kelmscott Press books brought record prices, the beautiful Chaucer fetching £44, £56, and £58 10s. The only copy sold in America during the season realized $215.

Among the chief American sales were the Edwards, Rogers, Miller, Probasco, Manson, Pratt, Cox, and Richmond. Much Americana was brought forward at the Miller, Manson, and Pratt sales, as well as at several minor auctions, while the Probasco and Cox collections were notable for modern books and fine editions. Cox's extra-illustrated Walton brought $2,870, the highest price of the season, but a far more important item was Pratt's copy of Sagard's "Canada," with the rare leaves of music, which fetched $450.

*AMERICAN BOOK PRICES CURRENT. A Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, from September, 1898, to September, 1899. Edited by Luther S. Livingston. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1899.—BOOK PRICES CURRENT. A Record of Books Sold at Auction in London from October, 1898, to July, 1899. Edited by J. H. Slater. London: Elliot Stock. 1899.

Real Characters in "Janice Meredith."

Mr. Paul Leicester Ford has been much amused by the attempts of some of the critics of his historical romance, "Janice Meredith," to find in his characters actual historical personages, besides those named, and then to show that there is no record of the dialogue that Mr. Ford puts into their mouths ever having taken place. Mr. Ford said to us the other day:

"It seems to me to be the privilege of the writer of historical fiction, who introduces upon the scene actual persons, not necessarily to confine himself to what has been recorded as said on certain occasions, but simply to see to it that these characters say nothing that is contrary to their known individuality. In other words, have them say what they might have said for all we know to the contrary. The writer of the historical novel draws from the material of the past just as the writer of contemporaneous fiction draws from his experience and observation.

"Once I unguardedly let fall the remark that I had, to some degree, based the character of the hero in "Janice Meredith" on that of Alexander Hamilton. I was immediately interpreted as saying that the great soldier of fortune of the Revolution appeared in my novel under an assumed name, and people at once tried to reconcile my man with the biographies of Hamilton. Of course they didn't succeed, and so I was taken to task for not being 'historically correct.' This is all nonsense. The historical novelist takes what he pleases from history, puts it in the most artistic form, and fashions it to appeal to human interest. To some of his characters he gives historical names, and when this is done, as I have said, he should take care that they utter nothing or do nothing that would be absolutely contrary to what is known of them. To other historical persons, whose personality and events of life are even interesting as they stand, he very often is obliged to give fictitious names. Lord Clowes was an actual British spy, but I thought it best to suppress his real name and give him another. Yet, mind you, I don't say that all Lord Clowes says and does was actually said and done by the original. Mrs. Loring, of course, was a real person, and I believe that I have drawn her character so that it will not conflict with any true stories concerning her nature; still, I have taken a liberty with her nationality by making her an English woman instead of an American. Then there is Parson McClave, whom I modeled more or less on the famous Rev. Mr. Cauldwell, who gave Watts's hymn books to the Jersey farmers to use as wadding for their guns. I also drew Washington's body servant, Billee, from history, and I put words into his mouth, many words, which he probably never uttered, but which corresponded to his general character, and which he might have uttered just as well as not.

"It sems to me that it is not the office of the historical novelist to try to present an exact copy of the past, even suppose such a thing to be possible, but to construct a picture that shall fill his pages with the atmosphere of the times in which his story is laid, employing the historical data at his command as may best serve his artistic conception. It is a question of art more than it is of history, but, for obvious reasons, the art must not take too great liberties with historical fact. The portrait painter strives to present a picture of his subject, not an exact copy. A picture thus made is more vivid and better interprets the character of the model than any photograph could do. It is the same way with the novelist who would make the past live again."

The department store carries in stock everything from a nursing bottle to a shotgun; Mr. M. P. Shiel, in his "The Yellow Danger," crams into 385 pages all conceivable and inconceivable incidents. The most recent gazetteers, the contemporaneous biographies, have been stripped to furnish the names and places for this romance.

A London servant girl, Ada Seward, repulses the advances made by Yen How, and the man, half Chinese, half Japanese, receives a welt over the face from the nursery maid's lover. Then Yen How premeditates revenge. He goes to Chi and to Japan and studies the problem vengeance. There are only 408,000,000 Christians and 1,004,000,000 non-Christians. The heathens are in an immense majority. "What is easier," asks Yen How, "than to do entirely away with the white race?" His plan is this: He must set England, France, Germany, and Russia at loggerheads, and after they have exhausted themselves then swoop down on Europe with his yellow hordes.

Now enters into the lists the European hero little John Hardy, a middy in the English service, and the young gentleman is a frequenter of music halls, fond of drink, and inclined to dissipation. John Hardy does innumerable things. He commands fleets, and Mr. Shiel gives you many diagrams of naval actions, so that you can readily understand the exact methods of the manoeuvres. Yen How is not a bit disturbed. He invades Europe. But John Hardy is by no means conquered. Do what he may, backed up as he is by Europe, which is now united, it is impossible to face such teeming hordes. Does not the author here take an incident from somebody else? Hardy captures lots of Chinamen, and inoculates them with the bacillus of cholera, sets them adrift, and Europe and the world is thinned out by the plague. Finally the United States comes to the rescue. In a battle, in which the Texas rangers and the Colorado bushmen take a prominent part, there is a second Waterloo, and 300,000 of yellow skins are killed.

"The Yellow Danger" is a farrago of horrors, repulsive in many ways, yet exhibiting much power, and above all shows an exuberent imagination, and to think that Lord Charles Beresford and his proposed policy in regard to China may have been one of the motifs of this delirious fiction!

KATE FIELD.

Lilian Whiting's Biography of Her Friend Told Largely in Letters.*

A life told as this, largely in letters, is not in a strict sense an autobiography; yet while exhibiting many of the best characteristics of a self-told tale, it is not only free from self-consciousness, which underlies most autobiographies, but the important events of every-day life, the impressions of places seen and people met, are told with a freshness impossible after a lapse of years, and with a freedom, too, that is only shown in familiar letters, the result in this case, with its connecting narrative, being not only a picture of the Kate Field the public knew, but of the finer side—not "the world's side"—shown her friends.

Miss Field united in one personality so many characteristics that the present record is to those who do not know her personally an unexpectedly fine revelation of a charming woman. Most of us knew her only as the lecturer, the newspaper correspondent, the public-spirited woman who led the way in so many reform movements, as, for instance, the co-operative dress association; but we were hardly prepared for the picture Miss Whiting has given us of her friend.

Kate Field's varied and prismatic life rises before one like a romance of destiny. It was a life strangely rich in a series of brilliant representations and of unique experiences. * * * She was pre-eminently a woman who impressed the imagination. She abounded in spiritual energy. Delicate in physique, artistic in temperament, exquisite in taste, lofty in all poetic and heroic aspirations, she had to the utmost degree that intense and finely wrought nature that leaves in some form or other its haunting impress.

Mary Katherine Keemle Field was born in St. Louis in 1838. An English ancestor, Nathaniel Field, one of the Elizabethan dramatists, was born in Warwickshire, was a friend of Shakespeare's, and an actor in his company. Miss Field's grandfather, a leading Catholic in Dublin, called "the Saint," losing his property in the rebellion of 1798, came to America, and, settling in Baltimore, became a publisher, and brought out the first Catholic almanac issued in America. One of his sons, Matthew, made a considerable name as a poet, and Joseph, Kate Field's father, "also was a poet; his versatility—one might also say his fatal versatility—which his daughter inherited in a marked degree, was manifested as an actor, a playwright, a journalist, an organizer, and theatre manager, and a delightful raconteur of travel and incident."

Miss Field's mother, Eliza Riddle, was a well-known actress, her favorite rôle being Julia in "The Hunchback." Her mother, who belonged to a Philadelphia Quaker family, having run away from home to go on the stage, afterward met and married an actor, Mr. William Riddle. Mrs. Riddle played with Forrest, and to her aid that actor owed his first professional success. Joseph Field and Eliza Riddle having met as members of the same dramatic company, an attachment followed, and the few letters quoted from Mr. Field to his future wife show a beautiful nature. Their marriage took place in October, 1837, and the little Kate arrived the next year to crown their happiness.

Miss Field's early days were full of brightness, and the letters written her father and mother are charming and most unusual for so young a child. Having commenced a journal, we find the little girl of twelve pasting in the following slip: "Always to speak the truth; keep your own secrets if you have any; if any one speaks ill of you, let your life be such that no one will believe him." It is very hard to believe that either this or the following would be chosen by a mere child:

When troubles flow upon you dark and heavy, wrestle not with the torrent. Rather seek by occupation to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you into a thousand channels, which the duties of life always present.

The records of Miss Field's girlhood are so unusually charming, one would like to linger over them unduly. In 1855 she entered Lasell Seminary, in Auburndale, writing her mother: "I should much prefer rooming alone, as you know. I have a passion for having no other companions than my own thoughts and books, * * * but I cannot, so I must be satisfied." About this time a new influence came into Kate Field's life, in the person of her mother's sister, Mrs. Sanford, who was but little older than her niece.

She has a bewildering fascination about her, and with her youth, beauty, wealth, artistic gifts, and just sufficient seniority to charm the fancy of a young girl, she became the most potent influence in Kate Field's life. * * * This clever, unique niece became her idol and delight. * * * Brilliant, responsive, sympathetic, an artist and the friend of artists, * * * Mrs. Sanford's vivid personality was ineffaceably stamped upon the mind and heart of her niece.

Mr. Sanford's wealth enabled his wife to draw around her a brilliant circle. Among those to be met at her Newport house were Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Booth, the Whipples, Thomas Ball, the sculptor; Charles Caryll Coleman, Julia Ward Howe, Adelaide Phillips, and many others whose names are known the world over.

Into this young and happy life came a great sorrow. On Jan. 28, 1856, Mr. Field, whom his daughter so passionately loved, died suddenly, the loss being one "whose sadness lay too deep for tears." The only remaining property was a life insurance for $3,000, and Mrs. Field, feeling this should be kept for her daughter's education, "turned immediately to her work on the stage, keeping the company together, and facing the public each night with smiles and radiance, however heart-breaking were the long hours when she returned from the evening's performance."

It was finally decided that Kate Field should go to Italy to study music, "the one intense desire of her heart." A Boston friend gave her letters to the Brownings and Trollopes, and also to the Hawthornes and ex-President Pierce, who were in Rome. The same friend, Mr Lunt, editor of The Boston Courier, made arrangements for a series of letters to be written by the young girl. The only thing to spoil her pleasure was the fact that her mother's professional engagements kept her in America. The book gives, as would be expected, charming pictures of their foreign life, of their new friends gained through the letters, including Isa Blagden and Landor.

During the two years of this period her range of reading had been of a character to stimulate and develop her powers in a lofty way. Her notebooks show her citations from Dante, Shakespeare, Coleridge, Cervantes, Mazzini, Carlyle, Heine, and she had entered into a speaking acquaintance at least with the great Latin poets through translation before Mr. Landor's offer to teach her Latin led her into a fairly adequate familiarity with them in their own tongue.

Miss Whiting places special emphasis upon the remarkable nature of the notebooks, as representing the intellectual life of a girl of eighteen. Emerson was one of her greatest inspirations, the notebooks being full of extracts from him. In 1860 Mrs. Field joined her daughter in Florence, and the young girl writes her aunt: "I am almost happy." The book is full of pleasant glimpses of people who either were or were to be famous—Frances Power Cobbe, Elihu Vedder, George Eliot, Adelaide Ristori, and many others, in addition to those already spoken of.

One pretty story of those days must be given: Miss Blagden had invited the Brownings, Mr. Landor, and Mrs. and Miss Field to tea. "As Kate entered she was embraced and kissed by the hostess and Mrs. Browning. She was radiantly lovely that night, in a pale blue gown, her auburn curls tied with blue ribbons after the fashion of the hour, and a cluster of roses in her belt. As she kissed the ladies, Mr. Landor exclaimed: 'What, do you intend to stop there?' To the amusement of everyone, the girl turned to him and kissed him, and he proudly asserted * * * 'This is the happiest day of my life. I know now the advantages of being old!'" Miss Whiting says of Kate Field at this time:

The impetuous, high-souled girl had the defects of her qualities, and, like many another enthusiast, in early youth she looked on a far from ideal world with the exclamation, "That ever I was born to set it right!" There is a tinge of both Hamlet and Don Quixote in most young persons who have in them the stuff of which character is made.

One would like to follow in detail the Florence days, filled as they are with accounts of such interesting people, but space forbids and we must hasten:

In Kate Field's life the Florentine influences were to germinate and grow. They entered into her mind, molding her character. They were to find their inflorescence in a certain exquisite grace that always invested her; in a purity of purpose and nobleness of quality which became the very fibre of her being. In the purely literary sense, also, this period had a rich fruition in her grasp of the themes embodied in her series of papers for The Atlantic Monthly between 1861 and 1868, comprising her article on Mrs. Browning, the three entitled "Last Days of Walter Savage Landor," the charming sketch full of color and character drawing entitled "English Authors in Florence," and others, including "A Conversation on the Stage," "Adelaide Ristori," and "Fechter as Hamlet." All her life was she to draw sweetness and inspiration from this charmed period of her youth in Bella Firenze.

The whole book is most fascinating, not only as the record of a human life, but for the illumination thrown upon people and events in all parts of the world. Miss Field's experiences as a lecturer are most interesting, Miss Whiting reminding us that thirty years ago "a woman's appearance on the lecture platform was in the nature of a social phenomenon."

It is only possible to mention Miss Field's connection with newspaper work, especially her dramatic criticisms, much of her work being done for The New York Tribune; the appearance of her own journal, Kate Field's Washington, and her mission to Hawaii. For the details of all this and many other activities, and also for the history of her inner life—"our real life with most of us is the life we do not live"—we must refer our readers to the book itself, which is charmingly written and thoroughly interesting throughout. Miss Whiting emphasizes the fact that, though Miss Field did not completely succeed in all her efforts, yet her life stands for three distinct achievements:

The securing of better legislation for Utah; for distinguished services to art; for the potent contribution to the forming of public opinion which led to the annexation of Hawaii.

Miss Whiting's work in editing the life of the friend she so loved has been most sympathetically and completely done. Her use of quotations from both prose and poetry as the keynotes to her separate chapters is most striking, and she contrives to leave with us a charming portrait of the friend of whom she writes: "The imperishable legacy of her life is its lesson of courage under trial, of sympathy with humanity, or swift response to all that is beautiful in nature and art, of persistence in noble purposes, of unfaltering devotion to ideals." The book, a volume of about 300 pages, includes, besides Miss Whiting's word picture, several portraits of Miss Field, including one by Elihu Vedder.

*KATE FIELD: A Record. By Lilian Whiting. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1899. $2.00.

Current Errors of Speech.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The interest manifested through the columns in your SATURDAY REVIEW in discussing words like "proven" prompts me to invite attention to other errors of speech that are current, notwithstanding persistent attack.

It is not uncommon to see the word "avocation" used when "vocation" is meant. Properly, avocation signifies a subordinate occupation, something that calls one away, perhaps as a recreation or a fad or a hobby, from a regular pursuit or calling. Through his inclination for sonorous diction, Macaulay misapplied the word avocation. The word vocation "doth become the mouth as well."

"Caption" (Latin, capio, I take,) is misused for "heading," whereas it means a taking, a seizure, the sense in which it is used to designate the process in Scots law known as "the writ of caption." Some one with a half knowledge of Latin surmised that caption came from caput. The error is prevalent in the composing room and in the legal profession.

"Loan," a noun, has usurped the function of "lend," a verb.

"Partially" has two meanings—one, partly, in part; the other, with bias of mind, with favor or dislike. The first meaning should be left to the offices of the word "partly." Partially should be employed solely to express the second meaning. The following quotation illustrates the correct application:

If, partially affined, or leagued in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less the truth,
Thou art no soldier.
—Othello, II., 3, 218.

"Quite" has a roving commission. It serves as a synonym for entirely, as well as for not entirely or nearly, significations that are secondarily if not primarily antithetic. Colloquially, however, it is substituted for the adverb "very," as in the phrases quite pretty, quite sick. In the objectionable combinations, quite some, quite a few, wherein it has no verbal equivalent, it is sui generis. Quite is one of our inheritances from the Norman French; it is derived from quitté, (discharged.) Quit is from the same source. This would seem to determine its meaning.

"Rendition." This word seems to be a necessary part of the verbal kit of critics of music and the drama, who confound it with rendering and performance and delineation.

Other common deviations from good use are to be seen in the following list:

Amount for quantity, to jeopardize for to jeopard, portion for part, lit for lighted, preventative for preventive, less for fewer, catch, as in "catch a car," for reach or overtake or get to; consider for deem, individual for person.

None of this criticism is new. Time and time again has objection been made to these divergences. A reader here, a student there, may improve his diction, but the great mass of error goes on.

If damned custom have not brass'd it so,
That it be proof and bulwark against sense,

the evil communication of corrupt speech may be retarded to a great degree if THE NEW YORK TIMES will adopt a suggestion. My idea is this: That THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW publish from week to week or from month to month a list of words and phrases that come under its ban. Bestow on Bryant the flattery of imitation and call your list "Index Expurgatorius." T. W. C.

New York, Oct. 10, 1899.

With Timidity He Touches the Shield.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

May I touch Mr. Newberry's shield lightly and say gently a word of his criticism of Hugo's "Les Miserables" without having him couch his lance in return?

Hugo's asinine egotism matters little. It is Hugo's work. His silliness in politics, his conceptions of himself matter no more to his readers than who was his bootmaker. To see Jean Valjean as an "insufferable ass" is beyond me. Mr. Newberry mentions the scene between Thenardier and Valjean where all manner of abuse is heaped upon the latter, and he pays 1,500f. rather than thrash the ruffian. Certainly Thenardier deserved hanging. But is it fair to deride Valjean for not breaking Thenardier's neck and for Mr. Newberry to say, "Why shouldn't he [Valjean] be the victim of persecution? He did nothing but invite it."

Valjean was under the shadow of the galleys. Loss of liberty, all that was horrible in a convict's life awaited him on being captured. A brawl might have meant a trivial trial, or detection and a long imprisonment. He had plans for the child's future, noble plans; plans that meant she was to live no more in an atmosphere of brutality, but in one of love; that she was to cease to be a little animal and to grow a woman. Yet Mr. Newberry would lift his hat to Valjean had he risked impairing these plans by landing a straight left on Thenardier's jaw and had punched him on the solar plexus with his right, and trudged on.

Valjean displayed in this scene the highest courage—the courage of endurance, the courage of repression.

Physical courage is the commonest of all virtues, but since Mr. Newberry exalts it, why does he not say Valjean has it? Such courage is shown by Valjean's daring act at sea on the ship, by the struggle in the room with the men where Valjean uttered no sound, from a motive similar to the one which made him pay blackmail to Thenardier. Divest the book of its foolish ornateness, of the evidences of Hugo's ego, and standing clearly outlined is a character and a man, and that is Valjean.

Mordan preaches to us of degeneration, Lombroso of the habitual criminal. Here is Valjean, whose life has been terrible. He endeavors to sink its past, to keep it down, to keep it weighted under by a multitude of good deeds. He becomes a father in all but actuality. He effaces himself for his child's happiness; he becomes poverty-stricken that she may live in affluence. As great as all these, he conquers his criminal tendencies! As a father, only Père Goriot ranks with him.

About Hugo's summing up of Waterloo, one's view of that as an egotism of Hugo or a truth depends upon one's nationality and religious belief. One would attribute Blücher's arrival to his skill as a commander, another to the providence of God. I am with Mr. Newberry on that paragraph.

Here's to you, Mr. Newberry, on Joaquin Miller's prose. Miller's letters from the Klondike were imbecile, to say nothing of literature, (?) as prose. But will not Mr. Newberry write to THE TIMES often? Certainly his letters are most interesting and enjoyable. But will he not separate in his views the personality of the writer from his works?

I should be sorry to see that pyramid Balzac attacked because his egotism made him give as his final end, "To be famous, to be loved." And it would be harsh to see those delicate sketches of Merimée, or of Coppée or de Maupassant, criticised because of some personal peculiarity of the authors. En passant, graphically to me Merimée's and Coppée's works are water colors, de Maupassant's splendidly sombre etchings. Many a great man may have a cerebral lesion. It may ruin him or make him, but much can be forgiven if he makes a good book. Possibly such a lesion gave Flaubert power to write a masterpiece—"Salammbo."

R. R.

Cripple Creek, Col., Nov. 11, 1899.

Brentano's have just received from Paris "Histoire du Château de Versailles: l'Architecture, la Décoration, les Oeuvres d'Art, les Parcs, et les Jardins le Grand et le Petit Trianon," by Pierre de Nolhat, Director of the National Museum at Versailles, being the most significant work ever published regarding this famous palace, to be completed in sixteen numbers, each containing thirty-two pages, fifteen plates in addition to those included in the text. It is expected that one number will appear each month. There is also an édition de luxe, of which only fifty copies are made, on Japan paper, the pictures reproduced on Chinese papers. Also, "Pompeii: La Ville, les Moeurs, les Arts," by Pierre Gusman, (one large quarto volume containing 450 pages of text, 500 small cuts, and 12 colored plates;) "Le Pape: Les Catholiques et la Question Sociale," by Léon Gregoire, with a preface by Cardinal Langenieux; "Histoire de la Musique," by Albert Soubies; "Les Façades," by François de Nion, issued in the collection Nymphe and illustrated by Calbet; "Un Tendre," by Louise de Robert, issued in the same edition, with illustrations by Vedina; "L'Almanach à Guillaume for 1900," fiftieth year of issue; "Nell Horn de l'Armée du Salut," by J. H. Rosny; "Almanach du Bibliophile, 1899"; "Célibataire" by Pierre de Laverinere, and "Catherine de Medicis Entre Guise et Condé," by Bernhard de Lacombe.

Extraordinary circumstances attend the birth of Comethup and Linda, the hero and heroine of Mr. Tom Gallon's romance, "The Idol of the Blind." The author's characters all have their peculiar eccentricities, but without the Dickens humor. In Comethup Willis is drawn the most unselfish of men. He has for cousin Brian Carlaw, a good-for-nothing rascal, and this Brian and his father prey on the innocent Comethup. A blind aunt, Miss Charlotte Carlaw, takes Comethup and cares for him, for his father and mother are dead. The aunt makes of Comethup her darling, and he is her Prince Charming. She is a lavish old woman, and her ward would have been ruined but for his natural goodness and simplicity. Comethup adores Linda, who is also an orphan. She plays with her young lover and runs away with Brian. It is Comethup who, though heart broken, supports Brian and his ne'er-do-well uncle. Brian, who is a poet, leaves Linda and runs off with another woman. Comethup tracks Brian to Paris, lugs him back to England, and forces him to live with Linda. The conclusion is the death of Brian. Comethup also departs this life. The atmosphere of "The Idol of the Blind" is rather one of fog and haziness.

The "complete novel" that will be presented to the readers of the December Lippincott, the "New Lippincott," be it understood, is called "The Whistling Maid," by Ernest Rhys. Mr. Howells contributes one of his amusing tales called "The Magic of a Voice." There are Christmas poems by Albert Bigelow Paine, "The Little Child," and by Thomas Wash, "At Nazareth." Flora Annie Steel has a love story of India called "The Perfume of the Rose," and in "Daudet and His Intimates" the painter Raffaëlli gives some reminiscences of his great friend. A timely poem contributed by Edwin Markham opens the number. It is called "The End of the Century." Two great centenaries falling due in December are celebrated by "The Return of William Penn, December, 1699," by William Perrine, and "Washington's Death and the Doctors, December, 1799," by Dr. S. Solis Cohen.

Mr. Henry Scott Clark, in "The Legionaries," places his hero, John Trenham, who is a Virginian, in Morgan's command. Trenham, who is a West Point man, and partly educated abroad, has lived for a while in Ohio. At the beginning of the troubles between the North and the South he hardly knows which side to espouse, but finally joins the Confederacy. The romance follows quite accurately the course taken by Morgan during the war. Finally Trenham is captured, and at the conclusion he marries Kate Bellray. The story is well told, and a good idea is acquired of these cavalry actions in which Morgan showed himself to be so capable a leader.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY BOOK PAGE

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY'S list for to-day is of New Illustrated Books, of which still others will be described next week. Later a list of their principal new books for Young People and holiday editions will follow for the aid of holiday book buyers. Full descriptive circulars of any of the books named will be sent on request.

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